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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

"GOOD AND BAD CROPS,"

THE following article is from a correspondent who, for more than a score of years, has labored most industriously to arouse farmers to the importance of their calling, and with whose timely and practical suggestions we have often favored our

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In an article in a late RURAL, headed, "Good and Bad Crops," you have well remarked that, "In any department of industry, extra care is always repaid; but in farming, this care always brings a greater proportional benefit." For the very reason, that in mechanical operations labor and skill produce the results, but in farming they only prepare the great laboratory wherein Nature is to work out her unerring combination for the production of the crop. Nature also visits the well-prepared amended soil with her atmospheric plant food nightly, while she shuns

a poor, arid, half-tilled surface, as she does a vacuum. As you say, "in passing through the country we cannot fail to see the great difference in the yield of the same crops in different fields, ranging from onethird to one-half and even more." This may, in some instances, be owing to the discrepancy in the soil; but nine times out of ten it may be referred to good or bad farming. I have often thought it a pity much neglected as larger farms. It is the intelli-field nor one of heavy clay for special purposes. blades of grass grow where one grew before; as the French say, a man with no conscience in his art can

I have often noticed that the best farmers are the slowest to complain of the season. Their clover is generally fit to cut before the summer drouth commences; and their well-manured, early-planted corn is just forward enough to need a drouth to force the juices of the plant into its cereal ears. Indian corn rarely fills its ears to the tip end until the leaves roll in the hot midday sun. Yet a summer drouth is fatal to late-planted corn on a poor soil.

After all the croaking, the hay crop will be good June grass and clover from my little patch on the 20th of June; now it is densely covered with red clover alone in full bloom. We often hear of June grass running out timothy, but here clover has overwhelmed the June grass; so much for letting the second crop of clover go to seed. But even leguminous clover, which receives so much of its aliment from the atmosphere, to give two cuttings, must be treated with something more than a sprinkling of plaster. Liquid manure is better than a top dressing of stable dung, as it leaves no dock or thistle seeds to become a growing plague. An economical way to obtain the best of liquid manure for a grass with a tube to connect, and the supply will be considerable during rainy weather. Then also it is the best time to remove the noisome liquid to the plot, where it will be immediately deodorized.

Although I got ears of sweet corn for boiling, full eight inches long, from my garden on the last day of July, I would willingly swap every foot of the well amended soil for the same space of Long Island's sandy scrub oak plains. Of potatoes I get monstrous vines, but only a few poor, watery tubers, and those two weeks later than they grow on a sandy soil,—then the trouble of forking and hoeing to keep the soil loose. That which is black and friable by manure in early spring, becomes so hard as to crack in the hot sun the second day after a rain; then to attempt to loosen it with the hoe is about the same as it would be to loosen a metallic surface. Verily, he who has a sandy garden has a treasure. True, it cries aloud continually for manure; but a little clay on top would help save the manure; and any one can get manure enough for his garden if he will only save and compost that within his reach,

instead of wasting it.

July and August. I find that a highly manured clay loam just begins to give out its chemical wealth to the plants in the hottest of the season; but in sand it is distributed much earlier, so as often to need a further supply in hot weather, for a maximum yield. With such an application, sand would beat clay as much in the end of the race as it does in the

Our wheat crop is large this season. In spite of the harvest showers, it was generally hauled in in good condition. Much more white wheat was grown this season than before, since the disappearance of the midge; but it yields much better than the Mediterranean red. This is, after all, a glorious corn season. The plants had to struggle in a cold drouth, but they got strong roots, and the late hot weather has given them a rapidity of growth that promises an early ripening of ponderous ears. Joseph WRIGHT will have a monster crop of Dent corn; his seed is yearly grown west purposely for seed, and the largest ears selected. What a pity the same pains are not taken to improve the status of the wheat plant.

Our farmers will probably get better prices for grain than they would were it not for the inflation of the war currency; and when shipped as a remittance to Europe, the exchange there in our favor will much more than pay the Atlantic freight. But this foul rebellion will be effectually squelched when the North is as earnest to save this Continent from the burning disgrace of an oligarchy, founded on human slavery, as the Southrons are to save, extend, and perpetuate slavery. 'Tis sad to see the British Government ever ready to condemn our rulers, and to sympathize with the purjured traitors of the South. But for the aid of England, the rebel Government never could have attained its present status and power for mischief.

Seneca Co., N. Y., Aug., 1862. It is with the soil as with other things. We seldom appreciate the blessings we have; and instead of enjoying and improving the advantages in our possession, are constantly craving those beyond our reach. The farmer or gardener, with a stiff clay soil, complains of its lateness, the difficulty with which it is worked, and its disposition to bake and crack; while he who has sandy ground would prefer that which is richer, that requires less manure, and has some "heart." He is tired of cultivating sand banks. There are advantages and disadvantages in both cases, and there are crops much better adapted to the one than the other. Each, too, requires different treatment. Could we have a soil just to our liking, we would not choose that some men had such large farms; but I have a heavy clay nor a sandy plain, but a light or sandy learned at length that 50-acre farms are quite as loam, though we would not object to a very sandy gence and industry of the man, and his passion for we have had considerable experience with both making his own calling respectable, that makes two heavy and light soils, a few suggestions from our practice may not be unprofitable. A heavy soil is not the most desirable for the germination of small seeds or for small plants, as the baking prevents their coming up and retards their growth when small. In this condition they are apt to suffer from the attacks of insects. But, when the plants get strong and their roots spread out, they find abundance of food and make a fine growth late in the season, at a time when, in a light soil, they are apt to fail. The main point in the cultivation of heavy soils, is to keep them friable. Draining and deep culture will aid in this work: but after every heavy rain the surface is found baked and hard. The only on well-managed farms. I cut a heavy growth of remedy for this that we know of is unremitting culture. The favorable time for working a hard soil is from ten to twenty hours after a heavy shower, and sooner after a light one, just at the favorable moment when it will all break to pieces with the smallest touch, without disturbing the roots of the tenderest plants. We know of a field of beets about destroyed this season, when just out of the ground, because a set of clumsy hands were set to loosen the earth around them when dry and hard; when, if it had been done two days before, and soon after rain, half the labor and all the loss would have been saved. This care is necessary only when the plants' are young; at other times the ground may be stirred plot, is to spout water from the roof conductors to at any time except when wet and sticky; and the the privy. Sink a salt barrel at the back of the vault more the better. Many persons get discouraged with a clay soil because they fail to give the extra attention plants require when young, when perhaps it is, on the whole, the best adapted to their wants.

Our present garden is a very stiff clay, and though it looks rather hard in the spring, and everybody is ready to say what a miserable soil for a garden, by midsummer the tune is changed, and what a splendid garden spot you have, is the general cry. All know that the Lima bean requires a long season and a warm soil, and often rots in the ground in wet, cold weather. It is the last thing we would choose to put in a cold clay, and yet we never fail in growing a splendid crop in this way. Make drills, or holes for the hills, if planted in that way, about two inches deep, set the beans with the eyes down, and cover with sand about an inch higher than the surface. Whoever cultivates a garden of clay, should procure, early in the spring, a load of sand for such special purposes. It will be found invaluable for covering small seeds, and the farmer on heavy land would do well to make a compost of half sandy loam and half manure, to be applied in the hills with corn, potatoes, &c., to help them along

soil, I would apply to it manure in a liquid form in but it is such labor that would pay a large profit, rail. To suit our column, the drawing is shortened The potato is the worst possible crop that can be grown on a heavy soil. Our experience accords with that of "S. W." in this respect exactly. A sandy soil, well manured in the lill, is what we like for a large crop of eatable potatoes.

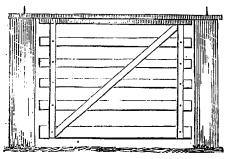
For certain and immediate effect, there is nothing like liquid manure on any soil. The difficulty of applying is the only objection. But for a garden, this is hardly worth consideration, and the great lesson we have to learn is, that the more profitable labor that can be put upon the soil the letter. We always keep a barrel of guano water in the garden, ready for use; but the farmer could make plenty of liquid manure from material produced on the farm.

FARM GATES.

ALL admit the importance o' good farm gates; even those who use bars and other make shifts, acknowledge them to be intolerable nuisances, consuming more time and patience than, if rightly employed, would furnish every field with a good and durable gate. Some of the gates we see around the country are excellent, real ornaments, but these are too expensive for general use, while others are badly constructed, frail, and ill calculated to answer the purpose for which they were designed. What is needed is a gate that farmers, with the tools that every one should keep, and an ordinary mechanical skill, can make at leisure times and in the winter. The following article gives a plan for a very simple and cheap gate, that is at least worthy of attention:

THE CHEAPEST FARM GATE.

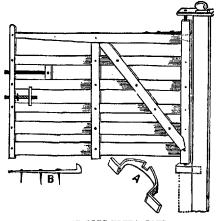
The reason farmers do not use gates instead of bars, is on account of the expense of building and hanging the same. Gates as usually made and hung on the side of a post, cost from three to five dollars. Few farmers will go to the expense of half a dozen gates at the above rate; but a gate that costs comparatively nothing, and is made in less time than it takes to make a pair of bars, can be made by every farmer and hung at the entrance of every field, and as it will at the same time look neat, should take the place of all the bars on the farm. The following cut represents the gate in its proper position.



The top rail, if oak, should be about 14 inches thick; if soft timber, 2 or 21 would be better, and 1 foot longer than the gate. The slats to nail boards to, about 4 feet in length, or any length which may be desirable. The gate is held in position by iron bolts driven through a small auger hole in the top rail into the post, so that the gate can be lifted off one bolt, orpin, and held by the other while carrying it around or opening. This gate is the invention of D. T CAMPBELL, a well known Union man of this town and you are at liberty to give it to your readers. A. D. CCE.

Conesus Center, N. Y., 1862.

Among the many plans for gates which we have published, none have given such general satisfaction as one given by one of our well-known contributors a few years since, and called the Ne Plus Ultra Gate It seems to possess all the good qualities of a farm gate-simplicity, (so that any ordinary farmer or mechanic can make it,) strength and durability. With the exception of the timber, the cost is comparatively nothing, and where economy is an object, it can be well hung at an outlay of ten cents for iron. This gate we have known for over twenty years, and during that time it has been repaired but once, and it still swings as well as when first constructed. The following is the de-



THE NE PLUS ULTRA GATE.

The cut exhibits a Farm Gate, combining all the qualities required-simplicity, strength and durability. A is a catch for a gate opening both ways;

a little in length, in proportion to its height, but fairly represents all the peculiarities of the article we wish to present and describe.

There is nothing too much, nor anything lacking in its form and construction, to meet every want in this desirable and much neglected article; and, as we think, cannot be improved—for our opinion is based upon many years' use of this plan, as a gangway gate for cattle and teams, to the barn and wood yard. One in particular has been tested in the most searching manner, by the swinging of boys and the slamming of winds, and it never has changed half an inch. Every addition of braces, or at a different angle, is a positive detriment to the

gate—it is unique. We recommend the following dimensions and manner of construction: — The frame work to be made of good, straight-grained oak, 3 by 4 scantling, as long as a 12 foot stick will make it, or not less than 11 feet at any rate. The hinge-post or pointment to the place he has since secured. stile, 5 feet long, 3 by 4; the latch-stile, 4 feet 6 inches, 3 by 3, and the center-stile the required length, 3 by 4.

The slats, or bars of seasoned pine—the two lower ones 5 inches wide, and the three upper ones 4 inches. They are framed through the stiles, with a nice and tight fit, at the following distances apart: The lower ones 3½ inches, and so on, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches. It is important that all the bars fit and mortise tightly on the edges, a great part of the by the political tradesmen, called Congressmen. I strength of the gate depending upon it.

The top rail is tapered, from the center-stile to the latch-stile on the under side, to 3 inches square, and is framed into the hinge-stile with a dove-tail of one inch gain, (see dotted lines.) The mortise must be laid out 1 inch higher, to allow the drop, and the space left in the mortise filled with a long, slim, iron wedge, with a head turned, and fitted with holes, and spiked to the rail. There is a brace on each side of the gate, toed in at the foot and shouldered at the top, and a large wrought nail put through alternately both ways and clinched.

There are various ways of hanging this gate, costing from three dollars to ten cents. The cheapest method, and all-sufficient for field use, is to take 12 inches of # round bolt iron; cut off 4 inches for the bottom, leaving 8 for the top,-bore in with a 3 auger, and drive in the pins, leaving out 12 inches at the bottom and 5 inches at the top. The ends of the stile may be banded, if thought best. The bottom of the hinge-stile is sometimes brought to a point, and the top rounded to 3 inches and let through the cap for a hanging.

The great secret of keeping gates in position is, to have a large post set very deep and firm into the ground, or it will lean and sag the gate; indeed, it cannot be set too firmly, and, as a further security, fill the hole half way with stone, and the rest with leached ashes.

At the proper height for the bottom of the gate, mortise in a piece of three-inch oak scantling, and on the top spike firmly a piece of two-inch plank, as a cap, of height to allow the gate to be lifted up and out of its place, which is sometimes convenient in deep snows.

For fastening, a long iron latch may be used, or round wood bolt, with a spiral spring, and an iron pin through to keep it, which springs into a mortise in the post, with the sides beveled off, to cause the gate to shut with a push. There should always be a strong pin bored into the post, to slam against when not opening both ways.

These gates can be made, and painted red or brown, for two dollars each, and less by the quantity. We have been thus particular that every one who wishes can have a good Farm Gate,—the result of long trial and experience.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHO IS ISAAC NEWTON?

Failing to get an answer to the above question asked in the RURAL some weeks since, I have used other mediums of inquiry, with only indifferent success. I have determined to give the farmers of the country all the information I can gather on the subject. I have the pleasure of announcing the first installment. It is with great gratification I do so, inasmuch as the agriculturists are anxious to know whether the great Agricultural Bureau, which has so long been asked for by them, and which has at last been established for them,-has a chief who will faithfully represent their interest, and reflect their intelligence, enterprise and patriotism. I leave it with the farmers who may read this evidence, to decide whether the political power which has given ISAAC NEWTON this position, has or has not selected such a person. It is a question I am seeking to solve, or at least aid others in the solu-

Here follows a copy of a note written by ISAAC NEWTON. I have it from a source which I deem reliable, from gentlemen who do not assert what they cannot establish. I publish it verbatim et literatim, &c., &c., in order that Sir ISAAC may receive all the credit that belongs to him, and that the country may properly appreciate the originality of the man who presides over the agricultural interests of the country:

"MR. STEVENSON-Sur:-Let the baror have one Instead of wasting it.

It he hills with corn, potatoes, &c., to help them along | bility. A is a catch for a gate opening both ways; of those trees wat bars those large leaves. It's for If I wanted to get a premium crop from a sandy | when young. Its application would cost some labor, | B is a wedge to drive over the dovetail of the top | Henry Willard."

I judge this to be an order on one of the Government gardeners for a tree. The gentleman who furnishes me with the above original orthographical pistle, has also given me the following specimens of orthography from the writings of Sir ISAAC:-"Lettis," "shooggar," "inans," (onions,) "sausgee," (sausage,) &c.

Now, my amiable friend of the farmer's profession, aren't you proud of your country-of your representative in one of the departments of our Government—that the world has moved sufficiently to turn up a man so eminently distinguished, to fill the high position now occupied by "Sir ISAAC!"

I have been informed by a member of the present Congress, that this same ISAAC NEWTON, when occupying a position in the Patent Office, prior to his appointment as Chief of the Agricultural Bureau, proposed to provide him (said Congressman) with seeds, &c., above his quota, if he would exert his influence to secure his (NEWTON'S) ap-

I have no disposition to prejudge this gentleman. so eminent in orthography and modern wire-pulling, hence I do not publish the opinions of men who have had to do with him. But I do propose to place to his credit all evidences I can acquire of his accomplishments and eminent qualifications to look after the interests of agriculturists. I am anxious the farmers of the country should better know him, and how carefully their interests are looked after propose to record all evidence I can obtain going to show how we are esteemed by the men who represent us, and how we are insulted by men who live and move and have their being only to promote their own selfish and often hellish ends.

MANURE,

WE are glad to acknowledge our increased obligations to S. Punkins, Esq., for another of his valuable reports. We congratulate the Club on having so able and attentive a Secretary, to record their. very valuable discussions. The important conclusion arrived at by the Club we have no doubt will be sanctioned by our readers generally.—Ed.

SLABBUILLE, Aug. 1, 1862. Mr. EDITOR: -I inclose you herewith a report of the discussions of our Club, at their last Monthly Meeting. The subject is one of such general importance, that I thought the facts thus brought out might be of interest to your numerous readers. SUM PUNKINS, Secretary. Yours,

July 30, 1862.—The Slabbville Farmers' Club met according to adjournment, Mr. SLIMKORN in the

The Chairman - The question which has been adopted for discussion this afternoon was not such an one as he thought ought to occupy the attention of this Club. It was of altogether too little consequence to take up their valuable time. He must say if he had been to have stated it, he should have put it in an affirmative proposition at once, instead of making it interrogatory; and he believed that all intelligent farmers had long since come to the same conclusion that he had. The question was, "Is n't manure a humbuq?" and he should call on neighbor SKIMITT to open the discussion.

Mr Skimitt - Had rather some other person had been selected, for the subject was not one that he thought much of. However, he would give his experience, which the Club might take for what it was worth. The farm which he now occupied he had taken from the wilderness. When the land was first cleared up, and for a few years after, he had been a good deal bothered by the rankness of his crops. His wheat had been so very heavy that it gave him a great deal of trouble to harvest it, and his corn crops were often so large that he found it impossible to secure them before the winter set in. Latterly he had not been troubled in that way. He found no trouble now in gathering his crops in good ROBBOT.

The Chairman - Would like to know if Mr. Skim-ITT had used any manure on his land.

Mr. Skimitt - The hauling out of manure, spring and fall, had always seemed a great waste of time, and he had therefore never wasted his time and strength in that kind of business.

Mr. Bokefrmr - Will the gentleman tell us how

he gets rid of his manure?

Mr. Skimitt - When the manure gets so troublesome that I can't stand it any longer, I move my barn! I have already moved it three times, and shall have to move it again, unless some man will be fool enough to come and draw the manure away. And he would state a fact now, lest it might slip his mind, which he thought conclusively proved manure to be a nuisance. His barn had formerly stood on the opposite side of the road, and in front of his house; and the weeds had grown so large on the manure piles, and had looked so bad, that his wife would give him no peace till he mowed them down. The fact was that all his experience had convinced him that manure was a nuisance — a regular humbug. He had been compelled to move his barn three times on account of its accumulation, and each time had had to put new sills to it, as the others had been rotted out by the manure. And he had heard so much cattermauling from his wife and daughters, about the disgusting appearance of the weeds and

bushes that had grown up on the old piles, that he had become tired and disgusted at the very name of

EN SON

Mr. Van Skinland-Had seen a good deal of vexation and trouble on this manure subject. He fully agreed with the gentleman who had just taken his seat. When he was a boy, and lived with his father on the Mohawk Flats, the only way they had to dispose of their manure was to draw it down to the river in the winter, and dump it on the ice, and let it go down stream in the spring. They could not move their barns, as they had no place except they went up hill with them. When he came on to his present farm he regretted there was no river, but he had thrown the manure down a bank into a little brook that run past his barn. But he had not got rid of the nuisance; it was worse than to have left it in his yard and moved his barn. The brook ran through a flat lot of about ten acres, below his barn, and he used to have very good grass, often as much as a tun to the acre, and it was easily cut and got in. But lately he had had a great deal of trouble with that lot. Even this year he had been more disgusted than ever, for his grass had grown so stout and thick that he could not get any machine through it, and had been compelled to mow it with a scythe; and he had almost given up trying to get done haying. For his part, he agreed with the other gentleman in saying it was a most consummate humbug.

Mr. Philbarn - Would like to ask the gentleman if he thought the manure had caused his trouble. Mr. Van Skinland — Had no doubt of it: for the

manure was thrown down into the brook, and it often got dammed up and flowed over the meadow, and in high water the manure was all carried off on to it or to somewhere else.

Mr. Bokefrmr - Would like to know whether the gentleman had ever tried plowing, to correct the difficulty in his meadow.

Mr. Van Skinland-Had once plowed up a couple of acres, and planted it to corn; but the corn came up black and rank, and he had more trouble in getting the crop of corn and stalks secured from that two acres than from six or seven that he planted on the upland. He did n't get the piece finally cleared till he let his cattle in to eat up a part of the stalks.

Mr. Philbarn - Said he was sorry to differ with his experienced friends, but his experience with manure had made him very partial to its accumulation and application. He always felt the best when he had made the most. Indeed, he considered manure the most valuable crop a farmer made.

The Chairman - Will the gentleman tell the Club how much time he spends each year in getting out his manure and spreading it on the land?

Mr. Philbarn-Thought it usually took him about two weeks each, in spring and fall, with two teams; and then he rarely got it all out.

Mr. Bokefrmr - Would like to know what effect, if any, it had upon the land.

. Mr. Philbarn - The crops are very heavy, and constantly increasing. I think my crops have more than doubled upon the same land in the last ten years. I certainly keep nearly or quite double the stock I did then.

.Mr. Skimitt — Will the gentleman please to tell us if he gets any better crops now, with all his labor in manure, than he did when the land was first cleared, and before a particle of manure had ever been applied?

Mr. Philbarn - Could not say that he did.

Mr. Bokefrmr - Would like to ask whether, if the land had not been manured, it would have produced as good crops as it had.

Mr. Skimitt - Did not see how anybody could properly answer that question; for how could anybody tell, where the experiment had not been tried on that very land? If the gentleman had never manured his land, he might answer.

The Chairman-Suggested that, if, as some people had said, manure acted as a stimulant, would not the effect be the same in that as in any other case-lead to over-exertion and subsequent ex-

Mr. Philbarn - Was inclined to think, from what he had seen on the road towards the Corners, some evenings, that land did not get all the stimulants; for he had seen ---

Mr. Van Skinland - Called the gentleman to

order. Mr. Skimitt - Did not care what was said by a man who, by his own showing, spent nearly onetenth of his time in a manure heap. He did not consider such a man worthy of notice in any free and enlightened American community.

The Chairman - Hoped there would be no personalities. But as it was evident that the discussion had ended, he had ventured to draw up a resolution, which he thought embodied the sentiments of a majority of the Club:

Resolved, 1.—That, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Slabbville Farmers' Club, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, manure

Resolved, 2 — That, in the opinion of the same where it will cost more to move the barn than the manure, it is advisable to remove the manure, but

Resolutions adopted. Club adjourned.

VARIOUS USEFUL ITEMS.

TO KEEP FLEA BEETLES FROM CABBAGES. W. R. J. D., of Salamanca, N. Y., did not know how to keep the flea beetle from his cabbages and turnips till you told him to dust lime or ashes on the plants while the dew was on. I use road dust with the very best success. Gather a barrel or two while the roads are very dry, and what you don't use on your plants, be sure and throw into a large box for your hens to wallow in in the winter.

POULTRY .- PROFITS, MANAGEMENT, &c. - Some eight or ten weeks since, S. W., of Fairfield, N. Y. (my native town, but S. W., who are you?) gave in the RURAL some account of his management of hens, profits, &c. There is so much said about hens "eating themselves up," that I was induced in the year 1859, while conducting a farm at Utica, N. Y., to keep a strict account, and here it is:

HEN ACCOUNT.

To 9 hens and 1 cock, at 2s,
To 5 bushels shelled corn, at 8s,
To other feed for chicks, Profit, \$29 37 By 47 dozen eggs sold, \$8 00 By 63½ dozen eggs used in family, 9 50 By 63 chickens sold, (half grown,) 6 12 By 23 "on hand, (at end of year,) at 2s, 5 75

rate they were selling for at the time used, in the city. You will see the food used was mostly corn. There is no better food for hens. Wheat is as good; and occasionally a little buckwheat, peas, barley, &c., with a little fresh meat. They had access to water every day all winter; and they drank it, too. They had a wallowing box in which were several bushels of dust from the road, ashes, sand, lime, &c., and plenty of burnt bones, oyster shells, and old plaster from the walls, well pounded, so they could eat it. The feed box was placed where they could help themselves as they pleased, and always covered at night to shut out rats and mice.

The nine hens layed, during the year, 1,385 eggs. The variety was nearly pure blood Black Spanish.

THE WEAK COLT NOW STRONG .- One thing more. friend Moore, and then I'm done. To cheer those who may feel as bad as I did, I will say I have a colt that for the first six weeks of his life could not walk on his fore feet at all; but when he did walk, which was seldom, he walked on his ankles. He is a little ahead of "mediocrity" now, and can jump and kick "like a colt let loose from the stable."

CROPS, &c .- The grass crop through this region is as good as last season. The aphis has done but little injury to grain. The yield of apples will be less than was expected. Bushels of small ones have dropped from the trees. What is the cause? Centerville, Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 12. L. G TANNER.

The Bee-Reeper.

Curious Cases.

Dzierzon observed a second swarm issue from a colony whose recently emerged queen he had removed a few hours before, and which contained only an embryo queen in a royal cell. He inferred that the bees, being ready to swarm, had not yet discovered the absence of their queen when they issued. It would seem from this also, that the signal for swarming is not given by the queen.

Mr. Kaden saw a swarm issuing a second time, from a hive which had swarmed on the previous day and lost its queen. Probably the mass of the bees remained in ignorance of their loss, and issued under an impression that the queen would follow.

Mr. Vogel reports a case where a colony exhibited signs of queenlessness, though actually in possession of a queen. This was undoubtedly caused by an attack made on the queen, endangering her life. Such attacks are sometimes made by strange bees, which enter the hive either by design or mistake. Under such circumstances, fearing the worst, bees will frequently start royal cells before they become composed or assured of the queen's safety.

Bees have retentive memories. Dzierzon once gave a fertile queen to a bereaved colony, and she speedily supplied all the brood-combs with eggs. He discovered soon after, that she had been killed; and introduced another, which encountered the same fate. He examined the combs and found a young queen just emerged, which had been reared from eggs or brood furnished by the first queen. The bees remembered their previous destitute condition, and took to rearing a queen as soon as supplied with requisite means.

The following occurrence took place in Dzierzon's apiary several years ago. One of his hives sent forth three strong swarms at intervals of about five days, though there was, meanwhile, not the slightest interruption in the laying of eggs. During the whole period, as well as afterwards, the combs contained eggs, larvæ, and sealed brood, just like any healthy, strong colony, that does not swarm. Here the old queen resolutely maintained her ground, and thus compelled the young ones, as they successively emerged, to accompany the swarms. Such cases are by no means rare. But suppose she had chosen to leave with the third swarm, and having crippled wings, had fallen to the ground and been found there by an inexperienced or unreflecting bee-keeper, would he not have inferred that queen bees are fertile when hatched? Isolated cases may prove deceptive and misleading. Only the repeated observation of uniform phenomena, can form the basis of correct and reliable conclusions.

September Management.

In some sections of country, where fall blossoms abound, bees will find pasturage during a considerable portion of this month; and though much of the honey they now gather is less palatable than that collected at an earlier period, it will answer well for their own subsistence in the coming winter. But their accumulations derived from honey-dews on evergreens, generally prove injurious to the stock. This honey is of a very inferior quality, and cannot be properly purified by the bees, because of the lateness of the season at which it is gathered; and as it, for the most part, remains unsealed in the cells, it is apt to become acid and produce disease, if the bees happen to be long confined by the severity of the winter, or the inclemency of the weather. Besides this, when tempted to fly, by the occurrence of such honey-dews at so late a period, many bees will be lost by becoming entangled in the webs of spiders, or be destroyed by hornets, which now eagerly watch for, catch, and devour them.

Toward the close of the month the colonies usually contain very little brood; and, if kept in common hives, the bees of such as are not intended to be wintered as independent stocks, may now be driven out and given to the best provisioned standards. The stores and combs may either be appropriated at once, or reserved in the hive for spring use, to receive the earliest swarms. Where movable-comb hives are used, it is unnecessary to defer these operations to so late a period, as the combs still containing brood may at any time be transferred to the hives intended to be wintered, and colonies can be united without producing much commotion among the bees. Such colonies only as are in a healthy condition, have a young and fertile queen, and ample stores of honey and pollen, should be wintered. The attempt to carry feeble stocks through the winter will almost invariably end in disappointment, besides being attended with continual vexation of spirit. The making of artifcial colonies, properly employed, is of incalculable importance in bee culture, mainly because we can thereby always secure a supply of young and vigorous queens, but it becomes ruinous to an apiary. when the beekeeper multiplies stock injudiciously and inordinately, and then undertakes to winter his feeble and ill-provisioned colonies. None should be reserved for wintering but such as have at least twelve pounds (nett) of sealed honey on the first

retained. The poorer the season was, the more fallow their ground. As soon as the barley or oats care should be taken to unite and strengthen the is removed from the field, plow the soil deep, cutting colonies in the fall. All the good, new and clear combs obtained by these operations, should be carefully preserved for spring use -they will "come into play" when hiving early swarms or making artificial colonies. These, if supplied duly with good empty comb, will, in three or four weeks, be quite as valuable as an old stock whose feebleness exacted much attention and constant care during the winter. He who is in the habit of wintering weak colonies, must never expect to become a prosperous beekeeper. He will have trouble during the winter, and with all his watchfulness will lose some stocks; those vhich survive will make slow progress in the spring, be laggards during the summer, and instead of yielding him some surplus honey in the fall, will probably need renewed nursing.

Even if after a favorable season, it be found that all the colonies in an apiary have secured sufficient supplies, it will not be advisable to winter them all. Among them there will probably be some whose queens are old and decrepid. Should these chance to survive till spring, the number of eggs laid by them would be too small to replenish the population of their respective hives, adequately and early. Such had better be disposed of in the fall. If the hives contain good combs and a sufficiency of stores. the superannuated queens should be removed and replaced by a young one, from a colony not so well prepared, in other respects, to pass the winter safely. Italian queens may at this time be more conveniently introduced into common colonies than at almost any other period. There being now but little brood in the combs, the workers are less disposed to build royal cells after the removal of the old queen; and the Italian queen may, without disadvantage, be kept confined in a cage for a week or longer, till the bees have become entirely willing to accept her. Queens may likewise be used whose genuineness has been previously ascertained or fully tested.

Those who still practice the old mode of taking surplus stores from the colonies, by cutting out a portion of the combs containing sealed honey, must deal liberally with their bees-allowing them to retain a full sufficiency for their support, so situated as to protect them from the severity of the weather, and being likewise conveniently accessible, from time to time, as needed. It is better that the bees should have more than enough, than to rely on spring feeding, should their supplies fall short.

Colonies which still retain their drones at the close of this month, are usually queenless. The population of such is almost invariably much reduced and composed of old bees exclusively, which are not well qualified to endure the rigors of winter. The proper course is to break them up, and appropriate the honey. The combs of such stocks generally contain large quantities of pollen, and should therefore be preserved till the close of winter. Then they may profitably be given to young stocks of the previous year, which are rarely well supplied with that article.—Bee Journal.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Burning Stubble.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says:-Would it not be a good plan to burn the straw, and all the stubble, on the wheat ground, after the harvest is over. The ashes on some kinds of land would be equal to the straw as manure. It was customary with our farmers, before the Revolution, to let the fire run over all stubble ground before plowing it in the fall or spring, calculating on the benefit of the ash manure. We doubt whether the burning of the stubble and of the straw also, may not be the most effectual way of killing Hessian flies, midges, and smut on grain. Has any farmer tried it?

Packing Butter.

A CHICAGO merchant, who deals largely in butter, gives the following directions for packing:

In packing butter, be eareful to select butter of one color for each firkin, work out all the milk, use fine dairy salt, and not so much of it as to spoil re waigh your firkin giving good w head it up and nail the hoops so as to keep them in least a foot from the ground or floor, to prevent the demoness of the cellar from staining them, and when you ship, mark them as little as possible, for it affects the sale of the butter from half to one cent per pound. In the condition in which the packages arrive, packers of butter will find. by observing the above suggestions, that they will often realize sufficient above the market prices to pay the freight and commissions on their butter to Chicago, or even to an eastern market

Autumn or Winter Manuring the Best.

THE Country Gentleman says:-" Yearly all the benefits of autumn manuring may be secured, where cattle and other animals are kept in stables or warm basements, by drawing out the manure during the comparatively leisure time of winter, and spreading it at once on the land. The winter rains, whenever they occur, and all the spring rains, will give it a thorough washing, and carry the liquid into the soil; but such places must be selected for this purpose as will not favor the accumulation of water into brooks or streams, and thus carry off the manure altogether. Grass lands are much the best for this treatment, by tending to retain the manure. Nothing is better for gardens that are to be enriched for spring crops, thin autumn or winter application of manure; and newly planted trees, dwarf pears, strawberry beds, &c, receive a great deal of protection against cold by such coatings, which are to be turned in in spring.

Raising Wheat.

THE New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, in an article upon wheat-growing, speaks thus concerning the preparation of the soilfor a crop of this cereal:

"Drive the plow deep in sumner's heat, And you'll have wheat to selland eat.'

August is the month-the best nonth in all the year—to prepare the soil for a crop of wheat, whether we raise spring or winter wheat. The soil must be thoroughly prepared in August for winter wheat; and if a crop of spring wheat is to be grown there the following season, there will be more wheat than if the soil is plowed in any of the months in autumn

very narrow furrow slices. In order to do this job well, have a sharp plow-point, and a sharp double whiffletree, so that it will be easy to adjust the plow to cut deep and narrow furrow slices. When a plow is adjusted to cut a furrow slice only four or five inches wide, a single team will draw it ten or twelve inches deep as easily as they would were it to run only six inches deep, and cut a foot or more wide. Thorough pulverization is a very important consideration in preparing the soil for a crop of wheat.

Now, if a crop of winter wheat is to be grown, about the tenth or fifteenth of September the soil should be plowed again, and a thin coat of manure spread evenly over the entire surface and well harrowed in. But the soil must be well prepared, and the top-dressing or compost must be all in readiness in August, and then, when the time arrives to put in the grain, if a farmer performs his part of the labor well, he may expect a good crop.

Let it be borne in mind that wheat needs a little good manure in order to procure a fair crop. Take up the stable floor, and hoe out every nook and corner of the barn-yard, and apply scrapings as a topdressing for wheat.

Treatment of Cheese while Curing.

From an article in the Dairy Farmer, we understand that some dairymen discard the practice of oiling the cheese in their dairies, and are substituting the use of hot whey. Their manner of treating

the cheese is as follows: When the cheese comes from the press, it is oiled and bandaged, and after this sweet whey is heated and used daily for rubbing the cheese. The whey is heated to a point no higher than can be borne by immersing the hand. A cloth is then dipped into it and then wrung out, and with this the cheese is rubbed over. It is said that cheese treated in this way is not so apt to crack, and presents a firmer and smoother rind when fit for market, than cheese treated with oil whey butter. It is said to operate in other respects quite as well, if not better.

The editor of the Dairy Farmer says:-We have never tried this method in our own dairy, but have been assured by some of our best dairymen that it works admirably. If this be so, the new method will commend itself to most persons, and prove another valuable item of knowledge with regard to the dairy, originating in this country.

Tapping Corn or Cutting It.

MATTHEW M. HOWARD, writing to the Country Gentleman, from Lyn, Canada West, thus gives his views upon this mooted topic:

By topping corn before it is ripe, you prevent the corn from receiving that portion of the elaborated nutritive sap which it would have received from the stalks and leaves cut off, had they not been separated from the corn. On the other hand, by cutting corn by the ground before the leaves and stalks become dry, and the corn fully ripe, and setting it in shocks as soon as cut, the circulation of sap continues, until the stalks become dry, and the corn improves in the shock. The same thing is observed in wheat. By cutting it before the kernel is hard, and placing it in shocks before it wilts, the wheat improves in the shock, and will make more flour and of a better quality than if allowed to stand until the kernel is hard.

We have two objects in view when we cut corn by the ground. Namely, the preservation of the corn and stalks from frost, which frequently occurs before the corn is ripe, and spoils corn and stalks. Whereas, if corn is cut by the ground before the frost strikes it, both may be saved and be of a good quality. I have no doubt but that corn cut by the ground before it is fully ripe, may not be quite as heavy, but if it is well cured in the shock it will be equal in quality, and the small loss sustained in the weight will be trifling, when compared: with the loss of the corn and the stalks for fodder when the frost strikes it before it is ripe. Surely, if there should be no frost until the corn is fully ripe, the corn would be good, but the stalks would be dry and of little value. Finally, to sum up the whole matter, there is a certain state or condition at which corn may be cut by the ground, and the diminution and mark the weight on the firkin, and when filled; to the loss of the fodder, if the corn is struck with frost or allowed to stand until it is fully ripe; and their places, and if kept in a cellar, place them at the stalks, if well saved, will amply pay all the cost of cultivation.

Rearing and Management of Swine.

FROM a "Prize Essay on Swine," as furnished the Iowa Homestead, by Dr. G. Sprague, of Butler Co., Iowa, we extract the following paragraphs:

Loss of Young Pigs.—There is generally great complaint among farmers, about sows casting their pigs, or of pigs dying off during suckling. We have yet had but one sow cast her pigs. She ate, on the day of the accident, freely of raw potatoes The chill to the system, from such cold, watery food, may have been the cause. Young pigs, coming too early in the season, are very liable to die from becoming chilled. This can only be prevented by furnishing very warm quarters, or by keeping the sows from the male till nearly mid-winter. Some farmers always have good luck with pigs and other stock. This luck, so called, is the reward of vigilance. Let the unlucky pattern after such, and we will hear less complaint.

Winter Shelter.-The greater portion of the pigs throughout the country are confined in open rail pens, without bedding, while the straw stack is rotting near by. This is a severe punishment to the swine—involves an unnecessary consumption of food, and altogether furnishes a sad commentary upon swine breeding and growing, as generally practiced. Some farmers excuse this want of care, by saying that swine are liable to mange if freely bedded. The excuse is without a single fact to susbedded. The excuse is without a single late to sus-tain it, as we firmly believe. We have used both prairie hay and straw for bedding tender-skinned pigs, and the more they get of either, the cleaner and warmer they will be.

and warmer they will be.

Fattening Swine.—Early pigs intended for killing the first winter, can only be fitted for this by liberal feeding on appropriate feed from weaning time. Cooked food is highly advantageous, and it will pay to cook food for swine for early killing, as you thereby ensure a more rapid growth, rendering young swine of marketable weight at nine or ten months. Oats, cut with the scythe daily, as soon as in milk, will cause swine to grow and fatten rapidly. They will not waste the grain, but save all that is fed to them, if in moderation. The high value of oats for swine is not generally appreciated by farmers. Ground and cooked food for swine affords a material saving over feeding grain in the raw state. Where grain is expensive, and labor not too much of an object, this plan of feeding should be always followed. But in the West, where corn is only worth twelve or fifteen cents per bushel, and

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON - CROPS - WAR. - The weather continues favorable, both for growing crops and harvesting operations. The crops thus far secured are generally better, in this region, than anticipated, while those unmatured give promise of an average vield.

· Since our last the war excitement has risen to fever heat in this region. In this county, particularly, war meetings are held daily or nightly in almost every ward and town, and men and money are being rapidly recruited and raised. The people of all classes are apparently fully aroused, and bound to prosecute the War for the Union in earnest, from this time until its successful conclusion. As we write, there are thirteen recruiting tents in view (and not ten rods distant) from our window, and nearly as many snare drums within hearing. Participating as we do in the work and excitement-having devoted most of our time and energies to the cause of lateany omissions or commissions apparent in this paper, or in attending to correspondence, must be attributed to our desire to "speed the right" and end the most wicked rebellion which over cursed a civilized country.

WESTERN RURAL ITEMS .- The Illinois State Fair has been ostponed until 1863. This action of the State Board is in response to the representations and request of the citizens of Peoria, where the Fair was to have been held. It is probably wise, although I know it to be contrary to the desire of many nembers of the Board. It is doubted if the Fair could have een made successful this year. - The Potato Crop of the West is rapidly rotting in the ground. I hear of it in all directions. Farmers near markets are digging and hauling, and selling them at such prices as they can get. New potatoes sold in Chicago market, the past week, at 12 and 15 cents per oushel. The season has been wet, and the result is a potate - The Illinois State Horticultural Society holds its Annual Exhibition at Bryan Halls, Chicago, commencing Sept. 8. The show of Western Fruit promises to be a large one.—The World's Horse Fair commences at Chicago Sept. 2d, and continues two weeks. The exhibition of horses will be very large ndeed. The stalls are now (Aug. 20) rapidly filling up with stock from Kentucky, Missouri, Canada and Michigan. Cultivators of the Sugar Beet are urged by Mr. Bender, Su-perintendent of the Sugar Refinery here, to draw the earth ip about the beet, so as to cover the entire root. The beet is inclined to grow above ground. In proportion as it does, the amount of sugar it will yield is diminished—hence the importance of throwing the earth to the root. If a sufficient supply of the root can be obtained, an extensive experiment in its manufacture into sugar will be made here.—An Agricultural Brigade of exempt citizens for military service, is proposed to be organized in this State (Illinois), and it is anounced that application has been made to the President for authority to do so! It seems to me a silly movement. An Agricultural Brigade," organized to adopt some system by which the crops of the State might be secured in a condition to market, would be sensible, and quite as likely to strengthen the Government as any thing that could be done. There are men enough liable to do military duty, to do all the fighting there is to be done; the balance are needed in the fields and workshops, and can find employment enough there that will profit the country.—c. D. B.

Mr. TAYLOR'S SALE OF SOUTH-DOWNS .- Our readers are reminded that Mr. J. C. TAYLOR'S 12th Show and Sale of WEBB Pedigree South-Down Sheep will take place at Holmdel, N. J., on Wednesday next, Sept. 3d; as already announced by advertisement. Mr. TAYLOR advises us by letter, that since announcing the sale he has concluded to offer some ten or twelve ewes, from 1 to 3 years old, that had been selected for his own breeding flock. This will be an additional inducement for persons who wish to obtain the best breeding stock, to attend the sale.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We are preparing a list of Agricultural Fairs for 1862-State, Provincial, County, and ocal—and wish to render it as complete as possible for the Loyal States and Canada. Secretaries of Agricultural Socieies who have not already done so, will please advise us (by etter or sending bill or pamphlet,) as to the times and places of helding their respective exhibitions. As we desire to pubish the list next week, an early response is requested.

LIVE YANKEES ARE WANTED by the enterprising manufacurer of the Keystone Cider and Wine Mill, to exhibit said mill at the State Fairs this fall. Men of the right stamp—who nave the snap and "gift of speech" for such business -should espond to the advertisement (in this paper) of W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa., who is a live and reliable man-

THE BARLEY CROP OF 1862.—A circular has been issued by SAMUEL R. FORD, a grain broker, in which that gentleman reviews the prospects of the barley crop for the pr He says:-"In this State (New York) the crop will be about two-thirds as much as last year, and in quality the best grown n several years. New York has lost much of its importance as a barley-growing State. The breadth of ground sown this year is not fifty per cent. as much as in 1850. This is owing in part to the low prices which have ruled for the last four years, and perhaps more to the increased certainty of the heat crop, which has always been the favorite crop of our farmers. The season will open with a light stock of malt on hand, and no old barley. In Canada West the breadth of ground sown was greater than last year, and the yield and quality are better than last crop. In Canada East, one-third ess breadth of ground was sown than last year. The crop has suffered from early drouth. Yield one-third less than an average. Quality better than average. In Wissonsin and Illinois the usual breadth of ground was sown, and the crop will be fully an average one."

LARGE WHEAT CROP - California Farming - A Sen Jose (Cal.) paper of the 3d ult, gives the following as a sample of he farming operations, and inexhaustible wealth of the soil, n that region:-"On one ranch of four thousand acres. fifteen miles south of San Jose, Mr. George H. Bodfish has wenty-seven hundred acres of wheat, besides several hundred acres of other grain, now nearly ready for harvesting. The magnitude of this enterprise can only be appreciated as one attempts to look over this immense sea of grain, waving and rippling in the breeze. It is estimated that the yield of wheat alone will not be far from one hundred thousand bushels. It would require \$10,000 worth of sacks to bring this wheat to market. For a less sum than that, Mr. Bodriss intends to erect a fire-proof brick warehouse, and store his grain in bulk. For so large a crop of the best wheat, buyers will not be wanting who will be willing to dispense with the scking process. This is a move in the right direction, and will inaugurate in this State the more economical Eastern method of handling grain in bulk."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEDICATION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

THE friends of Agricultural Education throughout the State, and in other States, are respectfully invited to attend the Dedication of the buildings of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to take place on Wednesday, the 3d of September next.

They are reminded that this Institution is situated in Centre Co., nine miles southwest of Bellefonte, near the geographical enter of the State, and that it is accessible either by the Penn. Central R. R. to Spruce Creek Station, or by the Sunbury & Erie R. R. to Lock Haven. From Spruce Creek visitors reach the College, twenty miles distant, either by private conveyance or by stage. From Lock Haven they reach Belleonte by stage, and thence come to the School by stage or

livery accommodations. Strangers are informed that this is a State Institution, incororated in 1854, and built up since that time at an expense of about \$200,000. It has been in operation with unfinished buildings, and an attendance of over one hundred students, for nearly four years. Its buildings are now about being completed, and hence the dedication. Prominent speakers

are expected upon the occasion. Persons intending to be present at the dedication, are requested to inform me of the fact, that provision may be made for their getting from the railroad station to the College.

Agricultural College, Pa., Aug. 21, 1862. The Penn. Central R. R. Company have generously agreed to sell excursion tickets to Spruce Creek Station, at half the usual fare, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of September—good

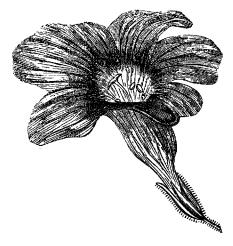
to return until the 6th of September.

HORTICULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE GARDEN.

THE Bedding Plants are now in perfection, but there is nothing new in this department. The Gazania splendens is a beautiful flower, but our experience this season induces us to say that it hardly meets our expectations in some respects. It scarcely flowers freely enough for a bedding plant, and closes in the afternoon.

The Annuals are doing well. Every year the favorite Annual Phlox improves in variety of color and brilliancy. The Ten-Weeks Stocks are superb, and we have never seen a better show. The New Large-Flowered Dwarf is now in bloom. It is of a dwarf habit, and the flowers are so large as to conceal the foliage. The Wall-Flower-Leaved is still smaller, and flowers about a week later. The foliage is dark and glossy, and when the flowers are white, or any light color, the effect is beautiful. Large-Flowered Pyramidal is of larger growth, the spikes of flowers are long, and the blooms on them are rather loose. The Asters are not doing as well this year as usual, in many gardens, on account of a bluish aphis which preys upon the roots. This pest has been increasing in this section for a number of



SALPIGLOSSIS.

years. Quite a neglected flower is the Salpiglossis, and yet, for beauty and variety of coloring, few flowers are its equal.

The Apricot crop is about over, and in a week or so we shall be picking early Peaches. The Crawfords are bearing a full crop. Some other varieties are not doing so well. Plums are beginning to ripen, and next week we will give some notes of several good early varieties.

Our readers will recollect that we have several times spoken of the new French Tomato, and have expressed some fears that it might prove too late for general use. We are glad to find our fears in this respect groundless. This season we have made a better trial than we were able to do last year; and while we endorse all we have before said in regard to its good quality and productiveness, we find it sufficiently early for a general crop. The seeds were planted on the same day with those of the Early Smooth Red, the best early Tomato, and Lester's Perfected, and transplanted the same day, in a similar soil. The 1st of August we commenced picking Early Smooth Red, on the 15th the French Tree, and now, (Aug. 25th,) Lester's is just beginning to color. These were not designed for an early crop, but for a general crop, and to test their comparative earliness. As the French Tree Tomato may be planted eighteen inches apart, we believe it will produce as much fruit to the acre as the most productive variety known.

A FEW HINTS ON BUDDING.

BUDDING, or inoculation, is one of the most general, and, in this country, by far the most important method of summer propagation. This operation consists in removing a bud from the variety to be propagated, and inserting it on another, which is like all other Siberian plants and shrubs, is among called the stock. Its success depends upon the following conditions:—In the first place, there must be a certain degree of affinity between the stock and the parent plant from which we propose to propagate. Thus, among fruit trees, the Apple, Crab, Pear, Quince, and Mountain Ash, all belong to the same natural family, and may be worked upon each other. The Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, and Almond, form another natural division, and work upon each other. The Cherry must be worked upon some kind of Cherry, and Currants and Goose berries go together. In general practice, the Apple is worked either upon Apple seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the Doucain, or Paradise, which are dwarf-growing species, and are used for the purpose of making small trees. The Pearis worked either upon Pear seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the Quince, to make dwarfs; occasionally it is worked upon the Mountain Ash and Thorn. But it must be borne in mind that while all varieties succeed on the Pear seedling, a certain number fail entirely on the other stocks we have named. The Cherry is worked either upon seedlings of what is known as the Mazzard, a small, black, sweet cherry, that forms a very large, robust tree; or, for dwarfs, on the Mahaleb, or perfumed cherry, which is a small tree with bitter fruit, about as large as a common pea.

In the second place, the buds must be in a proper state. The shoot, or scion budded from, must be the present season's growth, and it should be mature—that is, it should have completed its growth, which is indicated by the formation of a bud on the point, called the terminal bud, and the buds inserted should all be wood buds. On a shoot of this kind there are a number of buds unsuitable for working; those at the base, being but partially developed, are liable to become dormant, and those on the point, where the wood is pithy, perish. The ripening, or maturing of the buds, must regulate the period of native of the Caucasian mountains; P. arietina and budding, so that the time at which any given tree, or class of trees, should be worked, depends upon the season, the soil, and other circumstances which control the ripening of wood. In our climate Plums usually complete their growth earlier than other fruit trees, and are, therefore, budded first; we usually have ripe buds by the middle of July. In some cases, when the stocks are likely to stop growing early, it becomes necessary to take the buds before the entire shoots have completed their growth, and then the ripe buds from the middle and lower parts are chosen. Cherries come next, and are generally worked about the first of August. The buds must be mature, or a failure will be cer-

condition-that is, the bark must lift freely and cleanly from the wood, and there must be a sufficient quantity of sap between the bark and wood to sustain the inserted bud and form a union with it. Stocks, such as the common sorts of Plum, Pear, and Cherry, that finish their growth early, must be worked early; while such as the Peach, Quince, wild or native Plum, Mahaleb Cherry, &c., that grow late, must be worked late. If these stocks that grow freely till late in the autumn be budded early, the buds will be either covered up-"drowned," as it is technically called—by the rapid formation of new woody substance, or they will be forced out into a premature growth.

A very great degree of sappiness, in either the stock or bud, makes up, in part, for the dryness of the other. Thus, in the fall, when Plum buds are quite dry, we can work them successfully on stocks that are growing rapidly. This is a very fortunate circumstance, too. Young stocks with a smooth, clean bark, are more easily and successfully worked than older ones, and when it happens that the latter have to be used, young parts of them should be chosen to insert the bud on.

In localities where buds are liable to injury from freezing and thawing in the winter, the buds are safer on the north side of the stock, and when exposed to danger from wind, they should be inserted on the side facing the point where the most dangerous winds blow from. Attention to this point may obviate the necessity of tying up, which, in large practice, is an item of some moment.

In the fourth place, the manual operation must be performed with neatness and dispatch. If a bud be taken off with ragged edges, or if it be ever so slightly bruised, or if the bark of the stock be not lifted clean without bruising the wood under it, the case will certainly be a failure. The budding-knife must be thin and sharp. A rough-edged razor is no more certain to make a painful shave, than a rough edged budding-knife is to make an unsuccessful bud. It takes a good knife, a steady hand and considerable practice to cut off buds handsomely, well, and quick. As to taking out the particle of wood attached to the bud, it matters little, if the cut be good and not too deep. In taking out the wood, great care is necessary to avoid taking the root of the bud with it. Then, when the bud is in its place, it must be well tied up. Nice, smooth, soft strips of bark, like narrow ribbons, are the best and most convenient in common use. Every part of the cut must be wrapped se firm as to exclude air completely; and this should be done as quickly as possible, as the air soon blackens the inner surface of the bark, and prevents the perfect union of the new parts that are placed in contact.

I have thus stated briefly, for the benefit of beginners, the chief points that require particular attention in budding, or inoculation. Amateurs, who have little to do, should choose the mornings and evenings, or cloudy, cool days to do their budding; but nurserymen must work in all weathers. and in all hours of the day; but their superior skill and quickness render it less hazardous. When only a few stocks are to be worked, and the weather happens to be dry, a thorough watering or two will be of great service in making the bark lift freely.

THE PÆONIA FAMILY.-No. 2. SPECIES AND VARIETIES,

P. BARRY.

Paronia officinalis. - This is an ancient tenant of our gardens, and was introduced here about a century ago. It is a native of Switzerland. The crimson variety has been grown in the gardens of Europe since 1548. We can boast of but ten seminal varieties of this species, produced in Europe, which forms a singular contrast to the hundreds of varieties produced by the Chinese.

Pæonia paradoxa is a native of the Levant, of a rather more dwarf habit than the preceding, and the foliage more downy. Of this the French have produced about twenty-five seminal double varieties, many of which are very neat and beautiful, and mostly of crimson, violet, and purple hues.

Pæonia tenuifolia-Fennel-Leaved Pæony.-This is the next in importance, a native of Siberia, and, the Paradoxa family, it is more dwarf than the Sinensis and Officinalis families first described, and by its very peculiar foliage it is readily distinguished from all others.

Pæonia triternata — the Daurica of some authors -is another Siberian species, with purple flowers, from which they have obtained in France one seedling variety with double flowers. Both these are easily distinguished by their triternate foliage.

Pæonia peregrina, or Turkish, is a native of the Levant, and comprises two single-flowering varieties, whose flowers are dark purple, with a marked peculiarity in their pubescent foliage.

Pæonia decora, or Comely, is also a native of the Levant, and comprises two single-flowering varieties, both of which have purplish-crimson flowers with golden stamens and pubescent foliage.

Pæonia humilis, or Dwarf Spanish, is a native of Northern Spain, the most lowly in growth of any species, and comprises two varieties, with violetroseate flowers and soft, downy foliage.

Pæonia Californica and Brownii. - The firstnamed is a native of Upper California, and has blood-colored flowers: the other is found on Mount Hood, in Oregon, near the region of perpetual snow, and has reddish-purple flowers.

Pæonia Witmaniana is a peculiar Chinese species, with single yellow flowers, and is one of the most rare. It is from this species that we may hope to obtain double bright yellow varieties, of a deeper hue than the yellow and straw-colored varieties of the Albiflora family.

Of other species from which no seminal varieties have been produced, there are P. Russi, or Sicilian Crimson; P. lobata, a Spanish red-flowering species; P. anomala, or Siberian Jagged-Leaved, with pink flowers; P. hybrida, a Siberian variety found growing naturally, with red flowers; P. Caucasica, a P. mollis, both natives of Sicily, with downy foliage and red flowers; and lastly, P. Cretica, a native of Candia, on the north shore of the Island of Crete.

I omitted to remark, under the proper head, that the roots of the Pæonia albiflora family are edible, and are used for food in some parts of Northern China, Tartary, and Siberia.

Pæonia Moutan, or Shrubby Pæony.—This is the most splendid and showy of all Flowering Shrubs, and as yet it is among the most rare in our American gardens. The different varieties expand their gorgeous bloom in the month of May, ten to fifteen days before the Chinese Herbaceous Pæonies, and the flowers of most of the varieties are fragrant. Independent of their sustaining the severest cold

that is of more easy culture. Once planted in a good, free soil, they will flourish for a century, without exacting any further care.

I have already referred to the three varieties originally introduced from China, and to the magnificent collection of over twenty varieties obtained from that country by ROBERT FORTUNE, which have now become disseminated to several European gardens, whence I have at great expense obtained them. I have also originated from seeds, during the past twenty years, twenty-eight of the most gorgeous and brilliant varieties, including two that are striped. The flowers of these are of the largest size, comprising white, roseate, crimson, lilac, purple, and variegated shades. In the European gardens they have originated above eighty varieties in the same way.

In my next article I shall treat of and enumerate the most splendid varieties belonging to the different families of the Pæony. WM. R. PRINCE. Flushing, N. Y., 1862.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

STRAWBERRIES AT KENWOOD.

I VISITED Kenwood in strawberry time, and have a few notes which I gathered during a walk and talk with Dr. J. ASA KENNICOTT, among his trees and in his garden. Dr. K. is a talented amateur horticulturist, and has devoted a good deal of attention to the culture of strawberries. He has also produced several seedling strawberries, all of which have been successively described, except one. This one he calls The Kenwood Seedling.—Inasmuch as it has been

introduced to the public through a Chicago paper, with a very large engraving thereof, I may not be harshly dealt with by those who believe there is nothing new under the sun and ought not to be, if I give it some attention. My friend, Dr. KENNICOTT, is a very frank man. I like him because he is so; and I am going to as frankly say what I think of his pet seedling as I know he would give his opinion of mine, had I one. It has some positive qualities. I will enumerate them. 1. The plant is a very strong grower, compared with other varieties. There is no variety that I have seen that equals it in the length and strength of its stalks, and the size and beauty of its foliage. It requires no evergreens (vide Sims' practice,) to shelter the fruit from the sun. 2. It is very productive. With the same (good) culture—and it has received no other -Dr. K. thinks it doubly as productive as the Wilson. I saw evidence enough of its productiveness. 3. It has a long season, ranging from the first to the fifteenth and twentieth of July. Its value for the Chicago market is considerably enhanced by this fact. The late berries as often bring large prices as the very early Northern berries; for there is less competition then. 4. It is uniform in size and shape, rarely or never imperfect, and of a bright light scarlet color. On exhibition in stalls, it is attractive, and sells well to those who are governed entirely by the impression made upon them through the sense of sight. Placed alongside much better fruit, its attractive appearance enforces its sale. 5. It is very fragrant, and perfumes the room where it is allowed to remain a short time. 6. It is positively the most acid strawberry I ever tasted. It bites hard, like the chemical vinegar sold as "pure cider vinegar." It is only tolerable with a large quantity of sugar and cream-the more the betterand then there is but little if any strawberry flavor

perceptible. It has also certain qualities which I choose to call negative. 1. It is soft, and will not carry well any distance. 2. It is flavorless. I failed to find anything in its flavor to recommend it; and my friend failed to show me anything. I am sure that only its great productiveness and singular beauty, combined with the fact that it is his seedling, could induce him, with his proverbial distaste for flavorless fruit. to continue its culture.

RANDOM TALK OF OTHER VARIETIES.

Madame Eliza Vilmorin .-- This is French, (of course,) has an exquisite flavor, and produces well a medium fruit. It is a cone. It is only valuable for family use, because of its flavor.

Sir Harry is an English berry, which is pro-

nounced promising.

Trollope's Victoria is a large, fine looking fruit, but as grown here is perfectly insipid. I have seen notes on it the past season, placing it heavenward as a variety; but if it deserves any such high position, it is because it has outlived its usefulness and good qualities here.

Longworth's Prolific is a good flavored berry, and is regarded valuable for the garden.

Carolina superba is a French fruit, from VILNO RIN. It is aconical fruit, having a pear flesh and flavor. It is good, but not very productive. Dr. K. calls it much more productive than the Victoria. Its flesh andflavor are exceedingly palatable.

Baltimore Scarlet is a very good early berry; and its earlinessis its chief recommendation.

Downer's Prolific.—Dr. K. does not like it. Its foliage burns baily. It is prolific of runners, but does not bear half the fruit on the same area that the Kenwood Seedling does.

Peabody's Prdific.—This is growing here, little like the great Paent Office picture, except its form is identical. It i not prolific, but has pretty fair flavor as grown lere.

Omer Pasha s a pretty fair berry; early, and not unlike the Tiomphe in flavor. It is not productive.

The Triomph de Gand is a favorite here, but is by no means the first in the list, either in size, appearance, or favor. It is a good fruit, and Dr. K. gives it a bettername than do most Western culturists.

Cremont Perjetual is highly esteemed. I have referred to this erry before. It is quite as attractive as the Triomphe, and has a decidedly better flavor. It is bount to win a high position as a fruit. Among those weo know it best, it is highly valued.

Myatt's Prolic Hauthois, from PRINCE, is true. The berry under the same name from E. & B. of Rochester, is flentical with Ross' Phoenix from PERIAM. Therrue berry is richly flavored, prelific, and variegates in its color, depending, probably, upon its exposire. It does not grow large, but is sweet and fragrant, and a good substitute for sugar and roses, with other varieties.

Feast's Fibnore is good flavor, grows large, is quite productive and early. Is a good amateur's

THE PHILOSOPHY

Of Dr. Kennicott's strawberry culture, or rather of his choice varieties, is perhaps best expressed in his own language. He denounces the utilitarian practice of horticulturists, who cater to the public

Mr. MARKET, or his demands: - "Mr. MARKET wants 'some pumpkins,' and it don't matter what it is, whether it is in the shape of a peach, pear or strawberry, if size is only secured." Vanity Fair hits off this rage for large strawberrries in good style, when it represents a snob at a hotel table, saying:- "Waitaw, I'll take awnother slice of that aw stwawbewy."

THE ALLEN RASPBERRY.

I noticed that Brinckle's Orange raspberry was bearing heavily, and remarked that it and the Purple Cane and the Black Cap were the only varieties worth cultivating here.

"Strange, however, B.," said Dr. K., "that our family and our neighbors prefer the Allen to allothers. Here it is, with a few of Brinckle's to fertilize it, bearing abundantly. And we found it so; that the defense of the Allen made by Dr. K., at the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, last December, was well supported by the fine crop it was bearing when I visited Kenwood.

OUTRAGEOUS VANDALISM.

I saw here evidences of the most outrageous vandalism I ever witnessed anywhere. Some one wanted to use or get a large price for Christmas trees, and they wanted nice ones. Dr. K. had sundry pines and spruces, fifteen to twenty feet high, model specimens of well-grown evergreens. Some one thought them precisely the thing, and cut out two or three of the finest in the grounds—a species of refined vandalism which deserves no better reward than hanging.

DR. BLANEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

It is well known to horticulturists hereabouts, that Dr. BLANEY, of Evanston, has been experimenting with strawberries, with a view to produce new varieties. A year ago last June he exhibited several varieties of new seedlings, at the exhibition of the Chicago Gardeners' Society, some of which received honorable mention, by a competent committee appointed to examine them.

But Dr. B. determined not to introduce them to the public, until he had thoroughly satisfied himself that some one of the half dozen, selected from over a hundred seedlings, possessed sufficient merit to warrant it. Arranged on his table at his office, I one day found samples of three seedlings, distinct varieties. Of these three, I found only one which I

think worth mentioning. Dr. Blaney calls it

Pisillate No. 1.—It is (as its name indicates) a pistillate; shape irregular, angular, slightly conical; color a brilliant dark scarlet, exceedingly rich and beautiful. Flesh not so firm as Wilson's Albany, but quite as firm as Triomphe de Gand. Flavor much better than either of the above named berries -more acid than the latter and not as sour as the former-rich and fragrant. Size quite as large as either of the above. It is very productive, has good strong foliage, and trusses well held up by long, strong footstalks. The samples I saw this year were grown on well prepared sandy soil, without culture. Dr. B.'s absence in the army had prevented any attention being paid them. From what I have seen of it, as well as from the testimony and judgment of other parties equally disinterested, I do not hesitate to call it a great acquisition to the list of valuable strawberries. And I am not inclined to give any new thing a good name until I am pretty positive it merits it.

HOW SIMS MAKES STRAWBERRY WINE.

My friend SIMS has relented. He asserts that he can not believe that the recipe I recently gave, as Mrs. Reese's mode of making strawberry wine, will produce an article equal in flavor to his. He is not willing to let that recine be adopted by the public, without comparison with his mode. He does not believe the proportions of water and juice used will make as good a wine as will the proportions he uses. It is too late to be of service this year, but if the RURAL reader will preserve it, the following compound, properly fermented and racked off into bottles, as described in a recent number of the RURAL, will make a very palatable drink, and one which will sell at large figures. Mr. Sims expresses to the amateur who can afford it. Dr. K. plants it the juice from his strawberries as soon as they are table mold may be seen to gather on the surface of gathered, and adds one gallon of water to each two gallons of juice. To each gallon of this mixture he adds three and three-quarters pounds of sugar. The whole fermented, as described, and racked off. makes an excellent sweet wine-or what old wine connoisseurs would call cordial. The only fault that can be found with it is that it is too sweet.

VARIETIES OF CELERY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :-- In the American Agriculturist I observed an article speaking of Celery, in which it is said, in substance, that there are but two kinds of celery, red and white. I quote a part of the article:

"There are many kinds for sale at the seed stores, advertised as Mammoth, Giant, Excelsior, &c., but they may all be reduced to two classes, the White Solid and the Red Solid. The only difference between these is in their color, and the ability of the red to stand the frost a little better than the white, and its being more uniformly solid, while the white is more delicate in flavor. The difference in size is the result of cultivation entirely."

As a celery grower of twenty year's experience, wish to dissent entirely from these remarks. It is almost as ridiculous as it would be to say there are only two kinds of cabbages, green and red. The difference between the white and red varieties is mainly in their keeping qualities and not in their ability to endure frost. No good gardener would expose his celery to frost. The red is generally found the hardiest and not so liable to rot under bad treatment, and therefore is a little better for the amateur, and when well blanched, is little if any inferior to most of the white varieties for flavor I have now three varieties growing - all treated

in the same way, and yet there is one-half difference in the size. Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White I consider the highest flavored variety grown, but is small. It has a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, and if the gardener has customers that can appreciate good celery and are willing to pay for it, this is the kind to grow. For general market purposes a larger kind is better, and I recommend Lion's Paw as the best. It makes splendid stalks, is pretty solid and of fair quality. Laing's Mammoth Red is the best red sort I have ever grown. It is very large and hardy, and when well blanched no one could hardly discover that it was ever red. There is some prejudice in the market against red celery, but this is caused by the fact that there is so much poor, half blanched celery offered for sale.

article to which I have referred, and that is to set | dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns In the third place, the stock must be in the right without the least injury, there is no class of shrubs penchantforbig berries, and says he cares little about the plants four or five inches apart. Now, at this everybody, namely, the staff of life.

distance, I defy any one to grow good celery. It may do very well for poor, little, dwarfed stuff, such as we often see exposed for sale; but if your readers want good celery they should put their plants ten or twelve inches apart in the rows, and then if their soil is rich enough they may expect stalks fit to look at and fit to eat too. If any readers have celery that they want to hurry up, now is the time to give it two or three good soakings with guano water, or other liquid manure. Earth up only a little now, ust enough to keep the leaves in place. October is soon enough to earth for blanching.

CELERY GROWER.

Domestic Geonomy.

METHOD OF PRESERVING FRUIT PRACTICED BY THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

1. THE fruit, properly hulled, assorted, or prepared, is placed in clean glass bottles manufactured for the purpose, filling them to the neck.

2. Prepare a sirup of melted refined or white sugar, and pour into the bottles by the following. rule-viz.:-Allow six ounces of sugar to one quart of fruit, or melt one pound of sugar in one-half pint of water, and give one half pint of the sirup thus produced to one quart bottle of fruit.

3. Place the bottles in a steaming box, or a boiler with a false bottom, which may be made of loose slats resting on supports so as to raise it a little above the water in the boiler. Cover the boiler or steam box, and gradually raise a steam that will thoroughly heat the fruit and sirup in the bottles, bringing them to the boiling point. This may take an hour from the commencement of heating; but whatever the time, be sure that the whole contents

of the bottles are at boiling heat. 4. Have ready corks, steamed or moistened sufficiently to make them flexible. They should be large enough to fill the neck of the bottle tightly, and require some force to crowd them in. One cork as procured of dealers allows of being cut in two, so as to stop two bottles.

5. Have ready a vessel of melted sealing-wax, compounded of the following materials and proportions. One pound of rosin, 11 ounces tallow, 3 ounces beeswax.

6. The fruit being sufficiently heated, take bottles successively to a table, and quickly cork them. With a towel in the hand, they should be carried in such a way as to close the opening and retain the heated steam in the bottles on the way to the corking table. The corks may be forced in by a blow of a mallet, or better, by a small lever arrangement fixed to work at the right height above the table. When inserted as far as practicable, if any part of the cork remains above the bottle, pare it off with a sharp knife.

7. Immediately after the cork is in its place, a person should stand ready and apply a coat of sealingwax to the end of the cork, with a paint or leather brush, to close the pores of the wood.

8. Next proceed to seal the bottle by dipping its mouth in the melted sealing-wax, so as to cover the bulb. Then transfer it to a basin of cold water, dipping to the same depth, to cool the wax. If the dipping is carried below the bulb or rim at the mouth of the bottle, there is danger of cracking the glass. Now examine the sealed part to see if the wax has formed blisters. If there are blisters, rub them away with the finger, using a little tallow or oil to prevent sticking.

9. Repeat the dipping operation in wax and inwater. See that the wax is left smooth and without flaws, and the sealing is complete.

10. Pack away on shelves or in chests in a cool, dry cellar. If placed on shelves, a cloth should be hung before them to exclude the light. In a few days after packing away, inspect the bottles to see if any show signs of fermentation, which may be detected by a foamy appearance of the fruit. If this is observed in any bottles, it denotes either a crack in the glass, or that the sealing was imperfect. The bottle should be opened or examined, the contents scalded, and the process of sealing repeated as before. In some cases during the season, a little vegethe fruit in the bottles, but this is not to be regarded, as it can be easily separated on opening the bottles, leaving the mass of fruit without harm. Two or three persons can carry forward the different operations of preserving at the same time, and with more convenience than one alone.

The rule for sirup given above, is adapted to the strawberry, cherry, and other similar fruits. Very acid fruits, like the current, will allow a greater portion of sugar.—The Oneida Community Circular.

FRENCH METHOD OF MAKING SOUP.

Good beef, which must be chosen of the most sound and fresh, always makes the best soup. Veal is only good in case of sickness, as it weakens and attenuates the broth. The proportion is three pounds of meat to four quarts of water. Put the meat in cold water, salt it, and make a good fire, which, however, should not be too lively, so that the broth may not boil till the scum rises and has been taken off entirely. When this has been done, add two carrots cut in halves, two turnips also cut, one parsnip, two leeks, one stalk of celery, two cloves, and either a small burnt onion, or a little caramel, to color it. It must boil slowly, skimming it from time to time until the meat is well cooked, when you will have an excellent soup. After the quantity and quality of the meat, what most contributes to make a good soup is to see that it boils slowly, without stopping a moment, for six or seven hours. It must then be passed through a fine colander, and if served with vermicelli, or the small Italian pastes, the soup must be poured in a saucepan, and the eighth of a pound of vermicelli added when the broth boils; it must boil for twenty minutes, or until the vermicelli is cooked. Farina can be used in the place of vermicelli, as also toasted bread, cut in very small and thin strips, and added when the soup is ready for the soup-tureen.

How to Select Flour.—First, look at the color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or strawcolored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it There is another strange recommendation in the is safe to buy. These modes are given by old flour-

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] IN MEMORIAM. Written on the Eleventh Anniversary of my Mother's Death August 19, 1862.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD

MOTHER, O, Mother! beyond the tide, Over the river so deep and wide, With yearnings my heart has called for you As I've watched all day in the ether blue The fairy forms of a fleecy cloud, Looking so much like a spirit-shroud, Till, floating down through the boundless sea. I thought that you were coming to me.

Mother, O, Mother! could it not be You came to me through the boundless sea? For I heard light footsteps upon the stair, And, softly, fingers played with my hair. I heard a lullaby sweet and low, Calming my heart as in years ago, Making my spirit so glad and free, While your loving arms encircled me.

Mother, O, Mother! beyond the tide, Over the river so deep and wide, In the weary years that since have rolled, Cov'ring my heart with a death-damp mold. Once and again have they passed to thee, Till but three are left on earth to me-Three, wearing crowns in the "Land of Light," Three, groping still in earth's starless night.

Mother, O, Mother! but three friends here: God cannot blame the uprising tear!

Tears must moisten the dry hears strings, Else they break that bind the spirit wings; But, I'm so glad, Mother, glad for this, That you sometimes come and make earth bliss; Although it now holds but three for me, I unward look, for Heaven has three!

Hilldale Farm, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] REPLY TO MINNIE MINTWOOD.

Two things you would like to know! - only two! Verily, you must be a happy mortal, if your need of knowledge can be satisfied by two things. "One is, why will a man get drunk?" Don't faint, now, simply because you encourage us in it. Who is it, at every party or social gathering, with sparkling eye and rosy lip, bewilderment in every feature, gracefully touches glasses and irresistibly smiles, "Your health, sir!" Who, when the ball-room grows heated and the dancers few, calls so often for "another glass of wine, if you please."

An incident occurred last New Year's Day, which, though rather old, will serve my purpose. Myself, in company with other gentlemen friends, were calling on those who kept "open house." Passing up the marble steps, our summons was answered by a pompous darkey, who showed us into the parlor, where sat father and mother ready to receive us; but the object of our visit was not present. We inquired for her, and learned to our sorrow that she was indisposed. Presently the little four-year old, BENNY, anxious to do his part toward entertaining us, and to communicate the most important news, came running up with this precious bit of information :- "Pa said we shouldn't have wine, and CARRIE says if we can't have wine she wont keep open doors. She's up stairs; her door is shut tight, it is."

General laws have not changed since the world began. Eve gave the apple to ADAM, and he ate it. Please draw your own inference. If we drink with you when you make it acceptable, you can't blame those who try to make it acceptable to themselves alone.

The other is, "Why will a man chew tobacco?" As I am a Yankee, I must prove myself a worthy descendant of noble sires, and perpetuate their timehonored customs by answering your question with another. Why will ladies chew gum? Of all things horrible on the earth, in the air, or under the sea, a woman with a guid in her mouth is most so!

Now, it's a favorite saying of my mother's, that one good turn deserves another, and there are several for the sake of making herself look like an hourrealms. I confess that to be entirely out of my present latitude.

Another. Why will you persist in spoiling your pretty faces with lily white and vermilion? Is that womanly? I'm sure its neither manly, nor beastly.

Why will ladies marry those who chew and drink? (please bear in mind that I am addicted to neither of the vices,) and why will they sue for breach of promise? Why does every lady who affects literature alliterate so shockingly? Instead of flooding the newspaper world with MINNIE MYRTLES. LILLIE LEAS. &c., why can't we have some sensible BETSEY SMITHS OF PATTY BLYNNS? Shades of our ancestors, how we degenerate! Questions multiply, but I will ask no more at present, and try and content myself with a truthful answer of these. If Mr. Moore, with his usual kindness, allows us a corner of his sheet, I hope, in a short time, to be "a wiser and a better man."

In answering your questions, do not infer that I aspire to a situation in BARNUM'S Museum. As I am somewhat retiring, such publicity would not be at all pleasant. So I will cheerfully resign in favor of the one who answers my questions; or if you prefer it, you shall be styled the eighth wonder of the world-or, more preferable still, (not to say more wonderful,) a sensible woman. HARRY BROWN. Bachelor's Retreat, Sunnyside, Mich., 1862.

AMERICAN BABIES. - I must protest that American babies are an unhappy race. They eat and drink just as they please: they are never punished: they are never banished, snubbed and kept in the background, as children are kept with us; and yet they are wretched and uncomfortable. My heart has bled for them as I have heard them squalling by the hour together in agonies of discontent and dvspepsia. Can it be, I wonder, that children are happier when they are made to obey orders and are sent to bed at six o'clock, than when allowed to regulate their own conduct; that bread and milk is more favorable to laughter and soft childish ways than beef-steak and pickles three times a day; that an occasional whipping, even, will conduce to rosy cheeks? It is an idea which I should never dare to broach to an American mother; but I must confess that after my travels on the western continent my opinions have a tendency in that direction. Beefsteaks and pickles certainly produce smart little men and women. Let that be taken for granted. But rosy laughter and winning childish ways are, I fancy, the produce of bread and milk. - Anthony [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] ABOUT CRINOLINE.

ABOUT the "gracefulness of those expanded skirts which sweep the ground," gathering all the filth and blocking up the way, so gentlemen have "nowhere" to walk, I confess I can't see it. I think, gentlemen, you will have to call a meeting, and consult the expediency of constructing an upper tier of sidewalks, just above the others, so as to have a chance in the world with we "expanded" and expensive feminines.

I am an unfashionable woman myself, as everybody about me knows; and I think it's a shame for women to abuse themselves, and others, as they do in various ways, by wearing such skirts. They do violence to their own sense of neatness, abuse their husbands' pockets, and the wash-women. You women, who are about your house, superintending and doing a part of your work, with your plain calico dresses and white skirts trailing along, how you do drag out your own existence, and punish yourself, and others. Wherein is your glory or reward? Your dress is not fit for a house costume, and certainly unbecoming in the street; so where can be found an appropriate sphere for it? I think it will do for us to wait till we get to be real angels, to wear the flowing robes when we shall have the wings to enable us to keep them out of the dust

Nor would I be on extremes. A dress can be of a reasonable latitude. It is presumable that we have feet and ankles; and if a neat shoe and hose were accidentally discernible, would gentlemen be shocked? Come, gentlemen, please speak again. Nothing but your candid opinion will ever settle the matter. Do, or do you not, admire women as street scavengers? If we can only get at the bottom of your hearts—you who dare to speak. Brooms, sometimes, do other things than sweeping, I have heard. You have to tolerate our whims, whether you admire or not, but I, for one, would like to know your sincere views QUEECHY.

GYMNASTIC COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

Dr. Lewis, in his new work, "The Gymnastic," gives the following hints as to the proper costumes for ladies to wear in performing gymnastic exer-

The most essential feature of the dress is perfect liberty about the waist and shoulders. The female costume may be never so short, if the waist or shoulders be trammelled, the exertions will serve no good purpose. If the arms can be thrust perpendicularly upward without drawing a quarter of an ounce on the dress, the most vital point has been secured. It is made very loose about the head and shoulders, worn without hoops, but with a thin skirt as near the color of the dress as possible, and only stiff enough to keep the outside skirt from hanging closely to the legs. This skirt should be fastened to the belt of the dress so that it will not hang below the dress when the arms are raised.

The present style of Garibaldi waist is very beautiful. It is particularly appropriate for gymnastics; as it allows the freest action of the arms and shoulders. But to permit this waist to fall over the belt, which is its peculiar feature, the belt is usually made tight enough to keep it in position. This is wrong. Buttons should be placed on the inside of the belt, the same as on gentlemen's pants for suspenders, and the same kind of suspenders should be worn. In this way the belt may be very loose, and yet, being supported over the shoulders, it will remain in its proper position.

THINGS WORTH FORGETTING .-- It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yet it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vocation of gossips,—an order of society that perpetuates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have things that I'd like to know. Why will a woman, noticed how many speeches there are which become having a respectable form, ruin it, with her health, mischievous only by being heard a second time; glass? I never imagined angels to have such forms. it, that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is As for Plutonic Dixie, I'm not acquainted in those that man or woman that can let drop all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking them up, and fastening them on to the next passenger! Would we only let the vexing and malicious saying die, how fast the lacerated and scandal ridden world would get healed and tranquilized.—Dr. Huntington.

> THE WORLD OF FLOWERS.—If it were for me to direct how little girls and boys should be led to think of the wisdom and goodness and power of God, I think I should say, make them acquainted with the world of flowers. Let them be taught, even while little children, to tell the common names of flowers. Let them have little spots of ground or boxes of dirt in which to plant flowers, and take care of them. Let them gather wild flowers on the hills, in the valleys, over the meadows, in the woods, and along the brook. When old enough, give them a cheap magnifying glass, and let them see the exquisite delicacy of form and structure and tints, and the dependence of each part upon the other, and all upon the soil and the shower and the sun, and so trace the whole to the wisdom and benevolence of Him who formed and produces

> THE DOLL'S MISSION.—The doll is one of the most imperious necessities, and at the same time one of the most charming instincts of female childhood. To care for, to clothe, to adorn, to dress, to undress, to dress over again, to teach, to scold a little, to rock, to cuddle, to put to sleep, to imagine that something is somebody—all the future of woman is there. Even when musing and prattling, while making little wardrobes and little baby clothes, while sewing little dresses, little boddices, and little jackets, the child becomes a little girl, the little girl becomes a great girl, the great girl becomes a woman. The first baby takes the place of the last doll.-Victor Hugo.

> WHAT IS A DARLING?-It is the dear, little, beaming girl who meets one on the doorstep; who flings her fair arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her whole soul of love; who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's coat, and hands the tea and toast so prettily; who places her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such delicious songs: who casts herself at one's footstool, and clasps one's hand, and asks eager, unheard-of questions, with such bright eyes and flushing face; and on whose light, flossy curls one places one's hand and breathes "God bless her," as the fairy form departs.

Choice Miscellang.

FATHER IS COMING.

THE clock is on the stroke of six, The father's work is done Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire, And put the kettle on. The wild night-wind is blowing cold, 'Tis dreary crossing o'er the wold.

He is coming o'er the wold apace, He is stronger than the storm He does not feel the cold, not he, His heart it is so warm. For father's heart is stout and true As ever human bosom knew.

He makes all toil, all hardship, light-Would all men were the same-So ready to be pleased, so kind, So very slow to blame! Folks need not be unkind, austere, For love hath readier will than fear

For far along the lane The little window looks, and he Can see it shining plain. I've heard him say he loves to mark The cheerful firelight through the dark. And we'll do all that father likes,

Nay, do not close the shutters, child

His wishes are so few; Would they were more—that every hour Some wish of his I knew! I'm sure it makes a happy day When I can please him any way. I know he's coming by this sign-

The baby's almost wild;
See how he laughs, and crows, and stares-Heaven bless the merry child He's father's self in face and limb, And father's heart is strong in him.

Hark! hark! I hear his footsteps now; He's through the garden gate; Run, little Bess, and one the door. And do not let him wait. Shout! baby, shout! and clap thy hands For father on the threshold stands.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE STUDY OF NATURE.

THERE is no study that awakes such high and holy thoughts as that of Nature. Often while wandering in some beautiful grove, far away from the din and turmoil of busy life, we have felt raised above the scenes of earth, and it seemed as though we were communing with beings of another sphere. At such times we often long for the spirit to be set free from this earthly house of clay. But do we fully appreciate these beauties of the natural scenery which are so lavishly bestowed upon us? In looking upon a rare painting, or listening to the songstress as she warbles forth her notes of melody, we are entranced; but we can gaze unmoved upon the scenes which inspired the soul of the painter as he bent over his easel, or that called forth those melodious strains of music from the songstress.

God has endowed us with a mind so organized that we can appreciate the beauties which are ever spread before us; but we have become so accustomed to these scenes that many of us look with indifference upon them.

We would not condemn the admiration which we possess, in a greater or less degree, for the productions of man; for he must be inspired from Nature to produce great works. Were our communings more with the God of Nature, we would arrive at a higher standard of excellence than we have yet attained, and we would see more purity and originality of thought in every class of society.

All possess this love for the beautiful, but in some hearts it has been nearly obliterated by the vanities of earth. With too many, this beautiful world is but a dreary waste, wherein to languish out a miserable existence; but if, in all our acts, we strive to accomplish some good, and to do that which will conduce to the benefit of those around us, we shall feel elevated, and shall know that with us life has not been a failure.

There is sunshine for all, if we do not go through the world with our eyes shut; or rather, if we do not close our hearts to the beautiful wuths in life. If we but learn to look upon the bright side of the picthan we do when we try to reason ourselves into the belief that life for us has no sunshine, but that everything is shrouded in gloom. Let us attend well to our which are now being made upon our minds can never be effaced. They are as elduring as time

St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural NewYorker.] PLAIN TALK TO THE MEN.

DEAR "COL":-If we women are to be allowed free speech in these Rurals, I would like very much to have my say about a few things, and I will be just as brief as possible, and elucidate my subject; but I don't like to feel nervous about space, and that I must put it all in a very few words, or be set aside. I wish to speak of and to the men, and just as kindly as I can, with the truth on my side. I think they are very good, some of themvery gentlemanly, intelligent, &c., and mean that we shall have enough to eat, and a good home—in short, they intend to be called good, and liberal providers; and they are, compantively speaking.

But they have all of their buiness so arranged that all of the resources of their arms, or trades, or merchandize flow into their own pockets, and are wholly under their control, an every time wife wants a sixpence for private ue, she must go to you, O lord and master of terresrial things! You pull out a little change. "How such do you want, wife?" As though a few shilling would supply all "Several dollars! Why, what have you done with that money I gave you awhile agd"-ten, or fifteen, or twenty dollars, perhaps severa weeks or months ago; and she has had her grocerie to buy, supplies for the house and children, and s many ways and means for it to go, that, though she economized closely, and denied herself the smillest luxury, yet it would disappear, and there were several little articles she really needed. But you think she is heedless and extravagant—ask her if she thinks money grows on bushes, and tell her she'll have to earn it herself by and by, and then she'll know where it comes from.

Now, sir, if she is a woman of fine feelings, and sed of common sense, why do you speak to your wife in that way? And if you are a man of property, why do you place her in the position that she must beg of and give an account to you for whatever.

every shilling? Can't you trust her? Why can't you have the soul and generosity in you to place the interest of a certain sum, according to your means, at her disposal, and try whether she will abuse your kindness, or love you any the less, or your home will be any the less pleasant. Just please to tru it.

It would be very hard if the case were reversed, and you had to go to her for every penny, and watch her good-natured moods, too. to avoid a harsh reproof or unjust censure. Plenty of men there are who are worth their thousands and tens of thousands, who never dreamed it possible to stretch their liberality so far as to give their wives the independence and pleasure of a small annuity for personal expenses. If she is a good wife and true woman, she does not want money to lavish on jewelry and laces. She wants to be considered competent to use a little money advantageously and as she pleases. And you would not be the loser if you allowed her weekly sums for family and household expenses. You compel her to go to a store and trade and trust, thus paying the highest prices, and never knowing just how much she is spending, and by and by, when the bills are due-no matter if they are far within your income, and not at all extravagant—you give her a regular lecture and warning. Many women, who had a few hundred dollars in their own right when you married, have been persuaded to place it, with yours, in some investment, and either lost it or lost the control of it and the use of it. And now, they cringe and crawl to you, afraid to ask for a few dollars! Is that fair, gentlemen?

Please consider these things, and if you never have been just before, begin now, and see how much it is in your power to increase your own happiness by enhancing the love and respect of the one you call wife. Make her feel that you consider her your equal, and to have rights, and tastes as correct as your own. Am I not right, dear Col. MOORE? I believe you think so, whether you approve or not. And now, good-by till next time. Westfield, N. Y., August, 1862.

L--Y P--D.

MOVING. PEOPLE who live in cities and move regularly

every year from one good, furnished, right-side-up house to another, will think I give a very small reason for a very broad fact; but they do not know what they are talking about. They have fallen into a way of looking upon a house as a sort of exaggerated trunk, into which they pack themselves annually with as much nonchalance as if it were only their preparation for a summer trip to the sea-shore. They don't strike root anywhere. They don't have to tear up anything. A man comes with a cart and horses. There is a stir in the one house - they are gone; there is a stir in the other - they are settled: and everything is wound up and set going for anoth er year. We do these things differently in the country. We don't build a house by way of experiment and hive in it a few years, then tear it down and build another. We live in a house till it cracks, and then plaster it over; then it totters, and we prop it up; then it rocks, and we rope it down; then it sprawls, and we clamp it; then it crumbles, and we have a new underpinning, but keep living in it all the time. To know what moving really means, you must move from just such a rickety-rackety old farm house, where you have clung and grown like a fungus ever since there was anything to growwhere your life and luggage have crept into all the crevices and corners, and every wall is festooned with associations thicker than cobwebs that are pretty thick - where the furniture and the pictures and the knickknacks are so become a part and parcel of the house, so grown with it and into it, that you do not know they are chiefly rubbish till you begin to move them and they fall to pieces, and don't know it then, but persist in packing them up and carrying them away for the sake of auld lang syne, till, set up again in your new abode, you suddenly find that their sacredness is gone, their dignity has degraded into dinginess, and the faded, patched, chintz sofa, that was not only comfortable, but respectable, in the old wainscotted sitting-room, has suddenly turned into "an object," when lang synes go by the board, and the heir-loom is incont nently set adrift. Undertake to move from this tumble-down old house, strewn thick with the debris ture, we will see many things in a different light of many generations, into a tumble-up, peaky, perky, plastery, shingly, stary new one, that is not half finished, and never will be, and good enough for it, and you will perhaps comprehend how it is that I thoughts, that they are right; for those impressions | find a great crack in my life. On the further side are prosperity, science, literature, philosophy, religion, society, and all the refinements, and amenities, and benevolences, and purities of life, - in short, all the arts of peace and civilization, and Christianity, - and on this side - moving. - Atlantic

> AMERICAN HOPEFULNESS .- One of the American characteristics which most surprised the goodnatured Mr. Trollope in his recent journey through this country, is the imperturbable good humor and hopefulness of the people. He meets frequently people who are ruined by the calamities of the war. They never weep, or wring their hands, or tear their hair. One man, from whom the secessionists of Missouri had taken cattle and crops, and all the fruit of the labor of years, merely remarked in a quiet way, while he picked his teeth with a bowie knife, "Yes, they have been kinder rough with me!" That was all; he had nothing else to say. Mr. Trollope thinks a genuine American never complains and never despairs. Whatever happens in the external world, says Mr. T., "the man is always there."

> TRUE CULTURE.-Alas! how many examples are now present to memory of young men the most anxiously and expensively be-school-mastered, betutored, be-lectured, anything but educated; who have received arms and ammunition, instead of skill, strength, and courage; varnished, rather than polished; perilously over-civilized, and most pitiably uncultivated! and all from inattention to the method dictated by Nature herself—to the simple truth that as the forms in all organized existence, so must all true and living knowledge proceed from within; that it may be trained, supported, fed, excited, but can never be infused or impressed.—Coleridge.

"WHEN a man takes more pleasure in earning money than in spending it," says a popular writer on economy, "he has taken the first step towards wealth." This is good in its place, but it may be well to be reminded, that when a man takes more pleasure in hoarding money than in doing good with it, he has taken a long step towards perdition.

Never speak evil of any one, on any pretense

Sabbath Musings.

"WHEN THE TIDE GOES OUT!

THROUGH the weary day on his couch he lay, With the life-tide ebbing slow away, And the dew on his cold brow gathering fast As the pendulum numbered moments passed. And I heard a sad voice, whispering, say, When the tide goes out, he will pass away; Pray for a soul's serene release, That the weary spirit may rest in peace

When the tide goes out."

When the tide goes out from the sea girt lands It bears strange freight from the gleaming sands. The white winged ships that silent wait For the foaming wave, or a wind that's late : The treasures cast on a rocky shore From the stranded ship that shall sail no more; And hopes that follow the shining seas-Oh! the ocean wide shall win all these When the tide goes out.

But from all that drift from the shore to the sea, Is the human soul to Eternity ; Floating away from a silent shore. Like a fated ship to return no more. Saddest, most solomn of all, a soul Pausing where unknown waters roll Where shall the surging current tend, Slowly dividing friend from friend, When the tide goes out?

For our parting spirit, pray, oh! pray! While the tide of life is ebbing away, That the soul may pass, o'er sunnier seas Than clasped of old the Hesperides. A bark whose sails by angel hands Shall be furled on a strand of golden sands; And the friends that stand on a silent shore, Knowing that we shall return no more, Shall wish us joy of a voyage fair, With calm sweet skies, and favoring air, When the tide goes out.

LOST CHILDREN.

THE following beautiful sentiment, in regard to the future condition of children, is from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher:

"When God gives me a babe, I say, 'I thank God for this lamp lit in my family.' And when, after it has been a light in my household for two or three years, it pleases God to take it away, I can take the cup, bitter or sweet; I can say, 'My light has gone out; my heart is sacked; my hopes are desolated; my child is lost-my child is lost!' Or, I can say in the spirit of Job, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' It has pleased God to take five children from me, but I never lost one and never shall. When I have a child Christ covets, with a divine coveting, and he says to me, in words of tenderness, 'Will you not give me the child, and let me take care of it, instead of yourself?" my flesh may remonstrate, but my heart says, 'Lord, take it and adopt it.' I have lived long enough since the taking away of my children, to find that it is better as it is, than that they should have remained with me. I have seen a great many cares and troubles for a person of my years, but I bear witness that God has put no trial upon me which has not been good for me to endure.

As believers in Christianity, which reveals God as our Father, and heaven as our eternal home, it is our privilege to feel that, when our children are taken from us, they are not lost to us, but only pass on before us to the spirit world, to become angelic beings around the burning throne of God and the Lamb. Jesus declared that of such is the kingdom of heaven. They have gone from us, to live with the crowned immortals, to be watched for and cared for by the angels of light; and we doubt not that they will be among the first to welcome us to the shining courts on high."

A SALUTARY THOUGHT.-When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure - rather more than could be required o of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned as to why he did it-told him he gave too much, and said it would not be to his advantage. Now mark the answer of this excellent man. God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. But one journey through the world!

Power of Religion.—See, then, how powerful religion is; it commands the heart; it commands the vitals. Morality, that comes with a pruning knife, cuts off all sproutings, all wild luxuriances; but religion lays the axe at the root of the tree. Morality looks that the skin of the apple be fair; but religion searcheth to the very core. Morality chides outward exorbitances, but religion checks secret inclinations. Religion requires the very flower and vigor of the spirit, the strength and sinews of the soul, the prime and top of the affections. It is no empty wish, nor languishing endeavor, no still-born prayer, nor abortive resolution will serve the turn.—Nathaniel Culverwell.

HUMAN TOIL.—The sentence of toil and the promise of glory have issued from the same throne. Even our troubles here may make the material of enjoyments above the circumscription of the earth. All are agents in the restorative mercy of the great Disposer; all turn into discipline. The obstacles to knowledge, the struggles of the heart, the thousand roughnesses of the common path of man, are converted into the muscular force of the mind. We are but sowing in the winter of our nature the seed which shall flourish in immortality.—Dr. Croly.

THE LIFE WITHIN.—Our earthly lives may waste and wear like the dropping sand; but the inner life can never waste nor wear. Time writes no wrinkles upon its brow. It is no fleeting shadow, no wasting dream. It must remain unimpaired till it reaches that beautiful land where angels dwell. and rejoices forever in the presence of God.

A BEAUTIFUL FANCY.-In the "Legend of the Tree of Life," published in New York, in 1775, occurs the following: "Trees and woods have twice saved the world - first by the ark, then by the cross; making full amends for the evil fruit of the tree of Paradise, by that which was borne on the tree in

SINCERE desire after God, and actual communion with Him, constitutes the real life of religion.-Chapin.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

FORETELLING STORMS.

THE American Railroad Journal, in an article referring to the late disastrous rain storm and freshets in Pennsylvania and New York, says:

"The science of meteorology has now arrived at such a pitch that every general violent storm, such as that on Wednesday week, can be predicted with almost absolute certainty twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance. By means of the telegraph, this information might be communicated to all parts of the country in a few minutes, so that signals could He was not re-elected. be displayed along the coast, while in the interior, works could be put in a state of readiness to receive the expected visitor. Every reservoir could be run dry; every canal be lowered; even the boatmen could be forewarned. A large number of valuable lives perished during the late freshet, every one of which might have been saved to their own families and the community at large.

"We are here making use of no reckless assertions. The experiment of foretelling the weather has been tried in England. It is conducted on strictly scientific principles, by a Department under the supervision of Admiral Fitzroy. To defray the necessary expenses in connection with it, the British Government makes a small appropriation and was not re-elected. annually. A leading English journal remarks the this invention has already been the means of saving hundreds of lives annually. It is admitted on all hands, that though Fitzroy has made frequent mistakes as to the local gales, yet that no great storm has visited the country during the past year without being heralded several hours in advance, by the display of signals along the coast, warning seamen to keep off shore, or not venture out for the time being. In this country, owing to the uniformity of our general coast lines, the laws of storms will doubtless be found more simple than in any part of Europe.

A PENMAN ON PENS.

What a pen is to be made of is still unsettled. The quill, the steel pen, and the hard-nibbed gold pen, have their several advocates, and are largely used; but still every one complains that he is not suited; nothing that is good and cheap lasts. Various contrivances have been adopted for keeping steel and corrosion apart. Pens have been galvanized on Davy's plan for protecting the ship's copper, but not with good effect. Washes of all kinds have been applied; the latest we have seen being of gutta-percha, with the very improper name of the gutta-percha pen. Glass has been tried, but has not come into use. A correspondent informs us that he strongly suspects that simple gold, without any hard nib, is the true mate rial. When his nibs have come off, whether by wear or accident, he grinds the gold ends in an unskillful way into something like a practical form. He thus produces a rough pen, which is so durable that he thinks the manufacturers would do well to turn their attention to the imitation of a quill in gold. The metal is to be excessively thin, and our correspondent suspects that the best imitation of a quill would require so little gold that a pen might be sold for a shilling. This pen, he thinks, would last for six months, at least, even in the hands of a reviewer. At any rate, it is worth while to repeat, from time to time, the complaint that the world, in this prodigiously-puffed and loudly-lauded nineteenth century, it still without a pen.-London Athenœum.

TREATMENT OF CROUP.

HALL'S Journal of Health says: - Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued, or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of inflamed skin, will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of ice-cold water with linen cloths. or of almost boiling water with woolen flannel. is very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling teakettle at hand; let two or three of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent: the flannels should not be so wet when put on as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child is easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up entirely, and the child is saved. When it wakes up, both flannels will be dry.

WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING?-The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thundercloud, beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself, as in the case of twilight. Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, informs us that, on one occasion, to satisfy himself on this point, he asked for information from a distant operator, during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder storm then raging two hundred and fifty miles eastward of his place of observation .- Prof. Henry.

THE DINNER HOUR.—There are few changes in social customs more interesting than those relating to the hours of repast. In an old manuscript, treating of Henry VIII's household, dinner is ordered to be served at ten o'clock, A. M., and supper at four o'clock, P.M. The Duke of Northumberland's household book shows that the dinner hour, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was eleven o'clock. A hundred years later, we find the members of the Royal Society Club dining at one o'clock, and the hour was subsequently periodically altered to two, three, four and five o'clock. This last hour continued in force from 1818 to 1853, when it was ordered that dinner be put on the table at six o'clock precisely, without waiting for further orders.-Notes and Queries.

CURIOUS FACTS.

THE following curious facts with regard to our Presidents, appear from history:

George Washington, 1st President, died without children. He was re-elected.

John Adams, 2d President, had children. He was not re-elected.

Thomas Jefferson, 3d President, died without children. He was re-elected. James Madison, 4th President, died without chil-

dren. He was re-elected James Munroe, 5th President, died without chil-

dren. He was re-elected. John Quincy Adams, 6th President, had children.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President, had no children. He was re-elected

Martin Van Biren, 8th President, had children. He was not re-elected.

William Heary Harrison, 9th President, had children. He ded in about one month after he was sworn into office.

John Tyler, 10th President, had children. He was not re-elected.

James K. Polk, 11th President, had no children, and declined the nomination for a second term. Zachary Taylor, 12th President, had children. He died before the expiration of his term.

Millard Fillmore, 13th President, had children,

Franklin Pierce, 14th President, had children, and was not re-elected.

James Buchanan, 15th President, has no children, and nous verrons. From the above facts, it appears that no President

who ever had children has been re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, while with the exception of Mr. Polk, who declined a re-nomination, all those having no children have been re-elected,

OUR HAIR.

God covered the skull with hair. Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the brain. God covered a part of man's face with hair-Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the throat and lungs—the eyes, likewise, say wise physiologists.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps! Women are never bald except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak - the hair falls out. What will restore it? Nothing, after the scalp becomes shiny. But if in process of falling out, or recently lost, the following is best:- Wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the loss and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

What will beautify a woman's hair? Whatever will invigorate the hair glands. Cold water is best. At first the head looks like a witch, but after a few weeks it makes the hair luxuriant. By the persistant use of cold water, I have seen thin, poor hair become rich and curly. Only the part of the hair next the scalp should be wet. It must be thoroughly dried.— Dio Lewis, M. D.

THE DEFENSE OF THE BEARD.—There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere personal appearance and the cultivation of such an aid to the every-day diplomacy of life. Nature, combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of fogs, but it strains the air from dust. It acts also in a scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying to it the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire we are provided with a comforter as well. The an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is remarkable thing is, too, that the beard, like the surprising and delightful. All know that cold, hair of the head, protects against the heat of the applied to a hot skin, cools it, but all do not as well sun; it acts as a thatch does to the ice-house; but more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then by evaporation cools the skin. A ten years' experience may have made us ourselves a little enthusiastic: but if a total immunity from toothache, relaxed usual coughs, colds, and all the hosts of rheums, be any inducements, then we can cordially recommend the beard in all its glory .-Temple Bar.

> GAS WORKS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT .- The American Gas Light Journal, edited by Professor C. Elton Buck, presents in its first January number interesting tables of gas works on this continent. from which it appears there are

> 420 American gas works, representing
> \$51,620,940
>
>
> 23 British colonial gas works, "
> 2,112,040
>
>
> 22 Cuban and S. Argerican
> 6,350,000
>
> 465 gas works. Total capital _____\$60,022,980 Showing a grand total of sixty million twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, being an increase in this country since the date of the last tables, July 16, 1860, of thirty-nine gas works, and of capital, three million six hundred and forty-nine

> THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The different peaks of the White Mountains are, by actual measurement,

thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

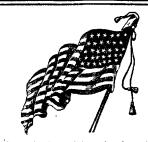
and to reach the following heights:	•
Names.	Height in fe
Mount Washington	6.288
Mount Adams	5,794
Mount-Jefferson	5,714
Mount Madison	5.365
Mount Monroe	5.384
Mount Clay	5.553
Mount Franklin	4,904
Mount Clinton	4,320
Mount Pleasant	4.764
Gap between Washington and Clay	5.417
Gap between Washington and Monroe	5,100
Gap between Adams and Clay	4,979
Gap between Adams and Jefferson	4,939
Gap between Jefferson and Madison	4.912
Limit of trees on Washington, north side	4.150

NAVAL INVENTION .- An invention is claimed to have been made by a person near Rochelle, France, who, it is said, has been engaged ten years in perfecting it. He claims that, by an application of electric power, he can concentrate at the moment of discharge all the guns on the side of a wessel upon any given point on the enemy's vessel or fortifications, and that no iron plates, however thick, could resist the terrible effects of such a converging fire. The Emperor has sent the inventor a flattering letter, and conferred upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

THE farmer is a conqueror who wins victories upon important fields - at the point of the plow-

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"O, Goo! may the shout of the nation ring out Till the babe in the cradle its chorus shall falter; Till the land

Of brave men Heart and hand Joined again,

Shall swell but one hymn, around one common altar; Till the hymn, as it wakes All the seas and the lakes, Shall rise to the dawning of peace as it breaks-And breathe, by the banner no brother forsakes,

'The Union—Now and Forever!'"

ROCHESTER, N.Y., AUGUST 30, 1862. THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

facts, scenes, incidents, etc.

Battle of Baton Rouge.

ONE of the most severe and gallant battles of the war has just been fought and won at Baton Rouge. The numbers engaged were not large,only 2,500 on our side, - yet they fought with a desperation seldom equalled, and discomfitted five thousand rebels. The Arkansas, the rebel iron-clad gunboat that defied our gunboats at Vicksburg, run down the river to aid in the capture of Baton Rouge, but met a tartar, in the shape of the Union gunboat Essex, and was destroyed. Gen. Williams, the commander of the Federal forces, was killed in the engagement. The details are so interesting that we give them considerable space.

The New Orleans Delta gives Col. Cahill's report of the action as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, }
BATON ROUGE, August 6.

Captain:-I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning, by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and that

severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to state that Brig.-Gen. Williams was killed on the field, by a rife ball through the chest.

During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occurv. temporaabout a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy, temporarily, the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue.

I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualties, which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

The enemy has retired several miles, and, from all I can learn, is still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive re-enforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than twenty-five hundred; the enemy had at least five thousand, with

dred; the enemy had at least five thousand, with twelve or fourteen field-pieces and some cavalry. The ram Arkanssa approached with the intention The ram Arkanssa approached with the intention of engaging our gunboats, but grounded above the point, at a distance of about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad Essex, and destroyed.

Inclosed is a copy of a communication received by flag of truce from Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and my reply thereto. You will see by the latter that Brig.-Gen. Clarke and his aid-de-camp have delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also filly seventy wounded prisoners that were left on the field, also about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of them. Some express a wish to be paroled. Vary respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS W. CAHILL, Col. Com'd'g Post.
Capt. R. S. Davis, Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Guif.

On the morning of the 6th Breckinridge sent a lag of truce to Col. Cahill. (upon whom the command of our forces devolved after the death of Gen. Williams,) requesting permission to bury his dead. The Colonel replied that his own troops were engaged in this work, and it would soon be accomplished.

Lieut. Weitzel, at the request of Gen. Butler, paid a visit on Wednesday to the scene of the conflict, and makes the following report to Gen. Butler:

Your troops at this place have won a glorious victory. I to not consider that there is the least danger of an attack for the present, because one of the several reconnoitering parties sent out this morning, and which has returned, reports five abanmorning, and which has returned, reports he abandoned caisens on the Greenwell Springs road. We have sent ut to bring them in. This indicates a hasty retreat on the part of the enemy. Our forces could not pursue. One half of the men who left the hospitas to fight, could not march a mile. The conduct of these men was magnificently glorious. The attack was undoubtedly made upon representations of rebels within our lines that our troops were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen. Breckinrice undoubtedly expected, in conjunction were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen.
Breekininge undoubtedly expected, in conjunction
with the rim Arkansas, to make a successful dash.
It was a complete failure. The ram is blown up.
Their troops were repulsed.
Gen. Williams disposed his forces as follows, viz:
The Fourth Wicconsin on the extreme left, on the
right bank of Tayou Gross, with two pieces of Manning's battery in the arsenal grounds on the left

The Fourth Wiconsin on the extreme left, on the right bank of Iayou Gross, with two pieces of Manning's battery in the arsenal grounds on the left bank of BayouGross, to sweep the grounds on the left of the Wsconsin Fourth. The Ninth Connecticut was peted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of center, and two pieces in the rar of the right. All of these pieces were of Maning's battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the government cemetery. Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in the rear of the Iayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Spings road. Next came the Twenty-first Indian, peted in the woods in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of Everett's battery (under command of Lieut. Carruth) on their left, on the Greenvell Springs road. The Indiana battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michiga, posted across the country road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of Everett's battery, posted on the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in therear of the 21st Indiana and 6th Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in therear of the 21st Indiana and 6th Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted in the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. The 7th Vermont was posted on the road to the right of the Magnolia Cemetery. posted in therear of the 21st Indiana and the Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The 30th Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted sout one half mile in the rear of the State House supporting Nim's battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left fiank under cover of the ram Arkansas. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only

fiank under cover of the ram Arkansas. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only fault of disposition—perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formation of the ground—was, that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were pitched in front of their position in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed in line of battle on the open grounds, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road,

and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the Clinton and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently, fell upon the Four-teenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. Williams ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of Manning's battery, to support the left, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts and two sections of Nim's battery to support the right.

You will therefore see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the maneuvering were faultless.

ing were faultless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. Williams fell in front of the Sixth

The brave Gen. Williams fell in front of the Sixth Michigan, towards the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The fitteny's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiment, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered tully six thousand men. Our actual force engaged was not over two thousand men. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory, in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. The same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported.
But certain it is, that it is much less than that of

The following is the order of Major-General Butler, issued on Saturday, the 9th of August, conveying thanks to the troops:

veying thanks to the troops:

Headquarters Department of the Gule, New Orleans, La., Aug. 9, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gule:—Your successes heretofore have been substantially bloodless.
Taking and holding the most important strategical and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations, and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisians, more than two hundred and fifty miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburg, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.
He has lost three Brig.-Generals killed, wounded, and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six saissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of You have buried his dead on the field of battle,

and are caring for his wounded. You have con-vinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy, if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but he will say he is proud to be one of you. In this battle the North-east and North-west minded their blood on the field set they had long ago

In this battle the North-east and North-west him gled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the evergreen shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne Waters.

While we mourn the loss of many brave com-

where we mourn the ross of many brave com-rades, we who were absent envy the privilege of dying upon the battle field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them "Baton Rouge."

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer

"Baton Rouge."
To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer Arkansas, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the Essex, but followed the example of her sisters, the Merrimae, the Manassas, the Mississippi and the Louisiana, by her own destruction.

By command of Major-General Butler.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

espondent of the Delta gives the following

additional particulars of the battle: The battle of Baton Rouge may be characterized as one of the most soldier-like, skillfully-planned fights of this war. Gen. Williams, with his wellknown abilities as a leader, scorned to rally behind houses and fences, and taking in with one glance

the plan of the enemy's attack, made all his prepa-

rations to resist and oppose them. Two highways run out of Baton Rouge-one above and one below, on each side of the town; within about a mile and a half a road cuts these two roads at right angles, while extending from road to road is a large cemetery, facing towards the city, and looking directly into the camps of the Indiana, Massachusetts and Connecticut regiments. The front of this cemetery is fenced with paling, while the cemetery is thickly strewn with large tombs, and overgrown with high rank weeds. This was the position of the rebel center. Our center was composed of the Indiana Twenty-first, the Massachusetts and Connecticut, drawn up on the opposite side of the roads, and not more than forty-five rods distant. The rebel right approached, through cornfields and over a rolling country, attacked with great impetuosity the Fourteenth Maine's camp, and drove them out, burning and pillaging the camp in a few minutes. The Fourteenth Maine rallied, and supported by the Massachusetts and Nims' battery, returned to the attack, and drove the

enemy back with great slaughter. The flercest part of this conflict at this tide of the battle, occurred before and within a house which the rebels obstinately determined to get possession of. The most conspicuous of the rebels at this place was a huge negro, armed and equipped with knapsack, musket and uniform; he led the rebels, and met his death at the hands of one of our men. Pressed back by our left and the ground regained, the battle raged in front with desperate fierceness. So silently did the rebels approach, and so well were they concealed, that they were in the cemetery and drawn up in battle array without our knowing it. With a yell they rushed up to the fence, dashed through it and across the road, bearing everything before them. At one time the opposing forces were hand to hand, and our handful of men were driven out of their camps and back into the town; but, rallied on every hand by their officers, and the cool daring of Gen. Williams, assisted by the gunboats, that began to fire shell on each flank with perfect accuracy and deadly effect, our troops bravely rushed to the front and drove the entire rebel center back across the road into and beyond the cemetery, from which they were not able again to emerge.

, I am convinced that had Williams not fallen, he brains to think, that there is but little now pro-

would have destroyed the whole of the rebel forces. By 10 A. M. all firing had ceased, and the enemy had retired with haste, leaving over 300 of his dead on the field of battle. Every one of his dead were buried by our men, except many who died in the retreat, or were killed by the long-reaching shells of our gunboats. The field presented evidences of the desperation of the combats at the crossing of the roads where the rebels had endeavored to flank us, and where they were met by the Indiana and Michigan regiments. The men fought hard. Those who lost their arms tore up the rails from the fences. More than one rebel was found dead who had been killed in this way. In one spot, behind a beautiful tomb, with effigies of infant children kneeling, twelve dead rebels were found in one heap. Everywhere they strewed the earth, and made ghastly the quiet graveyard under which they soon lay, victims to a madness which, if much longer persisted in, will make the entire land red with blood; for the rebellion must be crushed, if we have to use the last, most certain, but most fatal weapon left us. Let us pray that they will not force us to this last dread alternative—that they will return to reason in time, and dismiss the bitter hatred which they nourish in their hearts against us. Let them remember that as "love begets love," so does scorn and hatred beget their like; and let them be assured that it will be a sorry day for Southern homes, when the fierce fires of rage and hate begin to burn in the Northern heart. I am convinced that as yet there is little of that feeling existing; but it will come.

A correspondent of the Delta gives the following account of the fight between the two iron gunboats Essex and Arkansas:

I will dispose of the destruction of the Arkansas at the outset, by esserting that it was a fair stand-up, knock-down, and scratch-gravel fight between the two iron-clad nondescripts -- the Union Essex and the rebel Arkansas. No matter what the rebels may say, it was a square fight. The Arkansas took the position of her cheice in a deep bend of the river, where she tied up, but with her starboard and port broadsides sweeping the river up and down, and her bow raking across, at the same time ready to dash across and plunge her bow into any vessel attempting to pass in front of her. Porter, of the Essex, with a seaman's instinct, saw this plan of the enemy and wisely laid below, but not more than three hundred yards distant, whence she plunged solid nine-inch shot into the Arkansas, till a favorable breach being made in her bow, just under her ports, an incendiary shell was exploded in the breach, instantly setting the Arkansas on fire. Her bow, where the shell struck, being the windward end, in a few minutes the navy, who were so fortunate as to be present at this last naval combat of two iron-clads, had the satisfaction of seeing the crew of the rebel sculling on shore, while the flames were bursting out on every side. But be it understood and recorded, all this time the Arkansas was fighting her battery, till her fastening burning off, she floated into the middle of the river, where in a little while she blew up. Let no credulous or unbelieving rebel flatter his soul that this was not the Arkansas that was sunk and destroyed. So much for the naval part of the affair-important, as enabling the gunboats to act without impediment with the land

Our Iron Clad Fleet.

THAT we are building a powerful iron-clad fleet all are aware, but their number and capacity we know but little about. The New York Tribune gives the following information on this point:

We give a correct description of our iron-clad fleet—the fleet building, and the fleet about to be commenced. Of the first, the Naugatuck, New Ironsides, Roanoke, Monitor, and Galena, have been so much talked about that, except when we had something new to say of them, we have dismissed them briefly. Attempts have been made to give an idea of the craft in course of construction, but they were neither classified nor accurate. A summary of the resources of this country in iron-

clad vessels, built and building, is as follows: 2 frigates, afloat. 1 Monitor, afloat.

2 gunboats, affoat (Galena and Naugatuck).
7 gunboats on Western rivers, affoat.
4 gunboats on Western rivers, purchased and mailed.
9 Monitors building. 9 Monitors Duilding.
1 Monitor, for California, building.
0 gunboats for the protection of Ohio and Indiana.
3 Mississippi gunboats.
1 tremendous ram, to be plated with 6-inch iron.
1 gunboat, to be built at the Navy Yard.

gunboat at Dry Dock. gunboat at New York (Thirteenth street).

1 gunboat at New 1078 (Timreenin screet).
1 gunboat at Gorennoint.
1 gunboat at Philadelphia.
1 vessel, supposed to be building secretly by Mr. Ericsson.
2 new Ericsson vessels. Total, 49. Of these, one building at Philadelphia, two at

New York, one at Greenpoint, and possibly others, are to be exclusively iron. The following is the actual force of our iron fleet

afioat at present:			
•	Tuns.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
New Ironsides	3,500	(about) 400	18
Roanoke	3,400	300	8
Naugatuck	70	100	2
Monitor, about	1,000	100	8
Galena		100	7
Benton, about	800	100	16
Carondelet	800	100	16
Cairo		100	16
Mound City	800	100	16
Cincinnati	800	100	16
A. O. Tyler	800	100	16
Essex	800	100	16
Choctaw	800	100	.16
			
Total	15 370	1 800	166

There may be one or two more of smaller dimensions, but these are the most important. The Roanoke is the only craft among them not manned and ready for immediate service.

It requires no elaboration to give importance to these facts. A little over a year ago, the London Times reproached us for not thinking of building iron-clad vessels. It may not be agreeable to it to observe how apt scholars we are when we choose to learn. That England should be able to have, "by the end of 1862," fifteen iron-plated vessels, which cannot do anything but fight in over 25 feet of water, may be a matter of congratulation to the people of Great Britain; but that the United States should have 50 mailed craft, which can fight in salt and fresh water, and disappear to the very surface when necessary, may also be a fact worthy of their con-

sideration. We may repeat that, although our summary of vessels is complete up to this day, it may be very far short of being so six weeks hence.

Starvation Imminent in Virginia.

THE Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Virginia, has the following editorial statement:

Men may laugh and sneer at the idea as much as they please, but facts before us prove that Virginia will be starved out in twelve months if the war continues in her territory. Everybody knows, who has

E STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

of land was put in cultivation last fall and spring | Foster at Lone Jackson. Col. Fitz Henry Warren, (which is not the fact) that has heretofore been cul- of the Iowa Cavalry, and Gen. Blunt, of the Arkantivated, we know that thousands on thousands of the laboring hands have left Virginia and gone to the Federal troops, while thousands of others have been sent South, and nearly all the poor laboring white classes have been forced into the Southern army.

As we have stated in a previous number of the Banner, two large armies are mainly supported from what remains in Virginia, which, at hest, was merely enough for the citizens, with the exception of an excess of corn and wheat, and as but little of these staples in the comparison will be raised this year. what will become of the citizens next year? The Confederate army in Virginia numbers at least three hundred thousand men, the opinion of the New York Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding, and in a short time the presumption is that there will be an equal number of Federal troops, so that we may safely say that there is almost an absolute certainty that there are and soon will be from six hundred thousand to one million of men and horses, all foraging in Virginia. What will be left for citizens? A parched earth, a desolated country and a pestilential atmosphere. This is what awaits Virginians in the future.

Scarcity of Labor-Immigration.

So much of our laboring strength is in the army that we are now suffering for labor, and the scarcity may be more seriously felt in time to come. Under these circumstances, some persons have felt the importance of encouraging emigration, by giving some assurance to foreigners that they would not be required to take an active part in the war. In answer to inquiries from Cincinnati, Secretary SEWARD made the following response:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862. James N. Gamble, Esq., Cincinnati:—SIR:—I have received your letter, in which you express an apprehension of a deficiency of labor in the country. received your letter, in which you express an appre-hension of a deficiency of labor in the country, resulting from our large military operations; and you very properly speak of the desirableness, under present circumstances, of an increase of immigra-tion. You observe, in this connection, that it would

ion. You observe, in this connection, that it would be important that persons proposing to emigrate should have some official assurance that they would not be required to perform military service.

In reply, I have to observe that I, some time ago, instructed our representatives in foreign countries to make known, as well as they conveniently can, the lucrative rewards which the country is now offering to foreign emigrant laborers. I can hardly suppose that there exists, anywhere in the world, the erroneous belief that aliens are liable, here, to demilitary duty. If you think otherwise there will do military duty. If you think otherwise, there will be no objection to your giving any publication you please to this communication.

communication. I am sir, your obedient servant, Wm. H. Seward.

Items and Incidents.

THE Boston Daily Advertiser, in alluding to recent report of the Sanitary Commission, says:-"Nine-tenths of the mortality in the army, as the public now well understand, is caused by disease, and not by battle; and of this mortality, the commission assure us that three-fourths may be saved by incorporating the new levy into the existing regiments. This is a matter for recruits to consider well. The opinion tallies with the judgment of most of those who have had opportunities for observation; but it is now placed among the points which are to be held as demonstrated. The recruit who is careful of life, of health, or of comfort, will take his place in an old regiment, rather than among those who are as inexperienced as himself. We have already urged that as regards economy, or the speedy re-enforcement of the army, the former course is incontestibly that to be pursued; but the present is a reason which appeals to the personal welfare of the volunteer himself, and is urged by those who for twelve months have made this personal welfare of the soldier a special study. It is a word of advice which ought not to fall upon inattentive ears."

GEN. HOOKER .- "The neatest affair I have seen in this war was Hooker's fight of the 25th, on the Williamsburg road," he incidentally remarked. "Hooker is the handsomest officer in the army," said I. "Handsomest! You have a cool way of damning with faint praise. I say he is the best going with the army, taking their negroes and other expected till noon, and whatever happens, not a Division-General in this army. I saw that affair of which I was speaking, although my regiment was not engaged. Just as I rode up to Hooker-he was sitting on a white horse in a perfect storm of bullets-an officer asked him, 'How goes the day?' Cool as the White Mountains, and just about as immutable, speaking very quietly, like your confident, well-poised man, who doesn't need to bluster, he said, 'My hand is all trumps; I swung that left bower, (meaning Sickles,) and have just played the king, (indicating some regiments disappearing in the woods.) The ace I hold back for the last trick. I happen to know the right bower is not out.' Hooker plays the game of war as well as they do euchre on Mississippi steamboats."- Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

A TALL MONUMENT. - In a brief letter to the secretary of War, WM. H. ASPINWALL, of New York, has erected a monument to himself which may well be envied. Instead of charging the Government a round commission, he sends back to Washington over \$25,000 to which he was entitled.

Orders have recently been received to prepare rolls of the rebel prisoners of war confined in Camp Morton, (at Indianapolis,) with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 3,400; of this number, 2,100 are Tennesseeans, who refused to be exchanged, and desired to take the oath of allegiance. They claim to be citizens of the United States, and prefer remaining as prisoners to being exchanged.

REBEL DEBT.-Figures are given in the rebel newspapers showing the present indebtedness of the Confederate Government to be \$410,000,000. Of this amount, \$45,000,000 is due to soldiers; \$50,000,-000 to banks; \$65,000,000 for property seized; \$45,-000,000 for property destroyed; \$45,000,000 for State aid, to be reimbursed; \$1,000,000 on Treasury notes; war loans \$65,000,000.

Army of the West.

MISSOURI:-The Federal loss at Lone Jack was understood to have been 150 killed, wounded, and missing; balance of the force escaped to Lexington. A section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals.

In the fight at Independence on the 11th, General Hughes, who commanded the rebel regiment at Carthage, and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Col. Boyd and Col. Thompson were wounded, the former fatally.

Advices are to the effect that the rebel forces

duced in the State. Admitting that the usual amount have the two spiked cannon captured from Major them, splitting the rebel regiment in two parts, sas forces, are in hot pursuit, with 3,500 troops, and fourteen pieces of artillery. Both are moving rapidly. The rebels are only an hour ahead of Warren's troops.

As soon as Col. Houston, the commander at Lexington, heard of the defeat of Major Foster, he made energetic preparations for the defense of that city. The old fortifications were extended to the river to enable the troops to get water. All adjacent buildings, which might serve for the shelter of sharpshooters, were blown up. Col. Houston also ordered all the hemp in town to be burned, to prevent the slaves from making hemp bales near the breastworks. The warehouses and hemp thus burned are probably worth \$200,000. The city is now entirely secure against attack.

Col. Wright, of the Federal forces, paned Carthage on the 21st, in hot pursuit of the guerrillas of Coffee, Hays, and Quantrail. On the 20th he attacked the rear guard, killed 12, and captured 31. Quite a number of guns, horses, and other property, had fallen into his hands. Kansas troops, under Gen. Blunt, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage River, where the rebels crossed.

The following are three extracts from a General Order issued by Gen. Morell, governing the movements of troops in his division:

"Any officer in this division who permits his command to be surprised, or while he has a round of ammunition left surrenders his command to the enemy, will be tried for neglect of duty and cowardice, and will, if proved guilty, be shot according to articles of war. A surprise is never excusable; and there can never even be any palliation for an offense so grave as gross neglect of duty, which alone can make it possible. Surrender is only excusable when there are no longer any defenders or means of defense, or possible chance or hope of cutting through the enemy, and then the true soldier will strike one blow for honor, however hopeless the chance of victory."

A force of cavalry from New Madrid, under Capt. Frank Moore, while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, west of Hickman, killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three captains. They also captured 28 horses and about 100 stand of arms. Captain Moore and one private were wounded. None killed.

ARKANSAS.—Lately intercepted letters of August 5th, from Gen. Hindman to the rebel War Department, state that he has 18,000 well armed infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 54 pieces of artillery at Little Rock. He proposes awaiting an attack from Curtis, instead of attacking him at Helena. He intends to annihilate Curtis and then push vigorously for the Missouri River. He has received supplies of arms and ammunition from east of the Mississippi River.

Helena is to be fortified as the base of operations. Siege guns have already arrived. The health of the army at Helena is good.

Cincinnati papers say there is entirely too much importance attached to the rebel raids in Arkansas. Tennessee, and Kentucky. The statements of the strength of the rebel forces is believed to be much exaggerated. Little credence should be given to the rebel dispatches, as it is known that they were prepared with a view of having them fall into our hands.

Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on the 17th, near Clarendon. Ark. The Federal force consisted of two regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry, and a part of Hindman's brigade. The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of 700 prisoners. No further particulars received.

Thirteen hundred guerrillas opposite Helena burned 1.000 bales of cotton, and committed other depredations within the last few days.

It is reported that Hindman's army is moving west from Little Rock. People along the road are movable property with them.

While Gen. Hovev's division were returning to Helena from Clarendon, four were killed and several wounded by the guerrillas. A large amount of property was captured by him.

KENTUCKY.-Eighty guerrillas from Meade Co. on their way to join Morgan and his men, were attacked on Saturday, near the Mammoth Cave, by thirty Home Guards. The Captain was killed and all the guerrillas captured.

Capt. Goodwin's company of the 54th Indiana, were attacked at Red River on the 21st, by 500 guerrillas under Woodward, and three pieces of artillery. After an obstinate resistance in which Goodwin killed 28 or 30 rebels, Goodwin surrendered. Our loss was seven wounded. Woodward paroled our men.

TENNESSEE. - The Skylark and Sallie were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 18th at the mouth of Duck Creek, 50 miles above Fort Henry. The Skylark was heavily laden with Government stores. She got aground, and an officer had unloaded a portion of her stores, when she was attacked by guerrillas numbering thirty; the crew being uarmed were compelled to surrender. The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silver ware, set fire to both boats. The crews were returned on parole.

Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, same regiment denounced by General Sherman for cowardice at Shiloh, with 300 men, two cannon, and in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered without resistence to the guerrillas. The guerrillas were sided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance. A large amount of United States property was seized, and 100 soldiers captured by guerrillas at Mansrow Creek, near Edgefield Junction, and the bridge burned.

Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender to have been the most disgraceful and cowardly affair of the war. Paroled officers were allowed their horses and side arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry, and Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other. Not a gun was fired. Mason and his men were paroled and went down the river.

General R. W. Johnson, of Kentucky, with 800 Federal soldiers under Colonel Haggart, attacked 1,700 guerrillas, under Morgan, near Gallatin, on the 21st, and was defeated with a a loss of 300 persons, including Gen. Johnson. The remainder of the Federal force escaped and went to Nashville.

which "skedaddled" in different directions.

On the 20th, Captain Atkinson, of the 50th Ohio, withtwenty men in a stockade at Edgefield Junction, was attacked by 1,000 guerrillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's Adjutant and seven privates, wounding eighteen, and finally, after three hour's fighting, drove them off.

A refugee from the South furnishes the following egarding Southern movements:

Bragg is at Chattanoga. His next move seems to be on Nashville. Reports of a portion of Bragg's forces being at Grand Junction, are unfounded. Up to Friday there were none there except scouting parties, which come almost daily to take what they want and then leave. Grand Junction seems to be regarded by them as doubtful ground, hence they make arrangements to stay as short a time as

he Movements in Virginia.

In our last issue we gave such information as was at hand relative to transactions upon the James river, but such a cloud of mystery enveloped the whole affair, that no definite conclusions could be drawn. The past week has fully developed what was then transpiring, and we are pleased to announce the safe and complete evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the junction of the Army of the Potomac with the Army of Virginia. Although no official announcement of such an occurrence has been made at time of writing, (Monday P. M.,) private letters state that the union has been made, and there is now little cause for anxiety in regard to military prospects in Virginia. The movement was an extremely hazardous one, and its successful completion reflects the highest credit on Gen. Halleck, who planned, and Gen. McClellan, who executed it.

The army under Pope, which had pushed forward to the vicinity of Gordonsville, have fallen back to the line of the Rappahannock. The intention was only to threaten Richmond, thus drawing attention from the James river until the evacuation was completed, which movement accomplished, falling back became a part of the plan. A letter to the Tribune, dated "Headquarters Army of Virginia, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 18th, savs:

Again on the march-and that march a retreat. The camp, which only yesterday was pitched at the foot of the mountain now memorable forever. dissolved this afternoon into thin air, and headquarters are here without a camp-but here only for an hour or three hours, it matters not. A hurried order came to be ready to start at once, and before two hours had passed, tents and luggage-all of headquarters but its personnel—were moving to the rear.

We understand it is whisnered that the whole army of Virginia is in retreat, and presently it begins to be added that the whole army of Virginia is on the advance; that the rebels threaten to turn our left flank; in a word, are marching straight for Fredericksburg, for Washington, for the North, perhaps. But before the North, before Washington, before Fredericksburg is reached, the hardest fiercest, most determined battles of the war are to be fought. This army is not running away, nor is Gen. Pope outgeneraled by Stonewall Jackson. Threatened on the left flank - threatened by an army that counts its hundreds of thousands of maddened and desperate troops—the army of Virginia retreats, indeed, but it retreats to fight. By daylight it must cross the Rappahannock; but when once on the northern bank of that river, it no longer retreats, it begins to maneuver. The battles of this war are only about to begin.

A telegram from Culpepper, dated the 10th, says: It was reported that the army would cross the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock, but the passing of the trains was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks is here, and McDowell is coming up. Both will await the arrival of Sigel, who covers the retreat, and will not be hurried. As I write, masses of troops are pouring in in swift but orderly marches along the narrow road, and over the fields towarns the town, the rear already listening for the sound of following cannon. All day long the march will continue. Sigel is not regiment leaves till the rear comes up. It is a wonderful retreat, for in spite of delays there is no panic among the trains, and though the troops are moving to the rear, they march as if to battle. The sunlight streams out brightly; the sir is cool, and the day is all that can be desired, if it is only long enough. No battle to-day, if any means can avoid it, perhaps none to-morrow, but on the Rappahannock, before long, comes the deadlest struggle of the war.

The Rappahannock correspondent of a Philadelphia paper states that on the morning of the 21st the rebels opened a battery on our certer, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river. At this point he most brilliant and successful affair of the day s reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of the bridge was one of Gen. Sigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time, one battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased—the batery having been apparently silenced or withdravn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition. Everything seemed favorable, but the scene soon changed. No sooner had they crossed, than Sigel opened is battery on the bridge. The fourth fire completely demolished it. and at the same time a deadlyfire of musketry assailed the rebels in front. Their retreat was cut off. No hope was left. A few shts from our battery, a charge, and they are ous. Not a man escaped. Nearly 2,000 have been aptured, and 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this now hurled forward their forces with impetuosiy, and strove to outflank Sigel by crossing at Frach's Ford, but Gen. Pope ordered up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy were again repulsed, going higher up the river. How the nex attempt of the enemy succeeded, I know not.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

PRIVATE correspondence from Loidon states that Mr. Slidell has arrived in that city, and has already had several interviews with Mr. Mason for the purpose of deciding what is the best sep to take to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference on the part of the English Cabinet. After several protracted meetings, it is said the two under Coffee, Quantrail, Cochril, Tracy, and others, which were lately menacing Lexington, are in full retreat Southward. The rebels are 4,000 strong, and on the 19th. After quite a severe fight he defeated on the 19th and 19th and

of any abstract principle of right, not even in virtue of its manliness in maintaining its independence, but in the name of their legally-asserted rights,-of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted toward countries situated as the South is at the present time.

It is ascertained from the State Department that the current rumors of intervention or mediation by European powers are without foundation, either in truth or reason.

There is no foundation for the statement that Gen. Dix is to be appointed Commander of New Orleans, in place of Gen. Butler, or that Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to be Military Covernor.

Reverdy Johnson has reported to the Government upon points in the administraton of affairs in New Orleans, and the President has soproved the report. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the \$800,000 seized by Gen. Butler, and that the \$76,00% be returned to the French Consul, and also the large amount of sugar, &c., be relinquished to British and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures by Gen. Butler cannot be justified by civil or military law.

The Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Guatimala, providing for the regular exchange of mails by the ordinary route of communication via Isthmus of Panama The arrangement goes into effect September 1st. 1862. New York and San Francisco are offices of exchange on the part of the United States, and Guatimala City on the side of Guatimala.

The first payments of the new postage stamps currency were made by the Treasury Department on the 21st instant. The currency is delivered in sheets, which are perforated like those of postage stamps. The stamps are printed on the best of bank note paper, and are therefore more difficult of separation than the old stamps. The public must be cautious when spending this currency not to mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury Department are subject to the same regulations as are now in force for United States notes, viz.: If any part of the note is missing. a proportionate amount is reduced from the nominal value.

The surgeons in charge of the different hospitals are enlisting, under the recent order of the Secretary of War, male citizen nurses, to take the places of those soldiers who have been performing such duties, but have now been remanded to their regiments. Enlistment of the above class of nurses is for one year, at \$22 per month, one ration a day, clothing and medical attendance. Preference is given to those who have served in civil hospitals. A board of medical officers has been convened, by order of Secretary Stanton, to revise and improve medical regulations of the army.

It is stated that two or three weeks ago the President laid before his Cabinet a proclamation of emancipation, abolishing slavery wherever, on the 1st of next December, the rebellion should not be crushed, and asked the opinion of his ministers touching the propriety of issuing it. All but two, Secretary Smith being absent, approved. Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Blair, however, opposed it with all their might, and the result was that it did not appear. It is understood that the subject came up at more than one Cabinet meeting, but that the two parties continued as at first, Messrs. Seward and Blair being the resolute minority.

The mind of the Government is again agitated touching the censorship of the press, complaints having been made that news of important movements of the National Army is prematurely published in some of the New York journals. Gen. Halleck has determined to order correspondents out of the lines of Gen. Pope, if not also out of those of other Generals, and the exodus will commence very speedily.

The Navy Department has been informed of the following captures:

The United States gunboat Penobscot captured off North Carolina, a few days ago, the sloop Lizzie, from Nassau, sailing under British colors, laden with salt, blankets, sheet tin, &c. She was trying to run the blockade.

The British screw steamer Ladona, of Hull, deliberately attempted to run the blockade of the Savannah river. A well aimed shot from Tybee interrupted her progress, and she retired. The next day she attempted one of the back door passages of that archipelago, and fell into the hands of the Unadilla. She proved to be a most valuable prize. At a moderate estimate, and not at secession prices, the prize and cargo are worth \$1,000,000. Brandies of the best brands, cooling claret, genuine gin with Holland labels, dry goods and gentlemen's ready-made garments, boots and shoes, with one item of 3,000 ounces of quinine - more valuable than all the rest of the Medical Department of the rebel army-compose the main part of the assortment, and some say that a few thousand firearms are also to be found on board. This latter assertion the officers of the ship deny the truth of.

During the past week Horace Greeley, editor of the N. Y. Tribnne, addressed a letter to the President, through the columns of that journal, in which the President was charged with holding back from the enforcement of the Confiscation bill, and called upon to come up to the emancipation standard To this the President replies as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington. August 22, 1862. To Hon. Horace Greeley:-Dear Sir: I have just yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myselfigh the New York Tribune. If there be any statement or assumptions of facts which I may know to be erroneous, I will not here contradict them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now here argue against them. If there be in it a perceptible impatient or dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend I have always supposed to be right

friend I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was.

the Union will be the Union as it was.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could and not state to save or destry savery. If could do it; and if I could do it by treeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by treeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do it.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am dainy hurst the saves and I shall do nore when.

doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more when l believe doing more helps the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Guide to Health—Ticknor & Fields.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry,
Show and Sale of South-Down Sbee;—J. C. Taylor.
The Grove Nursery—John A. Kennicott.
Canvassers Wanted—Edward F. Hovey.
Enterprising Mau Wanted—W. O. Hickok.
Diana Grape Vines—Moody & Son.
Inventors, Save your Patents—J. Fraser & Co.
City Property for Sale or Exchange—P. M. Crandall.

The News Condenser.

- Eighty-eight printers have enlisted in Albany, under the

- London has 1,015 deaths a week; 1057 births - 900 boys and 800 girls. - Eight deaths occurred in St. Louis, on Monday week,

from sun-stroke. - Three hundred men have volunteered into Union regi-

ments in Memphis. — The State of Ohio will produce fifteen millions of gallons

of sorgho sirup this year. - Eighty thousand letters went North in the mails from

Nashville on Monday week. - As far as can be ascertained, 206 lives were lost by the

burning of the Golden Gate. - Napoleon III was 54 years old Aug. 15: His imperial

purple is nearly 11 years old.

- The Association of Steamboat Captains at Cincinnati have subscribed \$2.500 to the war fund.

- A New Hampshire legislative act exempts sewing mahines from attachment in that State.

- One of the shrewdest, boldest, and most skillful scouts in Genwal Pope's army, is a fugitive'slave. - Tae marriage outfit of the Princess Alice consisted of

thirteen dozen of every necessary article.

- About 500 of the "crack" sailors of the Navy have been sent to Philadelphia within a few days past.

- Among the rebels killed at Baton Rouge was Capt. Alex. H. Todd, brother of Mrs. President Lincoln

- A company of colored persons to settle in Central Amerca is being raised in the District of Columbia.

- A Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory has been established by the Russian Government at Pekin.

- Owing to the high price of cotton, salt grinders are now putting up fine table salt in boxes instead of bags. - Thurlow Weed is about going to Europe a second time,

charged with important duties by the government. - A man named Hoag, at Danbury, Conn., so mutilated his right hand, to get rid of a draft, that he bled to death.

- Tuesday, the 12th inst., a railroad bridge and woolen fac-

ory were burned near Manayunk, Pa. Loss, \$50,000 - They have a new and decidedly interesting currency in

Portland. Fishermen pay their bills with cod liver oil. - It is reported that a Camp of Instruction for 80,000 to

100,000 troops will be established near Nashville, Tenn. - The revenues of the Archbishopric of Dublin, just vacated

by the death of the Lord Primate of Ireland, are \$75,000 a year. - The Democratic Central Committee have called a State Convention, to meet at Albany on the 10th day of September.

- Thirty-five ladies at Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa, have oledged themselves to go to the war or procure substitutes, - It is announced that four full regiments of Union troops nave been raised in Arkansas and organized at Cassville, since July last.

- A boat of the Golden Gate, reported missing, has been, with nineteen persons, picked up, and has arrived in San Francisco.

- Arrangements for drafting in Ohio are progressing. In that State there are no exemptions, the Governor himself being liable.

- That eloquent preacher and able theologian, but noterious rebel, Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., died recently at Columbia, S. C.

— Gen. Butler made the corporate bodies and merchants, who helped secessia, pay over \$342,000 to relieve the destitute in New Orleans. - The Chicago Tribune says some time since a warehouse

in that city loaded a vessel with 24,000 bushels of wheat in fifty-five minutes - Nearly two hundred skedaddlers were hunted out of the ship Zered, which sailed from Philadelphia for Londonderry,

on Tuesday week. - The statement comes from Richmond that Jeff. Davis is closely watched, as it is believed he means to escape and leave

Richmond to its fate. - It is reported that the French Council of State is trying to devise means to render France independent of America for

her supply of cotton. - Persons owning farms on the outskirts of Washington have been notified to gather their crops, so as to make room for the troops expected.

- One thousand tuns of wheat are daily transported from Central Kentucky, over the Covington & Lexington Railroad, to the Cincinnati market

- From June 26th to August 6th, there was shipped from Memohis 12.122 bales of cotton, 5,381 hhds. of sugar, and 5,785 barrels of molasses. - George Francis Train was imprisoned in London, on the

lst inst., to prevent his embarking to America, where he inended to raise volunteers. - The President has authorized Gov. Stanley to order the election of representatives in Congress for the first and second

districts in North Carolina. - It is believed by saved passengers that the treasure of the Golden Gate is deeply buried in the sand, and there is scarcely any possibility of saving it.

- Out of the steerage passengers of the City of Baltimore on her last trip, upwards of forty enlisted in the Union ranks immediately on their arrival. - The 13th N. Y. Regiment from this city, are to have the names of nine battles inscribed upon their banner, by order

of Major-General Fitz John Porter. - Gen. Pope has advertised several hundred names of absentees-officers and men. New York regiments are largely

epresented in this roll of disgrace. - A Boston paper says that a miniature steam car makes daily trips over some of the city railroads. It is an experi

ment, and said to be quite successful. - The largest sword fish ever taken in the Vineyard waters, vas captured on Monday week. It was 13½ feet in length,

very fat, and weighed about 700 pounds. - A fire occurred at Barre, Mass., Thursday week, destroyng stores, shops, and offices, including the office of the Barre Gazette. Loss, \$18,000. Insured \$7,000.

- The rush for the English steamer was so great in New York, on the 7th, that her departure was postponed for three hours. The crowd was composed of sneaks.

- The amount of swearing in New Orleans up to the 6th inst, is: Oath of allegiance, 11,723; alien oath, 2,499; parole oath of rebel sodiers, 4,983; rebel officers, 211. - The military train at Montreal has received orders to

eturn to England. The sergeants sent out to organize the Canada militia have also received orders to return - A subscription for three million dollars of the 7.30 treasry notes was opened at the Sub-Treasury, in New York, last

week, and soon filled up at 4½ per cent. premium. - About twenty-five of the rebel guard that came down with the Union prisoners exchanged on the James river,

muggled themselves on board our boats and deserted.

- The Panama Star states that the French blocksde of Mexcan ports is understood only to prevent arms and ammunition being landed, and will not interfere with legitimate trade. - Two cargoes of cotton, some 800 bales, being those of the

aptured schooners Magnolia and Anaconda, were sold at

suction in New York, on the 21st inst., bringing \$166,000. - At the war meeting in Fall River on the 21st, Mr. Rich-

ard Kay, aged 56, having five sons in the army, came up to the captain's office and wanted to make up the half dozen.

AUG. 30.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Publisher's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

As a new Half Volume of the RURAL commenced July 5th, the present is a favorable time for renewals, and also for new subscriptions to begin. Many whose terms of subscription expired last month have already renewed, and we trust all others will soon do so, thus continuing the RURAL's acquaintance. And in renewing their own subscriptions, we hope its friends will invite their neighbors to join the RURAL Brigade. Agents will place us under still greater obligations if they will give the matter a little attention. Additions to clubs are in order, for either six months or a year, at usual club rates. We will receive both single and club subscribers for six months-from now to January. Any aid rendered at the present juncture, by agents, subscribers, and other friends of the paper and its objects, will help us along through the rebellion, and of course be gratefully appreciated. Meantime, and continually, our aim will be to render the RURAL increasingly interesting and valuable.

Half-Yearly Club Subscriptions at same proportional rates as for a whole year, with free copies to agents, &c, for

BACK VOLUMES .- Bound copies of our last volume are now BACK Velumes.—Bound copies of our last volume are now ready for delivery—price, \$3; unbound, \$2 We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each—or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volume we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 - price, 62 each.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL—copies are never realled to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term empires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the Cash Plan is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

Additions to Cluss are always in order, whether in ones twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance NO TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who ferm clubs.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, AUGUST 26th, 1862.

DURING the past week recruiting has been made a special business by our citizens, stores being closed and all trade sus-pended during the afternoon. This has affected trade some what, and we find but few changes in rates. Corn and Oats have advanced—the former 5 cents per bushel, and the latter 2 @3 cents. Smoked meats are moving upward a little. Butter and Lard are in more demand and advancing slightly. Apples very abundant and declining. Straw scarce and wanted at an advance of \$1,00 per tun.

WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS-Wool is nearly all out of first hands and dealers are seeking an advance. We hear of some small lots being purchased from producers during the week at 53 ets per pound, and this is the highest figure yet obtained. For a very choice article 55 cents would be given to-day. Sheep and Lamb skins are also moving upward in price, as will be seen by reference to our table of quotations.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.			
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10e		
Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c		
Flour, spring do. 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 10(@10%c		
Flour, buckwheat 0.00.00.00	Candles, extra 11@11c		
Flour, buckwheat 0.00 @0.00 Meal, Indian 1.06@1.12	Fruit and Roots.		
Wheat, Genesee 97c@1.20	Apples, bushel. 25@35c		
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried \$1 to 4@4%c		
Corn, old 50@55c.	Peaches, do 12@14c		
Corn, new 50@55c.	Cherries, do 12@14c		
Rye, 60 fbs 49 bush 55@60c.	Plums, do 8@10c		
Oats, by weight, 40@42c.	Potatoes 40@50c		
Barley 55@65c.	Hides and Skins.		
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughter 41/2@5c		
Beans 1.50@2.00	Calf 7@8c		
Meats.	Sheep Pelts \$0.25@1.00		
Pork, mess\$10.00@10.50	Lamb Pelts 250(a)1.00		
Pork, clear 12.00@12.50	Seeds.		
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50		
Beef, cwt 4.00(a) 6.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25		
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00(a)2.25		
Mutton, carcass 4@5c.	Sundries.		
Hams, smoked 8@9c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00		
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00		
Chickens 8(a)9c.	Coal Serenton 5 50/25 50		
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50 05.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50 05.50		
Geese	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50		
Ducks 1 pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c		
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.50@1.55		
Butter, roll 10@11%c.	Straw tun 5.00@6.00		
Butter, firkin 9@lic	Hav. new tun 7.007@12.00		
Cheese 6@7c	Wool, ₱ ib		
Lard, tried 8@8%c.	Whiteish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50		
Tallow, rough 6@6 c.	Counsin, quintal, 4.50(a)5.25		
Tallow, tried 8@8 c.	Trout, half bbl 8.25@3.50		

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25—FLOUR—Market rules heavy, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$4,85@5,00 for superfine State; \$5,10@5,25 for extra State; \$4,85@5,00 for superfine Western; \$5,10@5,25 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,40@5,00 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,60@6,25 for trade brands do,—the market closing heavy. Canadian flour dull, and market is drooping, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,10@5,25 for common, and \$5,30@6,25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,75@4,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and steady; sales at \$3,75 for Brandywine; \$3,60@\$3,65 for Marsh's caloric, and \$5,90 for Breney.

so, 15/20,22 for common, and \$5,80@6,25 for good to choice extra Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,76@4,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and steady; sales at \$3,76 for Brandywine; \$3,60@45,65 for Marsh's caloric, and \$5,90 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat dull and declining. The advance in freights today has checked the sale of export and home consumption demand. Sales Chicago spring at \$1,10@1,10; Milwaukee club at \$1,16@1,27; amber lowa at \$1,24; amber Western at \$1,34; new white Michigan at \$1,60@1,27; amber lowa at \$1,24; amber Western at \$1,34; new white Michigan at \$1,60@1,27; amber lowa at \$1,24; amber Western at \$1,34; new white Michigan at \$1,60@1,27; amber lowa at \$1,24; amber Western at \$1,29 continues to rule quiet and firm; sales at 78@90c for very prime Western, and \$2@84c. for State. Barley market is dull and nominal at 70c. Barley malt continues nominal at 20c. Peas are nominal at \$20c. Corn market is without material change in prices, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales at \$36,60c for of mixed Western; \$65,65c for Eastern; \$65,65c for Jersey. Canada, Western and State. Praovisions—For-Market is less active but firm; sales at \$12 for mess; \$11,90 for prime mess, and \$10,00 for prime; the government contract for 10,208 bbls all in iron chime hoops was taken at \$12,25@12,50 for mess; \$11,71 for prime. Beef firm but less active; sales at \$3.50,67,00 for country prime; \$200,075 for country mess; \$12,013,76 for re-packed do; \$13,014.87% for extra mess was taken at \$15,94@14.34. Prime mess beef is dull and steady at \$20,022. Beef hams quiet and steady sales Eastern and Western at \$16,50,20.65.0. Cut mests are in moderate demand, and prices are firm; sales at \$3,600.75 for Western and city shoulders, \$5,600% for houses. Smoked meats steady and dural and steady at \$2,000 for prime; is selling at 10,000 for prime; is selling at 10,000 for prime; the government contract for \$20,000 for sounder at \$2,000 for sounder and steady at \$2,000 for prime; the go

s/ tor Pearls.

HOPS—The market remains unchanged, with a steady demand for consumption; sales reach 200 bales, at 16@21c, as to quality; and about 90 bales 1860's in lots for consumption at 6@ 10 cents.

ALBANY, Aug. 25. - Flour and MHAL - The market for

ir opened quiet, and throughout the morning	only a mod
e business has been done at the closing prices	of Saturda
Common to good State	DE 10/20 F OF
FAUCY AND EXERS STATE	5 AOCONE RO
Common to good western	5 000 20 20
Panar Canadian,	5,50@6,25
Extra Canadian, Fancy Genesee, Extra Genesee and city brands	5,75@6,00
MALIE Genesee and city brands	6 50(a)6 7K

Extra Genesse and city brands, 6,5026.78

Corn Meal continues to meet with ready sale at steady prices. We quote \$1.06(2),19 180 ibs. The sales of Corn Meal thus far this seasoff are more than double those of last, which is attributed to the fact that our millers turn out a better quality of meal than can be found in any other locality.

GRAIN—Only a moderate milling demand for wheat, with sales winter red State at \$1,25. Corn quiet and strictly prime not plenty; sales Western mixed at 51c for unsound, and 54/56 for 10 good, in car lots. Rye and Barley quiet. Oats not plenty, with an active demand for prime at very full prices; sales Western at 52c for heated, and 54c for sound.

FEED—With a good supply the market is quiet without any material change of price; sales shorts, at 75c.

BUFFAIA, Aug. 25—FLOUR—The market rules dull, with but little doing; sales double extra Ohio at \$5,50@5,76; Illinois extra at \$2.50 (abice extra Indiana at \$5,57%—closing dull and inactive. Rye Flour—Sales at \$3,12%.

A STATE OF THE STA

GRAIN—The wheat market dull with moderate business doing; sales on Saturday, red winter Obie on private terms; Illinois winter at \$1,100,14; prime No. 2 Chicago at \$80; Ohio red winter at \$1,13. The advance in canal freights and the unwillingness of holders to make concessions in prices made a dull, heavy market. But little doing in spring. Corn—The market rules dull. The advance in canal freights and the firmness of holders restrict operations; sales Toledo at 41%; prime Western at 44c; warm at 35c. Oats—The market timm with fair demand; sales Chicago at 42%; c—closing firm. Barley—Inactive; no transactions to indicate market value. Rye—Sales 400 bush No. 1 Chicago at 55c. The market very quiet, with limited demand. Malt quiet, demand limited; held at 90c@31; of for fair to choice barley malt, and 7%@30c for prime winter rye malt.

Brans—The market steady with small sales at prices ranging from \$1,622%@2.25.

SEEDS—There is very little doing, and prices nominal at \$2 for prime Timothy, and \$6,000.6.00 for Clover, according to quality No transactions reported for the week.

PROVISIONS—The market quiet for most kinds excepting hams and lard, for which there is a fair demand at improved prices. Pork—heavy mess, \$10,500.1%; light mess \$10,000.6.00. Hams—Sugar cured, sacked, firm at 5c. Shoulders 4½@5c. Mess Beef, none in market and no demand for it.

TOHONTO. AUGUST 2P—GRAIN—During the week, the supplies of grain have been somewhat better than they were last week, until to-day Pries were about the same. Fall wheat in moderate supply; sad freely at 90c@\$1, and to-day \$1,02 was paid Spring Wheat-There has been but a light supply of spring wheat on the steet market this week; the average prices are \$86,080c. Barley last been in better supply till to-day, selling at \$00.020c 29 bushel which, it will be noticed, is some 2c better than last quotations. Ryc—There is no Ryc offered in the market this week; we guote it nominal at \$00.20 bushel. Oats were in moderate supply this week, selling at \$36,030c \$7\$ bushel; there was \$40c paid to-day, which is higher than has been paid for some weeks past. Pas—Very little peas have been offered this week; 50c is freely posered by buyers.

c is freely ofered by buyers. Butter, Fresh \$1 ib	`
Butter, Fresh 🛱 to	16(0)17
Reg 30 dosen	10/201232
Chickens, #2 pair	20@30
Chickens, & pair Ducks, & pair,	30(@45
Turkeys, each	75(a)95
Potatoes, & bushel	50(0)50
Hav 30 tun \$16	നന്ത്രന ന
Straw 19 tun	00,000,00
Apples, & barrel. \$1	.50(@1.50
	-Globe

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 19—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

II VIIO IIIAI E CAS DI G AS TOLIOMS:	
BREF CATTLE. \$2.000.8.75	
Inferior quality, 6,50@7,00	
COWS AND GALVES.	
First quality	
Promary quality. 40 007544 00	
Common quality, 30,00@35,00 Inferior quality, 25,00@22,00	
VEAL CALVES	
First quality. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b 5\sec@6\$ Ordinary quality. \$\frac{4\sec@6}{2}\$ Common quality. \$\frac{4\sec@6}{2}\$ \text{Common quality.} \$\frac{4\sec@6}{2}\$ \text{Ag4\sec@4}\$ Inferior quality. \$\frac{4\sec@4\sec@6}{2}\$	
SHEEP AND LAWRS	
Sheep and Lambs. Sheep and Lambs. Sheep and Lambs. Sheep and Sheep a	
SWINE	
Corn-fed, 3½@3½c do. light — @ —c	
Still-fed, 8½@3½c	

SAUFed. SAUFED. SAUFED. SAUFED. ALBANY, AUG. 25. — Breves — Two successive markets in favor of the drovers is something we have not had to chronicle before in this year. Last week the advance was 10@15c \$100 hs, and this week it is 16@25c. The demand on Eastern as well as New York account is good. There was a marked advance in each of these markets last week, and the buyers came back expecting and ready to pay higher rates. Holders, however, advanced their views to a figure somewhat higher than was anticipated, and the trade at the opening was quite dull; but as it became known that the total receipts for the week would be under 3,000, buyers made up their minds that it would do no good to hold back longer, and within a few hours Saturday afternoon nearly 200 head changed hands. The average quality of the offerings is considerably better than it was seven days

ago.

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

ne car:			
	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3.955	2.700	2.912
Sheep	6.745	2,930	3,456
Hogs	200	-,	7 20
PRICES-The market cl	osed active at	the following	ng quotations:
	Thi	s week.	Last week.
Premium,		75@0.00	\$0.00@0.00
Premium, Extra,	4.4	0(24.60	4.30(04.45
First quality.	3.9	0(@4.20	3.70(04.05
Second quality		35703.70	8 15/03 45
Third quality.	27	sn@3.00	2,35@2,75
Third quality, SHEEP—Prices remain	unchanged, t	he demand	being good

Sher-Fries remain unchanged, the demand being good.— Prices range from \$\frac{3}{2}\llow{2} \tilde{F}\$ it fair to prime extra. HoGS—During the week some 1,800 head changed hands, as follows:—Heavy corn-fed, averaging 275 ibs and upwards, \$\frac{3}{6}\llow{2}\$ \$\frac{3}{2}\llow{2}\$ ib, and a few extra heavy fat at 4c. Light and medium corn-fed are not in much demand, but a few were sold at \$\frac{3}{6}\llow{2}\$ \$\frac{3}{2}\llow{2}\$ ib, and \$600 still-fed; averaging 232 ibs, at \$3,20 \tilde{F}\$ 100 ibs.— Allas and Argus.

Allos and Argus.

BRIGHTON, AUGUST 21—At market, 750 Beef Cattle, 196
Stores, 4.500 Sheep and Lambs, 320 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$5,50,00.00; first quality, \$5,2%0,00; second do, \$6,000,00; third do, \$4,76\(\delta\),50.

WORKING OXEN—NONE.
MILDE COWS—\$42,047; common, \$18\(\tilde{0}\),10
VRAL CALVES—\$3,00\(\delta\),50.

STORES—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$17\(\delta\),18; Three years old, \$19\(\delta\),20.

HIDES—65\(\delta\),00; each. Calf Skins—\$\(\tilde{0}\),200 \(\delta\) in SHEEP AND (a).

BEEPE AND (a).00 each. Calf Skins—\$\(\delta\),004.00

SWINS—Stores, wholesale, \$4\(\delta\),005,00; retail, \$4\(\delta\),60%. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 6\(\delta\); retail, \$5\(\delta\),60; retail, \$5\(\delta\).

5%@7c.

CAMBRIDGE, August 20.—At market, 677 Cattle, about 600 Beeves, and 177 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Market Berp — Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,22@6,50, first quality, \$5,75@0,00; second do, \$0,25@6,25; third do, \$3,75@0,00; ordinary, \$-@—

WORKING OXEN, \$0 pair—\$90(2)25.

GOWS AND CALVES — \$21, \$300@42

STORES — Yearlings, \$-@—; Two years old, \$18@15; Three years old, \$18@18; Three years old, \$18@18; Three Steep AND LAMSS — 4567 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,00@2,-87 each; extra, \$3,00@3,87.

HIDES — 6½@7c \$10. Tallow—7½@7½0.

PRITS — 6½@7c \$10. Tallow—7½@7½0.

PRITS — 57c@\$1 CalfStins—8@9c \$16.

TORONTO. AUGUST 20.—BERF—We note large arrivals from the West of First-class, which sold at \$4@4.60; second-class at \$3,25@3.76; third class or inferior, none offering, farmers prefer-ring to hold back on account of the low prices offered

ing to hold back on account of the low prices offered CALVES in demand at \$3,00(25,00 each.
SEREP plenty; sales dull at \$3(23,50 per car load.
LAMPS at \$1,76(2),00 each.
PRITS and LAMPS SERNS remain firm at 60c each. Count Skins draw 20(2)50c each, according to size and quality.
HIDES higher at \$5,00. CALFSEINS firm at 80 \$1 fb.—Globe. Country

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.— Native fleece has been in better request, and the market is firmer; sales of 260,000 hs., at 53@62% for one fourth to full blood Merino and Saxony, the latter rate for his constant the washed; 15,000 do California at 5%@42c for sorted, niled is scarce and firm; sales of 30,000 super extra and Lambs at 5%@56c. Foreign has continued in good request; sales of 60,000 hs Turkey at 41c, and some 2,000 bales of other kinds at 30@38c for washed Donakoi; 26,035c for unwashed Mediterranean; 35@43c for washed Donakoi; 26,035c for unwashed Mediterranean; 35@43c for washed do; 36,055c for Gape; 34,040c for East India, and 20c for unwashed Pressian.

Saxony Fleece & th	K9/70898
Saxony Fleece & tb. American full-blood Merino	54.036
AMERICAN DAIL AND THREE-TOURTHS MOVING	K1 (20.69
American Native and quarter Merino	63.62
Extra bulled	52/AE#
Superfine pulled	40/0/59
NO. I milled	95.5340
Peruvian washed Valparaiso unwashed	30(2)25
Valparaiso unwashed	15/015
Suulii American Merino nhwashad	98/2/99
South American Mestiza unwashed	20/2025
South American common washed	14/2016
South American Entre Rios do	20/2020
South American unwashed	196518
Sould American Cordova washed	98/7/97
LSIDE 12000 Hone unweched	007200
Last india vashed	98/2/9g
ATTICALL VILWASIAO	160000
ALOXICALI ULIWALINAI.	14/2010
Smyrna washed	34(9)89
77 77	W32

BOSTON, AUGUST 20.—The market continues to sustain very full prices for fleece and pulled wool. In New York wool is in good demand. Holders are very firm at the advance, and stock light. The feeling is that prices must go yet higher, in anticipation of orders from Government for army goods.

Saxony and Mer., fine. .52(4)6

Full blood, .50(4)8

Cand & cand

ALBANY, August 21.—The market is irregular. The low and medium grades of fleece have improved 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) the had better prices than can now be obtained for the finer uplatities, and for this description the demand a quite active. The sales since our last mbrace 2.000 its Lambson p. t. 2.000 its common fleece on p. ..., and 15.000 its medium do at 58\(\pi 600. \) At the c.ose, holders effued to sell the low and medium grades at our quotations.—Towned.

OINGINNATI, Aug. 21.—This article is held out of the market in anticipation of higher prices—45 to 55c is the range offered

CHICAGO, AUGUST 23.—The season being about over, there is very little offered. The market is firm with upward tendency Prices range from 48@55c—according to quality.—Journal. TORONTO, AUGUST 20.—Fair Wool is selling at 35@38c P ib; this is some 3c better than our last quotations.—Globe.

Married

Ar Wiscoy, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 17th inst, by the Rev Mr. Cor, FRANK J. DAVIDSON and MARY E. MERCHANT, all of Wiscoy. IN Seneca Falls, on the morning of August 14th by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Auburn, Mr. WM. S. HERRICK, of Baldwinsville, and Miss MAGGIE MYNDERSE, daughter of Mr. CHAS. D. MYNDERSE.

Died.

AT Jews' Hospital, New York, on the 20th inst., of Pneumonia and Diphtheria, CHARLES L., son of Henry Gaul, of Roch-ester, and Lieutenant in Co. B, 27th Regiment N. Y. S. Volun-teers, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.

In this city, on the 25th inst., CHARLES HENRY, only child of HENRY and SARAH R. HARDER.

New Advertisements.

137 ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKERfull twenty thousand more than that of any other similar jour-nal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE -For Michigan property, brick cottage house on Sophia Street. Apply to P. M. CRANDALL, Esq., Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

TNVENTORS, SAVE YOUR PATENTS.—Those rejected previous to the new Law, must be projecuted be TNVENTURES, SAVE 10012 rejected previous to the new Law, must be pro-ecuted be-fore March next, or lost. No charge unless patents are obtained by J. RASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

20.000 DIANA GRAPE VINES
20.000 DIANA GRAPE VINES
best grown Nursery Stock of all kinds west of Rochester. Send
for Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues.
E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

E. MODI' & 652, AND WANTED.—Wanted, an enterprising man to exhibit my Cider Mill at the State Fairs in Obio, Indiana, and Illinois; also one or more to exhibit at State Fairs in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont None but active men wanted, who will send reference. Address

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W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

CANVASSERS WANTED.To assume Agencies, and to take orders for the most Popular History of the Rebellion!

orsed by the President, Cabinet, Bancroft the Histo-, and many eminent citizens. Sold by subscription only, exclusive territory given. Canvassers are now making \$60 and exclusive territory given.
to \$75 per week. Address
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THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR.

JOHN A KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O. COOK Co., ILLINOIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the Northwest. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid EverGREERS, sure to kive—"Small Fruits," of 60 best sorts; near 500
varieties of hardy Shrubs and Flowering Plants, and some that
are tender. Pie Plant, Asparagus Roots, &c., all "honest and
good," and atrates based on the price of farm products and labor—nearly all at an average of less than half the prices of 5
years ago! Packing extra; warranted safe. Terms, except to
known customers, Cash with the order. Priced Lists and information ferre.

SHOW AND SALE OF

WEBB PEDIGREE SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Since the above sale was announced Mr. TAYLOR has concluded to offer ten or twelve ewes, 1 to 3 years old, selected for his own breeding flock.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Ellwanger & Barry

Beg leave to announce that their stock of Nursery Articles for the ensuing FALL TRADE, embracing everything desirable, new or old, in both

Fruit and Ornamental Departments, Is quite equal, and in some respects superior, to any ever before offered by them, and they solicit

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers To examine their Catalogues, which give details of the stock and prices.
Their new Wholesale Catalogue for the second is in-the stock. and prices.

Their new Wholesale Catalogue for the season is just issued, and will be sent gratis to all who apply and inclose one stamp.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

Rochester, N. Y., August, 1862.

GUIDE TO HEALTH. The NEW GYMNASTICS for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILD-REN. By Dio Lawis, M. D., Proprietor of the Essex St. Gym-nasium. Boston.

WITH THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

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1 Vol. 12me. Vol. 12me. Vill 1 Vol. 1 Vol. 12me. Vill 1 Vol. 12me.

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Lef All these exercise may be performed in the home circle. They are all adapted tomusic. They are suited alike to strong men, to ladies, and to chidren. Their performance furnishes an inechastible source of entertainment.

Send ONE DOLLAR to the publishers, and they will send you "THE NEW GYMNASTICE," post-pad.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CRAY DORKINGS.—A large lot of Spring Chickens for sale.
J. R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

A MONTH—WANTED, the address of Book Canvassers throughout the UNITED STATES, to travel for the abore wages. Send for Circular, giving particulars. Address S. F. FRENCH & CO., 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

A BEAUTHUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-sight cents! (in silver.) Five, of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address 668-4t F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

DUSSELL'3 PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY
PLANTS.—Fecent rains have forwarded these Plants so
rapidly, the subcriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put
them in market fiter 20th August, 1852.
Price, \$5 per dzen; or \$3 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.
GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.
August 15. 182. August 15, 186.

DEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. BOSTON, MASS.—RS. GEO. GANNETT, A. M., Principal. Twelve
Professors and leachers. Number of Family Pupils kimited to
twenty. The maxt School Year will begin Monday, Sept. 28d.
For Catalogues, including Circulars, please address the Principal, 26 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

$oldsymbol{ abla}$ OUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. X.

A new and commotions building on the same site of the old one, burned a year go, is now nearly finished and will be in readiness for the opining of the Fall Term, which will commence on Thursday, Sept. 11th, 1822. A full complement of Teachers are engaged who are well qualified for their respective departments. Ior Circulars or further information address [668-2t] C. A. ELDRIDGE, Gainesville, N. Y. PECEIVER'SSALE OF NURSERY STOCK-

L. The undersigned appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of GEGORY & GOLDSMITH, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

The stock consist of forty thousand Dwarf Pears, 80,000 Standards: 30,000 Cerries; 12,000 Apple Trees; and a large variety of Evergreeu and Ornamental Shrubs, on the late farm of James H Geneox, adjoining the Nursery of Ellwancer & Barry. The Propriy is desirable, and will be sold low Application shoul be made at once to

Rochester, Aug. 11862.

JAS. H. GREGORY.

Rochester, Aug. 11862.

A SSIGNEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE—On the premises t Hillsdale, State of Michigan, by Auction, on Tuesday and Weinesday, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1862, commencing a 10 o'clock, A. M., will sell over 1,000 acres for improved Landin and adjoining the Village and College grounds, in lots to uit purchasers, from one acre upwards.—Also, 93 acres east the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, one half improved, 3 miles wes of the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, also, over 3,000 acres of the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, also, over 3,000 acres of the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, miledale Village is a thriving and halthy Village, at which place Hillsdale College is located. A chedule and brief description of these lands may be obtained afer the 5th of September next, by addressing the subscriber, at Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Michigan. Terms—One-fourth down: alance, long time.

August 6th, 1862.

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HOESE AND HAND POWER HAY AID COTTON PRESSES.

These machine have been TESTED IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER, throughout this and foreign countries, to the numbe of over 1.200.

The Horse Power is worked by either whrel or capstan, and in severa' important points possesses unequalled merit. We invite all those wanting such machines to write for our Catalogue, containing full information, with ours, prices, &c or call and examine personally. All orders promptly attended to by addressing INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, 654-6toam1 Green Point, King's Co., L. I.

(REATEST INVENTION OF THE



Prindle's Patent Agricultural Caldron AND FARMER'S STEAM BOILER.

This new apparatus, patented by D. R. PRINDLE, East Bethany, N. Y., has already a large sale both in this and distant States. Hundreds who now use it can testify to its superior advantages over any other Cooking or Steamming Apparatus in use. It is the only thing of the kind in the voride which combines the portable Furnace, open Caldron, Steam Boiler and Retort. It is perfectly safe, simple, easily managed, and of sufficient capacity for domestic use. It is perfectly alpha between the cooking or steaming large quantities of food for hogs or other stock. Also, for heating, steaming, or bothing any substance, stock. Also, for heating, steaming, or bothing any substance, it works equally wellow. All classes use it to advantage. It works equally wellow. All classes use it to advantage. It works equally wellow. All classes use it to advantage. It works equally wellow. All classes use it to advantage. Fortage Shops, and Steamers of Timbers, Clothese, Hospital, Steam and Control of the state of the open state of the state

MPLOYMENT!—Agents wanted in every county, to sell the best (Two-threaded) Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Liberal salary, or commission allowed, with ex-penses. Circular sent, by addressing, with stamp, 655-6t ISAAC HALE, JR., & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT.

Chappell & Sprague,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER,"

For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end, It cleans from 180 to 200 bushels per day, and a boy can operate it, and its exceeding

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ALL kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Fruits, French, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced.

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MACHINE

ing of large quantities is now made a pleasure, instead of a task, as compared to the old process of boiling in kettles. No Hogpen, Stock Farm, or Dairy can afford to be without one. Three sizes will be furnished to the fall trade of 1862. Send for Illustrated Circular, giving details, inclosing tamp for postage. 137 It is expected that this new apparatus will be on exhibi-tion the present is at the New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Illi-nois State Fairs. It is also on Exhibition at that Worlds Fair in Landon

London.

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TO ME MY CONT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

Youths of America, how can ye calmly List to the story of our bleeding land, Nor seem to have one wish, one care to rally And proudly lift for truth the avenging hand?

Daughters of sires who battled for the freedom In whose pure light our childhood has been blest, Say, has died out the glorious flame forever, Their memory should kindle in each breast?

Shall we not break the soft love-cords that bind us, And calmly speak, yet with a purpose high, Bidding our brothers buckle on the armor, For truth to battle, or for truth to die?

Not to the arm of human flesh we trust them-Gon calls them now to march in freedom's track; And shall we weave a web of vain caresses, Striving to hold from Him our loved ones back?

Goo, by whose word our fathers were protected In camp, and march, and on the battle field. Hath the same power, from sin, and death, and danger, Now, His brave warriors of the right to shield.

Oh, when our land by traitors has been trampled, And God would solve the mystery of years, Shall it be said that woman, in her weakness, Holds back His champions by her selfish tears? Woe unto them that whisper "Peace !-- keep silence !"

When the great cry of wrong goes up to Heaven, While God's eternal justice loudly answers "Never or now the fetters shall be riven!" Talk now no more of reconciliation-

The day is o'er for peace dreams, howe'er fair; Now give us in the field the hourse-toned cannon. And in the soldier's home the fer ent prayer.

Ah, those pure prayers to Heaven's high throne ascendi Shall prove a host against oppression's power, While memory of the faithful hearts that breathe them, Nerves the brave soldier for the battle hour. Cambria, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

MY FIRST YEAR OF HOUSEKEEPING.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

It is no fiction that I sit down to chronicle this evening. As I look back through the long vista of years, and review the early days of my married life, its perplexities and cares come up before me in far more vivid colors than its joys; though the retrospect often provokes a laugh where the real experience caused bitter tears.

I was just twenty years old when I became the wife of a clergyman, a poor country pastor. It was a love match, and, with the usual thriftlessness of lovers, I think it did not then occur to us that we could not live upon love, or that it would need such vulgar appliances as roast beef and palatable puddings to preserve in its purity the divine essence of the grand passion.

Everybody said that I was totally unfit for a minister's wife. I was naturally exceedingly joyous and mirthful, and without a particle of the staid dignity expected from persons in my position; while my husband was a grave, thoughtful man, endowed by nature with a commanding personal appearance and prepossessing manners. I do not wonder now that people could not see the propriety of his choosing me for a wife, when so many pattern women stood ready to accept him. My own family had but one objection to the match: he was poor, and I had no idea of practical housekeeping.

Ah, how well I remember the first washing day! My husband, after vainly trying to persuade me to hire a washwoman (I knew that he could not afford it,) came into the back kitchen to help me himself. We were very merry at first, but after rubbing off little natches of skin from every knuckle, and burning our arms till they looked like illustrated maps of some unknown country, we began to find out there was little poetry and no fun in the wash-tub.

But the ironing day was worse yet. Nothing but pride kept me from rolling those starched shirts into a bundle and taking them across the field to bread became unendurable. I tried to believe in it my mother's kitchen. I forgot to mention that we had taken up our abode in a parish but one mile distant from my father's house.

I had never ironed any starched clothes of any description, but from my brothers at home I had imbibed very exalted ideas in regard to the importance of immaculate shirt-bosoms. My husband told me all that he could remember of his mother's method, and then betook himself to his study. Shall I ever forget my feelings when the flat-iron, heated seven times hotter than its wont, and carefully applied to the glutinous surface, suddenly struck up an attachment for the same, and when forcibly separated left its whole image and superscription behind, in black and brown colors. I I have that shirt now. I keep it to show to those wise mothers who are training their daughters for future uselessness.

But it was in cooking that I found my chief trouble. All my attempts in that line, at the time I commenced housekeeping, had resulted in spoiling several kinds of rich cake, concocted in accordance with those impossible recipes which fill our modern cookery books. I had never made a loaf of bread in my life. Baker's bread served us for a timefor so long a time, indeed, that we found out all its good qualities, and have not tested its excellencies for many years.

We had been married and settled nearly a fortnight, when, one morning, my husband came in with a letter in his hand and a very anxious expression on his face. I sprang up from my seat, nearly apsetting the breakfast table, which was waiting for him.

"What is the matter, Frank? Is anybody sick or dead? Have you got bad news?"

"No. At least it ought not to be bad news." "Well, what is it? Something serious, I know

from your looks."

"No, Hattie, nothing of the kind. Only I feared it might annoy you. It is only a note from my college chum, Fred Knowles, saying that he is going to Boston and will call on us and - and get his dinner to-day," said my husband, finishing the sentence

It was my first call to entertain company, and knowing by this time my ignorance, I shrank back affrighted from the prospect. I confess, too, a feeling of deep mortification that my husband could not receive his intimate friends without so serious a drawback upon his pleasure. All my natural energy and pride was aroused, and I determined to become a good, practical housekeeper, at whatever cost of time and labor. But the present emergency was first to be attended to.

"I suppose I had better get some fresh loaves

from the bakery?" Frank looked at the dry, light slices on the breakfast table, as he spoke.

"Yes, I think so. And some meat, Hattie. That forlorn old roast has lasted a fortnight, I am sure. I think I should recognize its bones if I saw them in Africa. Do you think you could broil a steak, Hattie?"

"Yes. But, Frank, you must come out of the parlor and overlook me. And if you will get me some peas and lettuce, and other vegetables, I shall get up a famous dinner."

A half smile flitted over his face. He had heard of my famous dinners before.

"Well, we must do our best. The cars will not arrive till two o'clock, so there will be plenty of

time for marketing and cooking." "Is Mr. Knowles very particular?" I asked timidly. "Will he notice if things go just a little

wrong?" "Perhaps not. But he will have a natural curiosity in regard to the capabilities of his friend's wife. But I think we shall do very well."

"I am sure we shall," was my encouraging response, inspired by a bright idea that suddenly occurred to me. In accordance with it, my husband had no sooner started for the market than I, slipping on my hat and shawl, started on a long walk through the fields and woods. I was going to consult my mother about dinner. I surprised her by bursting into the dining-room, quite out of breath from my hurried walk, just as the family were setting down to a late breakfast.

"Is it Hattie, or her ghost?" asked my father, getting up to welcome me. "If my memory serves me, our Hattie used to be a late riser." "Housekeeping improves me, papa."

"Don't wait to talk," said mamma. "The coffee will be spoiled. Take off your bonnet, Hattie, while I get another cup and plate, and we will chat afterward."

"No, I thank you. I cannot stop a minute.' Mamma opened her eyes in astonishment.

"You are not going to walk directly back again? Let me take your shawl."

"But I must go. We are going to have company to dinner. Frank's chum. And I want to know how long to boil the potatoes and other-" Such a chorus of laughter as interrupted me.

Why, my dear child, boil them till they are done." "I know as much as that, mamma; but when must I begin them, to have them done at the right time? I have got peas to cook, and beefsteak, and I

ought to make a pudding. Oh, dear!" They all laughed again, as much at my distressed looks as at my ignorance. I did not join them; indeed, it was as much as I could do to keep back

my tears. "It is not her fault that she knows so little about cooking," at last said my father, kindly. "You must not mind our laughing at you, my dear. I have been longing to ask you what you put in that mince pie I ate at your table last Sunday? I have tasted it ever since. But I will not tease you, for I have no doubt you will in time be as good a cook as your mother. And now as it regards the present difficulty," he went on, pleasantly, "I have a plan to propose. I will put the harness on old. Fanny, and you, mother, can take the poor child! home and stay to superintend this dinner."

Mamma always assents to papa's plans - so my load of responsibility was gone at once. It was pleasant to see the look of relief on my husband's face as we drove up to the door. "I have been searching everywhere for you," he said, "and I could almost find it in my heart to scold you for causing me so much anxiety; but your safe return satisfies me. Especially as your excursion has brought your mother to aid us in our extremity. But, Hattie, I must insist on your having no more private walks."

"Ah, sir! if you had known, you would have for-

bidden it. That would have spoiled all." I have no doubt that Mr. Knowles left us that day under the impression that my husband had secured a matrimonial prize. But I felt like a hypocrite for weeks afterward.

It came to pass, after many days, that bakers' —I praised and tasted it; but it would not do. Its glory had departed. I began heartily to approve of Pharoah's course in lifting the head of the chief light of day, he broke out into a fit of laughter such baker from off his shoulders and hanging him upon a tree; but I saw no way out of my trouble. I had tried many times to raise bread, but had not succeeded in making any fit to appear on the table. I had a trifle better success in making milk biscuit, though I could never guess right as to the amount of soda required. Sometimes they were yellow enough to be mistaken for nuggets of virgin gold; but oftener they had the appearance of having been hardened and compacted in a cheese press. My husband pretended that they were passed through heavy rollers like those used in iron foundries. At first I tried to work the cold biscuit into puddings and griddle cakes, but their peculiar solidity frustrated all such attempts to economize. But when the case appeared perfectly hopeless, I had still one resource. There was a wide ditch behind the garden, and in its dark waters I buried my biscuit out of my sight. Inexperinced girls should never commence housekeeping without a convenient ditch at hand. But my troubles did not end here. In an evil hour a neighbor's hen hatched a big brood of ducklings, which in due time found their way to my cache of provisions. The biscuit, so long in soak, had now a resurrection, and I remember watching the poor fowls as they tried to divide them with their strong bills.

"My dear, dear Hattie," said my husband, one morning, after the usual toil of breakfast was over, "don't you think you could learn to make raised

bread?" "I cannot tell; I am quite discouraged."

"You have learned to cook so many things in so short a time," he went on, encouragingly, "that I am sure if you had some one to give you a few hints about the best method, you would succeed admirably. Why don't you consult your mother? She is

a superior cook." "You forget, Fank, how we resented it when my mother, and sisters, and aunts, and, in fact, all our friends, united in predicting our present perplexities. No, it would be too mortifying to go home for counsel in this matter. Indeed, I am ashamed to expose my ignorance by consulting any one. I give all my visitors baker's bread, and they, having it

only occasionally, seem to like it." "Suppose we try boarding, Hattie?"

"We cannot afford that; and besides, we want a home by ourselves. You would not be contented to give up our home liberties and privileges, Frank. If it were not fer the eternal bread question, we could get a little enjoyment out of life; but comfort in them the more noise they make in pouring it is now out of the question. I wish, Frank," I added, out.

pettishly, "that you had married a housekeeper and I had gone into a convent!"

His face flushed. "I was not finding fault, Hattie. I am as ignorant as yourself, and I am sure I could not get along with the countless details of kitchen work half as skillfully and cheerfully as you do. I think you will conquer this difficulty in time."

"In time, if ever," I responded, ungraciously. "I hope there will be no bread-making in eternity!" He looked at me in surprise for a moment, but did not reply. The marked irreverence of my language affected him painfully; but he saw that I was in too reckless a mood to be reasoned with.

After he had gone to his study I sat down to think. I felt wicked and unhappy. I knew I had spoken unkindly and ungenerously to my husband, whose unwearied forbearance and gentleness, amid the inconveniences caused by my incompetency had so often excited my gratitude. Alas! that so much misery could result from the want of a good loaf of bread!

A sudden resolve inspired me. Without waiting to clear away the breakfast things, I went to a kind old lady in the neighborhood, and, after confessing my ignorance, begged to be initiated into the mysteries of bread-making.

"There is no trouble," said the old lady, "if you have good yeast."

"But I have tried yeast, and my bread soured." "You let it stand too long. It must be put in the pans as soon as it is light, and then stand till it begins to come up again,"

"But where can I get good yeast?" "At the bakery. I get mine there. You can't help having good bread if the yeast is right. Only

he sure to bake it soon enough." I was soon on my way to the bakery, a mile distant. The fresh air and pleasant sunlight soon had their usual genial influence upon me, and I began

to get back my lost courage and cheerfulness. "After all," I said to myself, "I must succeed if I persevere. I am not naturally dull, and I will learn to make good bread, if it takes me a year."

I procured a pint of yeast and hastened home with my treasure. I determined that the "hoisting" element should not be lacking in quantity, so I put into the flour all the yeast I had bought, only adding a cup of milk to moisten it sufficiently. It smelt very strong of hops, but I thought that would bake

I had scarcely placed it in a warm corner by the stove to rise, when I recollected Mrs. Lee's caution about baking in time to prevent its souring.

"I must run no risk of that, at all events." I said. I am sure there is yeast enough to raise it, if I bake it directly. It can raise in the oven, to be sure. Dear me, how green it looks! But it will come all right in the baking, I dare say."

So without further delay I placed it in the oven. I would not, if I could, describe its appearance when it came out. I did not wait to test its quality, but threw it, almost hissing hot, into that long-suffering ditch. I am afraid it is there now. It is many years since I left the place, but I often fancy half a dozen ducks hard at work upon it.

I went back to the house, and for the first time sat down to have a hearty crying spell. It was no genteel sniffle, with just tears enough to add luster to my eyes; but a downright sobbing, that would have done credit to any whipped youngster of ten. I was utterly discouraged. In this condition my husband found me when he came down to dinner There was no dinner cooked, and the breakfast table stood just where we had left it.

At first he looked much alarmed, but he soon comprehended the state of affairs. He came and sat down by me, and drew my head from the hard table upon which it had rested to his shoulder. How soothingly and encouragingly he talked to me! He seemed to have quite forgotten my provoking language to himself, and only to be anxious to comfort

After a time I told him the sad experience of the morning—the long, fatiguing walk, the attempt to obtain instruction, and the hopeless result. It was anything but a funny story, to me; but I felt him tremble as I proceeded, and vhen I concluded with the amiable wish that those ducks might be choked to death if they ever brought that bread up to the as I had never seen him indulge in. It was a long

time before he was sober enough to speak. "I think, Hattie," he said, at last, "that you have at least taken one step in the right direction.' "How?"

"Why, after confiding in old Mrs. Lee, it will not now be difficult to tell her of your failure, and to ask for the privilege of mixing a lew loaves under her direction. You will easily get the art in this way, and she is too kind to care for the trouble."

"To be sure, Frank. I wonder did not think of that. I shall try very hard, and you will have a housekeeper yet."

"And you will not sigh for a corvent, Hattie?" "Ah, Frank! it is fortunate that I have a considerate husband. Everybody would not forgive such a temper as I exhibited this morning.'

We extemporized a lunch to serve for a dinner, and then I again set off to visit Mrs. Lee. At last I learned to make bread.

I could fill many pages with such doleful reminiscences, and should be willing to do so if I could convince one young girl of the importance of practical household knowledge, or nake her understand how much the comfort and grae of a home depend upon the domestic habits of its nistress.

But I will only indulge my vaity by stating what is really true, that I can now ook a dinner, clearstarch and iron, preserve and pokle, knit stockings and darn them, all in unexceptionable style. If any one doubts it, let him or her come and pass a week at the pretty parsonage in the rural village of Lanswood.—Peterson's Magazine.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

Always laugh when you ca - it is a cheap

CRIMES sometimes shock us to much; vices al most always too little.

HE who says what he likes, must expect to hear what he does not like. GENIUS makes its observation; in short hand

talent writes them out at length. IF a man cannot readily recognize merit, it is very certain that he has none himself.

FEROCITY and cowardice are as truly brothers as Romulus and Remus - they sucked the same wolf. Pope once said, it is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles - the less they have

Wit and Kumor.

SOME LITTLE JOKERS.

Why are two t's like hops? Because they make

THE truth with "London pure milk" lives certainly at the bottom of a well.

THE wild boar is one of the most dreaded animals in nature— except the tane bore.

A FULL jug and an empty sot cannot be long together without changing conditions.

"I'm particularly uneasy or this point," as the fly said when the boy stuck him on the end of a needle. A CORKONIAN, on being askel at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," sait, "he slept on his

WHEN a man wants money or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging, and—lets him went it.

THE more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour glass, the more it shows us that her sands of life are running out.

SLEEP is called "death's counterfeit," and this is a case in which the counterfeit is generally preferred to the genuine.

MANY who dress extravagantly should be as much ashamed of their clothes as Adam and Eve were of not having any. SomeBody says that the oddest husbandry he

knows of, is the marrying of a widower in clover with a widow in weeds. An editor says the only reason why his house

was not blown away during the late gale, was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it. An old lady in Holland, whose sole occupation

was housewifery, scrubbed her sitting-room floor until she fell through into the cellar.

BRIDGET-"Well, Mary, are you going to the new place?" Mary - "Shure, no! the lady couldn't give satisfactory reference from her last cook."

"You are writing my bill on very rough paper," said a client to his attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be filed before it comes into

Some of the medical journals are much distracted about the custom of lying in bed; the habit of lieing out of bed is, we think, a great deal more to be guarded against.

UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE. - Secesh - " Say, Johnny Bull, I'm going to have fair and square, up and down free trade with you."

John Bull-"Well, sir, what do you wish to S. - "Oh, I can't sell nothing."

J. B. - "Ha! hexactly! what would you like to buy?"

S.-" Oh, I can't buy nothing - I ain't got no

Corner for the Young.

"SONG FOR THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME." Air —"Chick-a-dee-dee."

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

THRICE welcome, dear papa,-hurrah that you've come; Words fail to express how we "miss thee at home." Though mamma and aunty did all that they could, We still wanted papa, so kind and so good.

Each morn when we rose and each night e'er we slept, We prayed that dear papa in health might be kept; And while you were out on the deep rolling wave. We begged "Our Father" dear papa to save. Then welcome, dear papa, thrice welcome thou art,

The sight of thy face brings fresh joy to each heart; Then stay with us, papa, though others may roam, For you must be with us to make "home, sweet home," "Sunnyside," Peoria Co., Ill., 1862. F. C. M.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 63 letters. My 48, 13, 52, 23, 54, 27, 55, 34 is a name applied to a vehicle. My 20, 45, 58, 40, 16, 14, 56, 3 is a beautiful Southern tree. My 32, 6, 56, 39, 37, 48, 12, 62, 49, 18, 13, 38, 51, 56, 57, 8 is

an important Government establishment in Philadelphia. My 4, 19, 14, 21, 51, 60, 84 was an ancient king.

My 43, 31, 61, 33 is what all should do. My 9, 47, 22 is an impure resinous substance

My 17, 45, 53 is an imaginary being.

My 26, 35, 28, 42, 10 is a river in Scotland. My 51, 11, 46, 63, 7, 14, 24, 58, 50 is a system instituted by the

ancients. My 15, 41, 2, 29 is a part of the body.

My 5, 10, 60, 20, 3, 12 is a man's name. My 27, 25, 30, 53, 44, 37, 13 is an island in the Pacific Ocean. My 36, 56, 59, 37 is something without which few men are

satisfied. My 1, 13, 52, 32 is a French adjective. My whole is one of the Proverbs Millville, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1862.

LENORE. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters. My 4, 13, 6, 16, 5 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 11, 7, 10, 14 is a county in Ohio. Mp 3, 21, 6, 18 is a county in New York. My 20, 12, 1, 16, 8 is a county in Michigan. My 10, 19, 3, 17, 1, 7, 9 is a county in Tennessee.

Richmond, Mich., 1862.

My 11, 2, 6, 1, 20 is a county in Illinois. My 15, 10, 4, 9, 1, 12, 6, 13 is a county in Indiana. My whole is a sentiment dear to the heart of every true merican.

Answer in two weeks. For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

SUPPOSE A. B and C to start from the same point, and to travel in the same direction around an island 78 miles in compass, Aat the rate of 6, B of 10, and C of 16 miles per day, n what time will they next be together?

Parish, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 657.

Answer to Chemico-Agricultural Enigma: - The farm is Nature's aboratory, and tillers of the soil are her students; if each student was to establish one fact, or make one discovery, Agriculture would be reduced to a science as exact as Mathematics

Answer to Puzzle:-Millbury.

Answer to Anagram:-Few men take the advice of a peron that talks a great deal.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORK. ER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS Of the most enterprising Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchanta, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the business season is at hand. Now is the Time for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums - and that tise widely and prontably, we select the observations—and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c. in various parts of the country, can attest.

[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] [From the New York Daily World, Feb. 16, 1882]
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKEE comes to us freighted with
its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone,
but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the
times. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a
family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its proppets were never better than they are at the present time. We
commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an
interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may
add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times] MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORK BR., published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and contains of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and contains of the States, and contains of the contains of the states, and contains the states are contained only well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] Letrom we reed fork Dawl Trounc.]

We don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moore charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the Rural New-Yorker, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN.— The Moneon County Savings institution has money to loan on improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties.

Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862. Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862.

STRAWBERRY

PLANTS. 2 Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded. Priomphe de Gand, \$1.50; the Great Austin or Shaker, \$2; Wilson's \$1 per 100. Great reduction in price when one or more thousants are taken.

J. C. THOMPSON, Tompkinwille, Staten Island, N. Y. G. C. PEARSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 167 Water Street, Chicago, Ill., Receive consignments of produce to be sold in this market, and for shipment; fill Eastern orders for Grain by the cargo, Flour, Provisions, &c.; making advances (if desired,) in either case.

REFFRENCES — A. C. Badger & Co., Bankers, Chicago; W. E. Gould, Esq., (International Bank,) Portland, Maine; Edwards, Nichols & Richards, Boston; Van Boskerck, Rove & Butler, N. Y. Gity, H. H. Martin, Esq., Albany City, Bank, N. Y.; W. E. Howard, Esq., Maine Bank, Buffalo; W. C. McReynolds, Esq., Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, Rushville, Ind. [6648]

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogues containing testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians. Constantly exhibited in competition with instruments of the other best makers, they have never, in a single instance, failed to take the highest prize. The only GOLD MEDAL ever awarded to reed instruments in this country was to one of these. Prices of Harmoniums, (of which several new styles are now first offered,) Set to \$200 each. New York ware-rooms, at Nos. 5 of Meiodeons, \$45 to \$200 each. New York ware-rooms, at Nos. 5 of Meiodeons St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS

Building Brick and Drain Tile. The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile. Pipe Tile of all sizes from two to six inches, and Horse Shoe from two to ten inches. The Tile manufactured by this Company are longer than that made by other manufactures, being 16 inches in length, 1,000 pieces making 50 rods. They are also strong, hard burned, and every way of superior quality. The following list of prices shows the low rates at which we offer our Tile, and the facilities thus afforded farmers for cheap underdraining for the superior quality. The following list of prices. Per rod. 2 inch Pipe. \$10.00 pieces. Per rod. 2 inch Pipe. \$10.00 200. 374. 4 4 5.00 5.00 65.

4 " " 30.00 56 5 5 " Round Tile in two pieces ... 80.00 56 5 5 " Round Tile in two pieces ... 80.00 \$1.25 2 " Horse Shoe Tile ... 8.00 \$1.25 2 " Horse Shoe Tile ... 8.00 \$1.25 5 " 12.00 4 " 16.00 25 5 " 25.00 \$37.6 6 " Pipe ... 80.00 \$1.00 10 " in two pieces ... 100.00 1.70 Persons wishing Tiles will find it to their interest to call at the office of the Company, 22 Buffalo Street, Rochester, before purchasing elsewhere ... A large quantity of Brick always on hand. All orders for Bricks or Tiles, to be shipped by railroad or canal, will be promptly attended to.

For other information, address W. OTIS, Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

BENNETT & BANCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Jackson, Michigan, Have for sale some of the choicest FARMING LANDS in the State of Michigan, situate principally in the Counties of Jackson, Eston, and Ingham. Said lands are mostly improved farms of from forty to one thousand acres, well located, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in the West, would do well to call upon or inquire of said firm before purchasing eigeswhere. C. W. BENNETT.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS, 55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent.
Bonds, due August 19th, 1862, paid at their Banking Office, on
presentation.
Highest premium paid for gold, silver, Canada currency, and
U.S. Demand Notes, of old issue.
Interest paid on special deposits
Sight drafts on England
and Ireland in sums to suit.

JAMES TERRY & CO., DEALERS IN STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES,

ALSO, Manufacturers of KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS, Refrigerators, and Thermometers, and dealer in Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, &c., &c., 59 & 61 State Street, Rochester, N. Y. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c.

Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Fur-nishing Hardware of every description.

M. J. MONROE. GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potates,
Green and Dried Fruits, &c EF Pure Wines and Liquors,
and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street.

TERMS IN ADVANCE: Two Dollars a Year-To Clubs and Agents as follows:-Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club ag for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and friends must add 12% cents per copy to the club rates of the RUBAL. The lowest price of copies sent

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y .- All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rockester, N. F., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note. THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-

YORKER is only 3% cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6% cents to any other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the

to Europe, &c., is \$2.50—including postage.