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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 realously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is sminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautifu Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the mos complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

AGRICULTURAL.

DRAINING SIDE-HILLS

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have a piece of land, a side hill of only moderate descent, yet sufficient to carry of all surface-water very rapidly. It is not low, for there is much lower land beyond it, yet it is wet and cold, and comparatively worthless. It seems never to be warm and dry, even in the warmest weather. Although I could not believe from its elevation that draining was required, I put in a few blind drains from the top to the bottom, and though water is carried off, but little good seems to be done, and I am at a loss what to do next, or whether I have got to the ear

THERE is no question connected with draining which has caused more discussion than the one presented by our correspondent. When the water to be carried off is only that which descends from the clouds and is held in the subsoil. the question is plain; but when, as in the case mentioned by our correspondent, the soil is springy, and the water, coming from higher ground and percolating through the soil, oozes out, not perhaps in sufficient quantity at one point to make a spring, but enough to make the land cold and worthless for agricultural purposes, the best way of remedying the evil is a matter more difficult of solution, and requiring some care and experience. If, as is often the case, the water finds ready way of escape through openings between the different strata of the soil, or if the soil is porous, and in this way passes off, it must be evident that a drain made down the side-hill, the way of the descent, will afford little relief, as the water will pass as freely through any opening in the soil as through the tile, and this is doubtless the difficulty experienced by our correspondent. If the water could, by any means, be cut off at its source, the object sought would be accomplished. This is sometimes done by cutting drains transversely or obliquely to the slone. This, however, often fails, from the fact that water passes between different strata of soil and below the drains, and reaches the surface lower down than where drains have been provided. This question is so important, and has excited such general attention among the best drainers and agriculturists of the day, that we devote to it so much space as will, we hope, give a pretty clear understanding of the subject to all our readers who will give it their attention. Loudon says:

"In order to remove the evil consequences caused by water passing between the porous and impervious strata of mountains and hills, and producing springs, the mode of draining is that of intercepting the descent of the water or spring, and thereby totally removing the cause of wetness. This may be done where the depth of the superficial strata, and conse quently of the spring, is not great, by making horizontal drains of considerable length across the declivities of the hills, about where the low grounds of the valley begin to form, and connecting these with others, made for the purpose of conveying the water thus collected into the brooks or rivulets, that may be near. Where the spring has naturally found itself an outlet, it may frequently only be necessary to bore into it, or render it larger and of more depth; which, by affording the water a more free and open passage, may evacuate and bring it off more quickly, or suit it to a level so greatly below that of the surface of the soil as to prevent it from flowing into or over it."

This subject, however, is more clearly illustrated in KLIPPART'S Land Drainage, from which we make several extracts. "We find, in the works of the various writers on this subject, that a great diversity of opinion exists. One party insists that if a drain be cut across the foot of the bill, as at 1, in Fig. 1, it will completely drain not only the stratum 3, but also that indicated by 2, and all above it; and, therefore, object to making drains in the direction of the greatest descent. Another party would make a drain to carry off the water from each stratum which would crop out from the hill-side. But, in order to drain land effectually, it is essentially necessary that we have a correct idea of the sources from which the water is derived that is to be carried off; whether the water is directly from the clouds, or is derived from fields enjoying a greater elevation, and sloping toward it, so that the water comes down, like on a roof, from the other fields; or whether it comes up

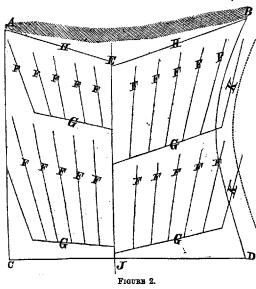
the water is not derived from adjoining fields but piece of land, situated like that represented in Fig. from the clouds direct, a different mode of draining is required than would be if the water came from higher fields. When lands are situated midway on an undrained slope from which the water spreads over the surface of the land, such a system must be adopted as will not only drain the field in question, but also to cut off the supply of water from the higher fields.

One thing must be borne in mind, that water runs down hill, and does not spread so as to run laterally. From the fact that water always seeks the lowest level by force of gravitation, and drains are simply lower levels to conduct the surplus water away, in order to decide correctly what direction a drain should have, it is not only necessary to have a correct idea of the sources of water, and the superposition of strata, but a definite idea as to the special office the drain is to perform so as to carry off the surplus water and drain the land.



As before stated, drains should be dug up and down the slope, as from 1 to 2, Fig. 1. Suppose a man has a field lying on a slope, which he wishes to drain. If he lay out his drains thirty feet apart, and cut them up and down the line of greatest descent, it is very evident that the drains will then intersect all the strata, and bear away the water from all of hem. But, if he lay out his drains the same distance apart across the line of greatest descent, the lower drain will receive the water from the thirty feet next above it; the next drain from the thirty feet next above that, and so on; thus compelling the water to traverse or percolate through thirty feet of soil before reaching a drain. But in the other case, the water will traverse a distance of fifteen feet only to find a conduit. The line of the greatest fall is the only line in which the drain is relatively lower than the land on either side of it. The water must be disposed of which rests upon the impervious strata, whether it has found its way there from fields or strata above, or whether it is water from the clouds, and has recently found its way there. But, in order to drain a field lying on a slope, with higher lands above it, it is, perhaps, as well to cut the upper drain across the line of greatest descent, and lead it, as a sub-main, down the line of the outlet. This answers the purpose, as these

Now, looking at the operation of drains across the slope, and supposing that each drain is draining the breadth next above it, we will suppose the drain to be running full of water. What is there to prevent the water from passing out of that drain in its progress, at every point of the tiles, and so saturating the breadth below it? Drain pipes afford the same facility for water to soak out at the lower side, as to enter on the upper, and there is the same law of gravitation to operate in each case. Mr. Denton gives instances in which he has observed, where drains were carried across the slope, in Warwickshire, lines of moisture at a regular distance below the drains. He could ascertain, he says, the depth of the drain itself, by taking the difference of height between the line of the drain at the surface, and that of the line of moisture beneath it.



We will suppose A, B, Fig. 2, to represent a portion of the higher field above. Then the catchwater or drain across the line of greatest descent will be represented by A. H. E. H. B: and when the nature of the ground will admit, or should there be a depression toward the center of the field, the catch-water may be led from E to J, as a sub-main. being some distance below J, the main drain. The minor drains then should run parallel, or nearly so,

Where the distance from E to J is considerable, it

1, which would involve the cutting of ditches to the depth of eight or ten feet between 1 and 2, so as to have the drains of a proper depth at 3, it will be found advisable to lead the minor drains into a submain from 4 to 3, and then commence a new series of drains between 2 and 1, and lead them into another sub-main at 1.

Some good drainers advise, that when works stop on a slope, a drain called a header should connect the tops of the minor drains, thus preventing the water lying between the upper sub-main, A, E, B, of Fig. 2, and the minor drains F. F. F. etc., from passing down into the ground between the minor drains, and also relieving the minor drains from the pressure of the water above them, and by which they will the more easily become clogged than when protected. However, when the sub-main is dug above the minor drains, as in the figure, the necessity of headers is very slight, except when the quantity and pressure of water is sufficient to cause it to flow over the sub-main.

Even the sub-main will not drain the slope above it entirely. Capillary attraction, and the resistance offered to the descent of the water, will prevent the sub-main from bringing about a complete drainage. The cuttings of our railways and high banks of rivers show that no depth of ditch can remove the moisture from a very considerable distance."

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

Treatment of Horses' Feet.

Mr. GAMGEE, Sen., in the Edinburgh Veterinary Review for August, says:—"The day will, I believe, soon come when people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said in former paners that mutually sole, and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown is secreted between the wall and sole at their union, is also required to be left entire; but, by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances, which in their nature are rebounding springs, are destroyed or greatly impaired. The custom of thinning the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung, or other wet soddening material, under the name of "stoppings," was brought much into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools."

Hens Eating Eggs.

feet slip easily between them. She can then pass her bill among them, as she tucks them under her, and shuffle them together with her wings without hurting them. If, on the contrary, the nest is made in the form of a basin, the eggs press against each other, and are liable to be crushed by her efforts to push her feet between them or to alter their position with her beak or wings. When an egg is broken most hens will eat it, and, as hatching time approaches, the eggs become more brittle; and in a deep or badly-formed nest, the chicks are very apt to be crushed and killed between the other eggs, by the movements of the hen.

Lime in Agriculture.

In a paper lately read by Boussingault, before the Paris Academy of Sciences, he stated that lime in-

troduced in an anable soil, very quickly sets at liberty a certain quantity of azote in the state of anmonia. The azote elements were before united in insoluble combinations, not assimilable by plantsthe action of the lime sets them free, and permits a part of the capital buried in the soil to be utilized for the next crop. Boussingault thinks that certain mineral matters, such as potesh and silica, may be liberated in the soil by the lime; that other substances injurious to plants are destroyed or modified by the same agent, and that to these efects is added besides, a physical action, changing the constitution of the land. The ection of the lime is thus excessively complex, and its good effects can only be explained by studying attentively the special circumstances under which they are produced. The grand fact proved by the present researches of Boussingault is, that there exists in mold, as well in the form of organic matters as in that of mineral matters, a host of substances

completely inert for vegetation, until the moment when some proper agent renders them assimilable by plants. The continuance of experiments can alone clear up these complex facts, and point out to our agriculturists the most effective processes.

Chloride of Lime in Stables.

THE Deutsche Telegraph, speaking of the various uses to which chloride of lime may be advantageously applied, speaks thus:

It is not generally known that the chloride of

in springs, which find vent in particular spots. If stc., into sub-mains, G, G, G, G, In draining a mals, especially to the common fly, the gad fly, and stinging flies of all descriptions, so obnoxious in stables. A sure means of getting rid of these troublesome visitors is to place a vessel filled with chloride of lime upon a shelf, or a board suspended to the ceiling. This being done in the evening, and a window left partly open as an outlet to the flies, none or very few will be found in the room in the morning. The smell of chloride is by no means injurious to man or beast; on the contrary, it is wholesome as an absorbent of deleterious miasms prevading the air. It need hardly be recommended to repeat the expedient at short intervals, say at least once a week, the more so as it will cost but a trifle and will give no trouble.

Improving Old Pastures.

At an Agricultural meeting in Cheshire, Engand, Mr. RICHARD DUTTON read a paper on the 'Agriculture of Cheshire," in which he remarks:-An old pasture-field, rich in good herbage, should never be brought under the plow, on a dairy or grazing farm, without an urgent necessity. On our best dry soils, old pastures are apt to become rough and in some cases covered with moss. This may be prevented, to a great extent, by a top-dressing of salt, during the winter, at the rate of 10 cwt. per acre; or, in some cases, a good dressing of lime, at the same time freely harrowing the surface; or, what is less expensive, stocking with sheep, during the winter months, at the same time feeding them with turnips or corn. In a very productive summer, or when a farmer has been unfortunate with his stock, he may with advantage mow such parts of his pastures as can be spared for the purpose. It is superfluous for me to say that, on a very large portion of our grass lands, draining and bone dusting are the great means of improvement. A question of some importance may be asked:-'Are all our ture purposes?' I think not. When there is nothing in the herbage produced which indicates the presence of too much water, I think draining will add nothing to the fertility of such soils, so long as they are in grass."

Preserving the Potato from Rot.

In an article upon "Potato Crops, and their Chance of Preservation," as furnished to the Irish Farmer's Gazette, by Edward Carroll, of Clonegal, we find the following:

during the past four years, announcements of such discoveries in the Gardener's Chronicle, by parties' gardeners—I presume in England. Acting on the suggestions therein offered, I have tried the experiment on several occasions and under varied circumstances, and on each occasion have found it more or less successful, and believe that in all cases it would have been successful, had the land, from perfect drainage, been rendered fully fit for not only potato culture, but for the improved culture of most crops. To discuss the why and wherefore of my want of complete success, would exceed the legitimate limits of such a letter as this; even did it not, it would be opening up a fresh discussion on "cause and effect," which, to the plain, unpretending potato grower, would but render "confusion worse confounded." It may suffice now to say, that when the disease did not commence under ground, and had appeared most formidable at first on the leaves and stems, the "turning down" and "covering up" of the stalks, and rendering the drill or narrow ridge as impervious, not only to moisture, but to the general action of the atmosphere, as possible, especially during the latter part of July and the entire month of August, success in some varieties had been complete, in others variable, but in all sufficiently so to warrant the strongest recommendation. Your readers will please observe I have no desire to monopolize any merit due to the discoverer of this practice, neither am I singular in my success in this locality even, as several others, who will read what I am now writing, have been equally successful, without knowing more of my experimenting than I did of theirs. Last year was the most successful with me. I commenced the operation when the crop was attacked, and with that part of it that appeared most severely attacked. My experiments were not confined to merely turning down on one side the stalks and covering them from the other; for I cut off at the surface of the drill some stalks, and had those on other drills pulled up and carried away. This was done about the middle of July. I left them so till the middle of October, and then had them raised and stored in a dry place, where I left them till the month of March, when, as already said, some varieties were totally free from disease, and in no case did the disease appear to increase to any degree at all greater than what it had assumed when commencing the experiment. I believe I need scarcely say that the tubers increase but little, if at all, after the plants are attacked with the dis-

drills at all, when the chances are that if the tubers increase in size by any descent of the sap from the stalks, that very descent will carry destruction directly in itself, or be the source of carrying it downwards indirectly from the earth's surface, a moisture impregnated, in all probability, by the deadly virus?

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF WESTERN FARMERS?

WE are in the midst of a terrible civil war. Men are called for to put down the rebellion—to vindicate the power of the Government and the supremacy of Constitutional Law. Thousands of the best men from all the loyal States have volunteered to fight for their country. Bounties have been offered for volunteers, and this, together with State pride and a dread of draft, has stimulated enlistments. This is well-perhaps the best thing that could have been done. But it should be remembered that, while it is important to our safety as a people that men should fill the ranks of our armies, our duty does not lie altogether in that direction. It is apprehended that the crops of the country will go to waste in consequence of the draft of men from the agricultural districts. And with this fact before us, it is proposed to consume the time of those who are exempt from military duty by organizing and drilling them. What good can come of it? Let the militia be drilled. Let the able-bodied men of the country-and there are enough of them to crush out this rebellion in sixty days, if it can be crushed out—who would be accepted in case of a draft, prepare for fighting; but let those whose services are not likely to be needed, attend with equal diligence to their own business. Especially is this important in the West, where the export crops of the country arengrown where atte me poor of Europe is to be obtained, and where it will waste unless the effort. urged herewith is made. It is an exemplary patriotism which puts food in the mouths of our soldiersquite as efficient as that which places weapons of war in their hands. Do not let us forget this! Let the agricultural districts furnish their quota of men for the ranks of our armies, and no more; and let the Government draft from those districts or towns which do not volunteer to fill their quotas. It is right that this course should be pursued. The producing population ought not to furnish one man Let me turn to what is said to be a novel mode of more than its proportion. The towns and cities are preserving potatoes from the attacks of the fatal | swarming with men out of employment, who will disease, by turning the stalks to one side of the neither enlist nor labor, if they can help it. Let A WRITER in the London Field says that hens drill, and covering them up firmly with earth from them be drafted. Let the hand of the Government eating their eggs is often owing to the form of the the other. Some writers in your paper, as well as fall upon them and compel them to defend the greatest descent, at the side or center of the field, to nest, and suggests that the proper form is that of a in provincial papers, have been taking credit to mother who has nursed and sustained and protected plate, shallow, that she may not have to jump down themselves for this successful discovery, and, for them. By all means let us furnish men and money on the eggs, and flat on the bottom, so that when aught I know, may be entitled to such credit. This to prosecute this war; but let the burden fall equally, she treads on them they will roll aside, and let her much I know, that I have seen on several occasions and do not let us forget that it is not every citizen's duty to carry a musket. Save the food! Use the time to secure it! Remember that a great burden of taxation is to fall upon you; that these taxes must be promptly and cheerfully paid; that it is your duty to provide the means with which to meet this demand of the Government. This is a grave matter, and should not be thoughtlessly cast aside.

IMPORTANT LESSONS.

O, if every man could be convinced by squinting along a spirit level! If the author of Talpa had only patented his mode of convincing, and would insure its efficiency! How wet it has been, friend farmer! You agree. What effect has it had on your crops? Don't you know? Have you looked to see? Have you thought about it any? You have had the war to think of? Naturally enough, too; but that ought to lead you to think of your duty as a good citizen—of the relation you sustain to the Government and its army. The more food you can raise, the cheaper it can be furnished to our soldiers, and the less is the Government burdened for their support. The more you produce with the same number of men to help you. the greater the number of men which can be spared from the producing population to fight in the field. It is a duty of yours to produce all you can, therefore. You see at once that it helps the Government to do so. Now, what about the wheat crop? All gone to smash? It didn't do well early in the season, and what did come on has been destroyed by the chinch-bug? Well, what of it? What has it learned you? Why didn't it "come on well early in the season?" So wet. Exactly. How much will you get per acre this season? Not more than ten bushels on an average. All because it was wet? Yes. What would you have gotten had it been a good wheat season? Twenty-five to thirty-five bushels. Say twenty-five, which is fifteen bushels more than you do get on an average; at 95 cents the market price, at this writing, in this market— \$14.25 per acre. How many acres did you have? Twenty-five?—a total loss of \$356.25 to yourself and your country—a loss of \$118.75 greater than the actual product, out of which must come the cost of production! Not a small item is it? The land was rich enough? Yes. But too wet? Yes. It would be called pretty thorough drainage for this country it eighty rods of mole drain were put in on each acre—a total of 2,000 rods, which could be done at a cost of 15 cents per rod, or a total of \$300, leaving a balance of \$56.50 to pay the taxes on the twentyease. If such is, as I believe to be, the case, of five acres. These drains will last and prove is always advisable to run the minor drains F, F, F, lime is particularly offensive to many kinds of ani- what use can it be to leave the stalks longer on the efficient, say seven years—there is nothing to prove

that they will not last twenty, if properly madeduring which time the crop is insured in its germination, (if properly put in,) from rust, and most of the insects which infest wheat grown on sour, waterburdened soils. Will it not pay to drain, granting the premises correct?-and few will be likely to dissent from them if they have had any experience in the matter. The figures used are moderatewithin the range of fact—not too small nor too great. One lesson is enough at once if it is thoroughly learned. There are others that are supported by figures as convincing as anybody's logic. It will be a good plan to look after them.

A SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT TO A WEEDER.

The reader will remember an engraving of a weeding implement published in the RURAL, on page 229, current volume. GEO. B. DAVIS, of strawberry fame, who has since seen it, suggests to me that if a revolving coulter is fastened to each side of the frame, the machine may not only be made to cut up weeds, but to cut off strawberry runners. He proposes to have one so arranged, believing that the saving of labor may be greatly increased. Mr. D.'s judgment is worth something, for he is a practical man.

WHAT SHALL I DO? EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-This is always an

important question, and never more so than now. Upon its prompt and proper answer depends, in a great measure, our success through life. The different ways in which men answer this question, makes the difference in men and their usefulness; or, perhaps, it would be full as correct to say, that the difference in the men makes the difference in the response to the query. I do not, however, wish to dip into metaphysics, but only to make a few practical suggestions. I recollect very well the first time I seriously asked myself this question. I had left school, and was to choose between a trade, a profession, commerce, and farming. I had always loved to work in the soil, cultivated a few flowers and plants, and my inclination was in this direction, but I observed that farmers did not seem to grow wealthy, did not receive much honor or applause, or acquire much fame. Everybody said they were the main-stay of society, the honest men of the land, and the producers of all its wealth, but when honors or offices were to be bestowed, the farmers were generally torgotten. Being, perhaps, somewhat ambitious, like most young men, I was a little captivated by the glitter of the tinsel, and looked disparagingly upon the pure gold. Fortunately for me, about that time one of those revulsions in trade, so frequent and somewhat periodical, occurred, and I beheld the wealth and splendor of the rich vanish like the dew before the morning sun, and then I saw sorrow and distress, pride and poverty, that worst of all mixtures, united, and its sad, heart-destroying effects. Following this was a political change, for the party in power was charged with being the authors of the difficulty, and men who knew not how to work and were too proud to beg, descended from their high pinnacle—those who before had despised the farmer, would now gladly take his place, and looked with longing eyes upon his comforts, his peace of mind, and his independence. I was not ang in determining my course, preferring solid dor, and ty hefore uncertain and ephemeral splen-

For more than two score years I have pursued the calling of a farmer, and though when this question as to the choice of a calling was once settled, it was decided forever, not a season has passed but I have asked myself the important question, "What shall I do?" Circumstances often arise that puzzle the farmer, and cause him to hesitate and think. I know some men act as though they never thought, as though everything happened, as though they were entirely controlled by circumstances, instead of being masters of circumstances. Such men are but servants, or I may say slaves, driven one way or the other by every favorable or adverse breeze, and exercising no masterly control over their own business. I know circumstances must be taken into account, and it is the circumstances in which we are placed that cause us to ask ourselves the important question, what we shall do: but after we have once made up our minds as to the best course, let us pursue our plan with an energy and vigor that knows no defeat.

Some farmers seem always to be asking the ques tion, and never getting an answer. They are constantly in a stew; perhaps half make up their minds to one course to-day, and to-morrow they are on a new track. They will commence a system or rotation of crops, and never get along more than one or two years in carrying out the plan, before a change is made. If the midge comes along and destroys a crop of wheat, they will never grow wheat again. After a year or two some neighbor gets a good crop, and at once every acre that can be so employed must be put into wheat. Potatoes are selling high to eastern buyers, and there is nothing like them for a paying crop; but when they have theirs grown, the price happens to be down, and potatoes are abandoned. The next year they see their more stable neighbors get a dollar a bushel for shipping, and of course grumble at their ill luck. The frost kills the peach buds, and for a year or two there is no crop of any consequence. The trees must be cut down for they have waited long enough. Peaches will not amount to anything in this section again. Wonderful to relate, the very next season a friend across the road sells a thousand dollars worth of this fruit. I want to say more on this subject, but for the present, THINK, AND BE STABLE, is the advice of OLD FARMER.

Kural Spirit of the Press.

To Prevent Tools from Rusting.

A writer in the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper very sensibly remarks that thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels etc. Some of this might be prevented by the application of lard and resin, it is said, to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can easily be kept bright. If tools are to be laid by for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should always be on hand and ready for use.

A PORTION of the Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1861 is devoted to an elucidation of the value of rockweed and fish as fertilizing agents. The matter was personally but cheap hay, husks, &c., through the winter, of cheese at fi investigated by the Secretary, who traversed the though they labor much of the time. When April \$1,001,022.36.

weed and musclebed have long been used to a learn the difference between cheap and costly living. limited extent, and with satisfactory results, but | Oxen of the right breed are very readily fattened, they are too bulky and heavy for long transportation. A more important fertilizer is found in the migratory fish which swarm on the coast, which can be taken in immense quantities. The business of catching them has of late years assumed considerable importance in some of the shore towns, in the manufacture of fish oil from pogies, and many vessel loads of oil are annually exported and sold, to be used chiefly in the preparation of leather. The fish are first boiled, and then pressed. After pressure ing what a junior has done, in the hope that the there remains a pumice, or chum, as it is called, which was formerly thrown away, but has latterly been used in a rough way for manure, and mostly with good results, but not always, as so active and powerful a substance should be thoroughly composted or prepared and used with care. The chum is dried by exposure to the sun and air, upon a platform, with a shed to protect it from rains and fogs. It is then ground and packed for transportation. One man at Eastport made 150 tuns of this "fish guano," as it is called, last year, from herrings, which was sold to go to Connecticut, where the manufacture and use of fish guano has created a greater demand than can be supplied by the amount made there. It readily commands \$30 per tun.

Fall Plowing to Destroy Insects.

AT a meeting of the Dubuque Farmer's Club, a brief report of which we find in the Iowa Farmer, the subject indicated by our caption was discussed. and the following facts elicited:

Mr. Davis made some remarks in regard to the expediency of fall plowing versus spring plowing, as being the best means of destroying the bugs that devastate the wheat fields.

Mr. H. S. Hetherington said his experience in regard to the chinch bug is that it makes very little difference in that respect whether the ground is plowed in the fall or spring. His small grain was all on spring plowing, and several fields that he had visited were about equally affected, whether plowed in the spring or fall. He was of the opinion that the bug winters in the corn stalks, and if examined early in the spring, there they will be found. After the grain harvest, there is no crop that will afford them so good a feed as the corn crop, consequently they will remain in the corn until cold weather overtakes them, and hibernate there. He believed the best plan to destroy them is to burn the corn stalks, or stubble, where they are found.

America the Granary of the World.

In his book of travels in the United States, recently published, Mr. TROLLOPE says:-I was at Chicago and at Buffalo in October, 1861. I went down to the granaries, and climbed up into the elevators. I saw the wheat running in rivers from one vessel to another, and from railroad vans up into huge bins on the top stories of the warehouses; for there rivers of food run up hill as easily as they do down. I saw corn measured by the forty bushel measure with as much ease as we measure an ounce of cheese, and with greater rapidity. I ascertained that the work went on, week-day and sunday, day and night incessantly; rivers of wheat and rivers of maize ever running. I saw men bathed in corn as they distributed it in its flow. I saw bins by the score laden with wheat, in each of which bins there the flour, and drank the flour, and felt myself to be farmer's glory-along the ports of the great Lakes, through Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and further Pennsylvania, up to Buffalo, the great gate of the Western Ceres, the loud cry was this-"How shall we rid ourselves of our corn and wheat?" The result has been the passage of 60,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs through that gate in one year! Let those who are susceptible of statistics ponder that. For them who are not, I can only give this advice. Let them go to Buffalo next October and look for themselves.

Ox Teams and Horse Teams.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman has been making a comparative estimate of the value of horses and oxen. We extract as follows:

It is generally agreed that horses travel faster than oxen, and that on a farm consisting of plains and destitute of rocks, a pair of horses will do more on the plow and harrow than a pair of oxen. Horses will wear longer than oxen; that is, farm horses will last to work till twenty years old, but oxen should not be kept half so long, though some work till they are fourteen. But after admitting so much, we may be allowed to say a word or two in favor of the practice of keeping oxen.

And first, as to the cost of the animals. Oxen of equal weight with the horses are bought for one half price. Oxen are worth something after they are worn out in work-horses are not.

Oxen are not half so liable to disease as horses are. An insurer will ask fourfold more for insuring the health of horses than of oxen.

The gearing for oxen costs less by half than that of horses. A wooden yoke lasts longer than leather harness, and it is put on and off in half the time.

One chain answers for two oxen, but two horses must have four. Oxen are more patient than horses, and will carry a more even yoke. They start a load better than horses, particularly in a snow path, where the runners stick to the snow.

Oxen can be entrusted with hired men at less risk than horses. They are soon taught to draw the plow, and are driven by the plowman without any

We have not a large proportion of farms without rocks and stumps, and where the land is rocky there is no comparison between oxen and horses.

In regard to cost of keeping, there would be but little difference if both were kept on the same food. But many of our farmers keep oxen through the winter on coarse hay, straw and husks, which would not keep horses alive.

Our own oxen (half-blood Devon) never have any

whole length of the seaboard for the purpose. Rock- comes they are kept or good hay, and thus they and their beef is better than that of cows or young cattle, and brings more in the market.

When farmers quit raising and keeping oxen, people must quit eating beef and tanning ox hides.

History of one Sheep.

THE RURAL has always avored such boys as cling to the old homestead, and we publish the following article from the Country Gentleman, exhibitpatriarchs will confide in "Young America," and that the juveniles may seek those immunities and benefits which of right belong to them:

I read in the N. Y. Argus, under date of May 31st, that it was not profitable to save twin lambs for breeders, stating that the sheep were smaller and the growth of wool was less. Now, I will give you the history of one sheep which is kept upon my father's farm, and owned by my youngest brother, James T. Beal, a lad of some thirteen summers.

The sheep I am speaking about, is from a small fine wool ewe, and a splendid buck; (cross between the Cotswold and South-Down,) from the yard of Col Joseph Juliand, of Bainbridge. She was dropped Feb. 18th, 1856. The old ewe would not own her, so we were obliged to raise her as a cosset. She was a very small lamb; for when she was a week old she could not have been larger than a large rat. But she grew finely, and now is much larger than her dam, taking after the buck, I presume, for size. She did not have any lambs until she was three years old, and then raised a nice pair-one a buck, the other a ewe. When the lambs were a year old, he had them sheared. The old ewe never sheared less than six pounds. One of the lambs sheared eight and a half, and the other seven and a fourth pounds. When the lambs were a year old, the old ewe had another pair of lambs; both were ewes.

When his first pair of lambs were two years old, he sheared the five, receiving on an average per head about seven pounds of wool of good quality. The old ewe had another pair of ewes-also his first ewe lamb had one, and his yearling ewes had each of them one, making five lambs from four sheep, which gave him nine sheep, which he wintered. He would have had ten sheep, but last fall we killed the male sheep of his first pair. His meat weighed 102 pounds, besides the pelt and tallow.

This spring the old ewe had another fine pair of lambs—one a buck, the other a ewe, making eight lambs that she has had in three years. His ewe that is three years old had this spring a nice pair of ewes have had a lamb, making an aggregate of 20 sheep in three years from one ewe. He had his sheep sheared the 24th of May, and his flock averaged about 64 lbs. per head.

My brother takes the whole care of them, both summer and winter. He salts them regularly once a week, sees that they have good clear water constantly, and has them sheared according to his own notion. He has his lambs come about the last of April or the first of May, so that they can have plenty of grass, with the milk from the dam, to make them grow rapidly. He lost one last winter, when about half grown. It was one of his yearling he fed them, that she was sick, and in the afternoon

ing, is because they do not have a chance to experiment for themselves, and they leave their homes,
cursing the farm and every thing connected with it.
Boys in this "enlightened day" think they know
something; and sure enough they do. All they
want is a chance to show what they can do in the
line of raising fine stock. Let those men who are
able, give their sons some stock to raise and a piece
of ground to till, and try and educate them in this
important branch of business; for in a few short
years the boys of the present generation will have
to occupy their fathers' places.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT has been intense in this region for the past three weeks. The people of Rochester and Monroe county, especially, have been fully aroused—far more so, we think, than those of any other part of the State-and responded with alacrity to the call of the Government for the second three hundred thousand volunteers. Men and money have heen cheerfully furnished, and the quota of this county on the second call is alreadyfull. A new regiment was filled in this county during the two weeks ending Aug. 31, and several hundred men have volunteered in addition-many of them to fill old regiments. If the people of other sections and States 'go and do likewise," the Union Army will soon be able to crush the rebellion. Think God that the people of the North are aroused at last, ant becoming united and determined! We are justly proud of lochester and Monroe county.

- Any deficiencies is this paper, or lack of attention to correspondence, and corespondents, must be attributed to the fact that the war fwer, labor and volunteering service have affected all hands ir the RURAL office.

FILL UP THE RURAL'S RANKS! - Many of our subscribers and agents are volunteeing for the War, and either ordering their papers sent to friends or discontinued until their return. The RUBAL'S ranks will therefore ere long be somewhat thinned, unless new recruits are added to fill the places of patriotic absentees. At the RURAL is earnestly devoted to the cause of the Union and People, we trust it is unnecessary to make any special appeal to its friends on the subject of keeping its subscription list and recruifing officers (agents) full. In most cases, agents leaving for the War have kindly engaged efficient substitutes, and we desire such in all places where there are vacancies. Will rot some active friend of the RURAL volunteer for this service in every town or school district where the paper is known?

CHEESE PRODUCT OF THE "WESTERN RESERVE."-The census of 1860 gives the following figures as the product of he several counties in Ohio known as the "Western Reserve": Ashtabula, 2,434,305; Cnyshoga, 1,510,927; Geauga, 4,531,298; Huron, 42,550; Lake, 247.090; Lorain, 1,175,715; Mahoning, 82,260; Medina, 724,379; Portage, 4,064,441; Summit, 1,843,281 Trumbull, 5.196.201-total, 21.852,447. Trumbull takes the banner as the greatest cheese-producing section of the Rein proportion to population and extent of serve. Geauga, territory, does about as well. Estimating the average price of cheese at five cents per pound, the annual value would be

FLAX SEED.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West, reports to the Boston Commercial Bulletin that the crop of linseed is very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it is not more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last spring, and the low prices of corn in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the Southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The present high price of Calcutta will cause farmers to rush into market. and as the Western crushers contracted last spring for all they can now pay for, a large proportion of the crop will find its way eastward. Already large sales have been made for delivery in New York during September, at about \$1.85, without bags. The crop of Ohio is now estimated at a million bushels; and if the rebellion continues, the West will in another year produce linseed enough to supply the United States, and have a surplus for exportation. The imports of late years into Beston and New York from the East Indies, were two or three million bushels.

COTTON AND TOBACCO IN ILLINOIS .- According to the journals in Southern Illinois, the cotton fields look well, and the crop is estimated to yield as high as 25,000 bales this season. More would have been planted if seed could have been had The cotton lands of Southern Illinois nearly equal those of Tennessee or Mississippi, and, with success this year, the crop of 1863 may reach 100,000 bales. Tobacco there also equals

THE UNION AG. SOCIETY of Ridgeway and Shelby, celebrated for enterprise in former years, announces that its 5th Annual Fair—to be held at Medina next week (Sept. 10, 11, 12) will close with a Grand Union Mass Meeting, whereat Parson BrownLow will make a War Speech. A Steam Fire Engine is to be operated on the Fair Grounds. With such attractions, and liberal premiums, the Fair can scarcely fail of being largely attended and successful.

The Hor Cror.—The Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown, Otsego Co., of the 29th ult., says:—"Hop-picking will commence in this county next week. Prices will be likely to vary from three to five cents. according to quality—therefore it is to the interest of growers to bring their hops to market in prime order. The crop, as it now appears on the vines, is superb in quality and fair in quantity. Dealers are offering to contract the new crop at 15 to 16 cents. The transactions, however, are limited."

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1862.

Below we give a list of the National, State, Provincial County and Local Agricultural Fairs for 1862, so far as ascertained. The list has been carefully compiled from our corre spondence and exchanges, and is, we think, the largest and most complete obtainable under the circumstances. The list compares favorably with those of former years, especially considering the fact that only the Loyal States and Canada are represented, and that many Societies omit their usual Exhibitions in consequence of the war excitement.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FAIRS. that is three years old had this spring a nice pair of ewe lambs; also, his ewes that are two years old had each of them two lambs, making four pairs of twin lambs this spring. Also, two of his yearling ewes have had a lamb, making an aggregate of 20

National Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Williamsport, Pa. ...Sept. 2-5
World's Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-16
Canada East, Sherbrooke ...Sept. 17-19
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-5
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-5
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-16
Canada East, Sherbrooke ...Sept. 17-19
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-6
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-8
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-8
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-8
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-8
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
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National Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill ...Sept. 2-2-8
Canada Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ...Jan. 14, '68
National Horse Fair, U. S., Washi STATE FAIRS.

California, Sacramento
California, Sacramento
Cot. 7—16
Rentucky Ag'l and Mech'l, Lexington Sept. 9—17

the flour, and drank the flour, and felt myself to be enveloped in a world of breadstuff. And then I believed, understood, and brought it home to myself as a fact, that here in the corn lands of Michigan, and amid the bluffs of Wisconsin, and on the high table plains of Minnesota, and the prairies of Illinois, had God prepared the food for the increasing millions of the Eastern World, as also for the coming millions of the Western. I began to know what it was for a country to overflow with milk and honey, to burst with its fruits, and be smothered by its on Lake Pepin—by La Crosse, from which one railway runs eastward—by Prairie du Chien, the terminus of a second—by Dunlieth, Fulton, and Rock Island, from which three other lines run eastward, all through that wonderful State of Illinois—the

Waldo, Belfast Oct.
North Franklin, Phillips Oct.
Sagadahoe, Topsham Oct.
North Waldo, Unity Villago Oct. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Merrimack River, Nashua Sept. 17—18
Rockingham, Exeter (postponed)
Cheshire, Keene Sept. 23, 24
 VERMONT.
 Sept. 16-18

 Franklin, Fnirield.
 Sept. 24, 25

 Caledonia, St. Johnsbury
 Sept. 30-Oct. 1

 Caledonia, St. Johnsbury
 Sept. 30—Oct

 Highland, Middlefield
 Sept. 11

 Middlesex, Concord
 Sept. 18

 Worcester, Worcester
 Sept. 18

 Hoosac Valley, North Adams
 Sept. 23

 Middlesex South, Framingham
 Sept. 24

 Housatonic, Great Barrington
 Sept. 24

 Franklin, Greenfield
 Sept. 25

 Norfolk, Dedham
 Sept. 25

 Norfolk, Dedham
 Sept. 25

 Worcester West, Barre
 Sept. 25

 Santucket, Nantucket
 Sept. 30

 Nantucket, Nantucket
 Sept. 30

 Nantucket, Nantucket
 Sept. 30

 Beitsbire, Pittsfield
 Oct. 1

 Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden, Northampton, Oct. 2

 Plymouth, Bridgewater
 Oct. 2
 Hampehre, Franklin, & Hampden, Northampton, Oct. 2 Plymouth, Bridgewater f. Oct. 2 Worcester South, Starbridge Oct. 7 Hampden, Springfield Oct. 7 Hampehre, Amherst Oct. 9 Hampehre, Amherst Oct. 14 Hampehre Barnstable Oct. 14 Hawpden East, Palmer Depot. Oct. 14 Worcester South-east, Milford Oct. 14 Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury Oct. 21 CONNECTICUT.
 CONNECTIOUT.

 Fairfield, Norwalk
 Sept. 23-26

 Windham, Brooklyn
 Sept. 80-Oct. 2

 Middlesex, Middletown
 Oct. 1-3

 Tolland Co. Horse Show, Rockville
 Sept. 17, 18

Monmouth, Freehold...

Monmouth, Freehold Sept
Burlington, Mount Holly Sept 80

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PENNSYLVAN	lA.
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eaver, Beaver	Bont 04 25
Vachington Washington	Sept. 24-26
Vashington, Washingtonhester, Westchester	Sept. 2426
hester, westchester	Sept. 26, 27
awrence. New Castle	Oct. 1 3
uzerne, Wilkesbarre nyder, Middlebury	Oct. 1_ 8
nyder, Middlebury	Oct. 1- 2
rawford. Conneautville	
rawford, Conneautvillendiana, Indiana	Oct 1
Columbia, Bloomsburg	Oot 15 70
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MICHIGAN.	
an Buren, Paw Paw	Sent. 22_94
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo	Sent 24 9
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hiawassee, Owosso	Oot 0
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ı	Jackson Jackson	Oct	0 10
ı	Eaton	Sept 30.	0-10
ı	Cass, Cassopolis	Oot	810
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ı	OHIO.		
ł	Cuyahoga. Cleveland Fayette, Washington C. H.	Sept	8— 6
l	Favette, Washington C. H.	Sent	3- 5
١	Coshocton, Coshocton	Sent	8 10
İ	Gesnos Burton	Sent	9-11
1	Franklin Columbus	Sent.	9-12
1	Gesuga, Burton Franklin, Columbus Medina, Medina	Ment	9-12
1	Defiance, Defiance	Sept.	10 10
1	Highland, Hillsboro	Sont	10-12
١	Clinton, Wilmington	Sept.	10-12
. 1	Pickaway, Circleville	Pont	10-12
1	Carroll, Carrollton	Bept.	10-12
	Ashland, Hayesville	Sept.	14-16
.	Columbians, New Lisbon	Sept.	23-25
	Columbiana, New Lispon	sept	2326
	Clermont, Bantam	sept.	23-26
	Huron, Milan	Sept.	24 - 26
J	Knox, Mt. Vernon	Sept.	24-26
ì	Ashtabula, Jefferson	Sept.	24 - 26
1	Miami, Troy Lorain Union, Wellington	Sept.	24 - 26
	Lorain Union, Wellington	Sept.	24 - 26
:	Lake, Painesville	: Sept. 30	-Oct. 2
	Champaign, Urbana		
٠.	Ashland, Ashland	Sept. 30-	-Oct. 3
N	Portage, Ravenna	-Sept. 30-	-Oot. 8
	Lorain, Elyria	. Sept. 30	-Oct. 8
	Hardin, Kenton	Oct.	1-3
	Shelby, Sidney	Oct.	1 3
	Harrison, Cadiz	Oct.	1 š
	Morrow, Mt. Gilead	Oct.	1 3
	Seneca, Tiffin	Oct.	1 3
	Summit. Akron	Oct.	1 – 8
	Wayne, Wooster	Oct.	Î 8
	Lawrence, Ironton	Oct.	ī- š
	Trumbull Oak Grove	Oct.	. ī— š
•	Trumbull, Oak Grove Tuscarawas Valley, Masillon	Oct	1-4
•	Richland Mansfield	Oct	7- 9
	Richland, Mansfield Morgan, McConnellsville	Oct	7- 9
	Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia	Oct	7- 9
	Williams, Bryan		7- 9
	Logan, Bellefontaine	Oct	7-10
	Delaware. Delaware	Oct	8-10
	Delaware. Delaware	Oat	8-10
	Greene, Xenia	Oct.	8-10
	MISTR. VALUEOU		0-10

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Lawrence, Ironton	Oct.	1— 3
Trumbull, Oak Grove	Oct.	1— a
Tuscarawas Valley, Masillon	Oct.	1 4
Richland, Mansfield	Oct.	7 9
Richland, Mansfield Morgan, McConnellsville	Oct.	7- 9
Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia	Oct.	7- 5
Williams, Bryan		
Logan, Bellefontaine	Oct.	7—10
DelawareDelaware	Oct.	ġīĉ
Greene, Xenia	Oct	8-11
Stark, Canton	Oct	8—10
Union, Marysville	Oot .	B30
Union, Marysvoie		U
INDIANA.		
Morgan, Centerton	Sept.	2 t
Morgan, Centerton	Sept.	3- 8
Decatur, Greensburg	Sept. 1	619
Wabash, Wabash	Oct.	7- 9
Posey, New Harmony	Oct.	7 9
Fulton, Rochester	Oct. 1	Ò. 11
•		,
ILLINOIS.		_
Cass, Virginia	Sept.	2 4
Henry, Cambridge	Sept.	3 {

i- I	Henry, Cambridge	Gepa.	9-10
ŀ	McHenry, McHenry	Oct	8-10
- 1	Morgan, Jacksonville	верт.	912
ı	DeKalb, Sycamore	Sept.	10-12
- [Coles Charleston	Sept.	10 - 13
8	Russess Princeton	Sept.	14-17
5	Hillshorough	Sept.	16
вl	Hillsborough Montgomery, Hillsboro	Sent	16-19
5	Hancock, Carthage	Sent	16_10
ğ	Hancock, Carthage	Good	18 10
6	Whitesides, Morrison	Sepu	10-19
٧	Winnebago, Rockford	sept.	10-18
1	Grundy, Morris	sept.	10-18
8	DuPage, Wheaton	Sept,	17-19
3			
ñ	Kankakee Kankakee	Sept.	17-19
	Diba Pittameld	0606	11-20
2	Champaign, Urbana	Sept	18-21
i)	Macon, Decatur	Sent	22-26
2	Sangamon, Springfield	Sent	99 - 98
9	Sangamon, Springheid	Bepu	93 96
0	Kendall, Bristol	bept.	00 OF
9	Boon, Belvidere	sept.	20-20
9	Vermillion, Catlin	sept.	9-12
8	Richland, Olney	Sept.	24, 25
i)	Logen Union Atlanta	sept.	_ <u>zazo</u>
3	McCoupin, Carlinville	Sept,	23-26
3	Knor Knoxville	Sept.	23-26
3	Knox, Knoxville	Sept.	23 - 25
3	Jo Daviess, Galena	Sept.	28-26
4	Marion Salem	Sent.	24. 25
Ô	Randolph, Sparta. Tazewell, Tremont	Sept	24-26
2	Tazewell, Tremont	Sept.	24-26
-	DeKalb, DeKalb	Sent	2428
	Kane, Geneva.	Sent	9597
4	LaSalle, Ottawa	Sent 20.	_Oot_1
2	Union Fair, Warren	Bebr 59.	-Ock 1
5	Union rair, warren	Dept. 28-	Uct. 4
6	Jasper, Newton	Oct.	
	Jefferson, Mt. Vernon	Oct.	1- 3
6	Shelby, Shelbyville	Oct.	Ĩ- 4
2	Lee Dixon	Oct.	. 6 9
5 .	St. Clair, Belleville	Oct.	7-10
9	Christian, Taylorsville	Oct.	7-10
8	Greene, Carrollton	Oct.	7-10
8	Warren, Monmouth Madison, Edwardsville	Oct.	7 9
8	Madison Edwardsville	Oct.	7-11
6	Edgar Paris	Oot	7-11
6	Edgar, Paris Piatt, Monticello	Oot	8, 9
8	Fulton, Leweston	Oct.	8 6
ő	Principal College	Oct	0, 11
	Moultrie, Sullivan	Oct.	8, 9 8-11 14-17
9	Stephenson, Freeport	Uct.	14-17
9.	Monroe, Waterloo	Uct.	10-17
8			

Monroe, waterioo	00, 10-11
KENTUCKY.	
Boyd, Ashland	Sept. 16-18
• •	
WISCONSIN.	
Balmouth	Sept. 9-11
Walworth, Elkhorn	Sept. 9-11
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	Sept. 16-18
Racine, Union Grove	
Green Lake, Berlin	Sept. 17, 18
Sheboygan. Sheboygan Falls	Sept. 17, 18
St. Croix, Hudson	Sept. 17, 18
Jefferson, Lake Mills	Sept. 24, 25
Columbia, Portage	Sept. 24-26
Adams, Friendship	Sept. 25, 26
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	Oct. 2, 3
Vernon, Viroqua	
, -	
IOWA.	
Audubon, Green's Mill Mahaska, Oskaloosa	Sept. 2, 3
Mahaska, Oskaloosa	Sept. 3, 4
Marshall, Marshall	Sept. 10, 11
Polls Desmaines	Sent 15 16

Manaska, Uskaloosa	
Marshall, Marshall	Sept. 10, 11
Polk, Desmoines	Sept15, 16
Benton, Vinton	Sept. 17—19
Washington, Washington	Sept. 17, 18
Hardin, Eldora	Sept. 17
Hardin, Eldora Butler, Butler Center	Sept. 17, 18
Guthrie, Guthrie Center	Sept. 17, 18
Harrison, Magnolia	Sept. 17, 18
Wheatland, Wheatland	Sept. 1719
Cent. Iowa Dist. Ag'l Society, Desmoines	Sept. 17—19
Chickasaw, New Hampton	Sept. 18, 19
Lucas, Chariton	Sept. 18, 19
Scott Davennort	Sept. 22—25
Cedar Valley, Cedar Falls Linn, Cedar Rapids	Sept. 22—25
Linn, Cedar Rapids	Sept. 23—25
Liones, Anamosa	Sept. 24- 20
Floyd	Sept. 24—26
Floyd Bremer, Waverly	Oct. 8, 9
Jackson Magnoketa	Oct. 8-10
Cedar, near Springdale Cedar, Tipton	Oct. 9, 10
Cedar, Tipton	Oct. 14—16
MINNESOTA.	
Union. Hampton	sept. 111-
1 Rice Familianit	Sept. 11
I Ramsey with State, St. Paul	Sept. 17-19
Dodge, Waseoja	Sept. 24, 25
KANSAS.	0 4 1 9
Lawrence, New Castle	Oct. 1— 3
Jefferson, Oskaloosa	Oct. 19, 10
l	

B.A.HOAD.			
Lawrence, New Castle	Oct.	1- 15.	- ; 10
CALIFORNIA.		,	_
CALIFORNIA.	Cont		_14
San Joaquin, Stockton	- 4BC 116.		- 1
Santa Clara, Santa Jose	:pr. 50-	-00	
Santa Clara, Santa Jose	_Oct.	7-	-11
CANADA WEST.			
North Lanark, Almonte	Sept.	16	
Peel. Brampton	_Sept.	17,	18
Peel, Brampton Brockville, Brockville	Sept.	18,	19
Russell, Auburn	_Sept.	30	
North Simcoe, Barrie	Oct.		
South Simone Bradford	Oct.	2	
South Simcoe, Bradford Grenville, Prescott	Oct.	8,	•
Stormont, Cornwall	Oct.	8,	
Durham West, Newcastle	Oct.	9,	10
North Leeds and Grenville, Frankville	Oct.	·1′	
North Ontario, Prince Albert	Oct.	7	
Fact Vouls Markham William	. Oct.	ġ	
South Wellington, Guelph	Oct.	10	
North Wellington, Fergus	Oct	14	
North Wenington, Pergus		77	
CANADA EAST.			
Laval, St. Vincent de Paul	. Sept.	11	
Terrehonne, Grande Limes	- proper		
Montcalm, St. Patrick, Rawdon	Sept.	16	
Spulances St Clet	Sept.	18	
Chateauguay, Ste Martine Compton, Cookshire, Eaton	_Sept	25	
Compton Cooksbire Eaton	Sept.	25	
		1	
Bagot, Ste. Rosalie	Oct.		
Doneventure No. '2 Maria	-000	1	
Bonaventure No. 2, Mann	Oct.	8	
Bonaventure No. 2, mana	0-4	1	

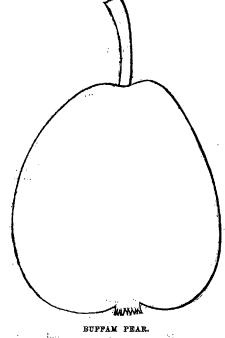
L'Assomption, St. Paul l'Ermite Oct. NEW BRUNSWICK. 17, 18 | Kings Co. Central, Hampton Ferry ... Oct. 8 | Oct. 13, 14 |
Oct. 1 | Kingston Union, Kingston ... Oct. 23

HORTIGULTURAL.

PEARS FOR SANDY SOILS.

In response to an inquiry for two varieties of pears (standards) that are known to succeed better in sandy soils than in that which is more stiff, we would name the Buffam and Flemish Beauty. The former makes a beautiful tree, erect in its habit, going up something like a Lombardy Poplar. This habit makes it desirable for small gardens, as it causes but little shade, and in the orchard it can be planted much closer than most varieties. The fruit is about the size of Virgalieu, as commonly grown, perhaps a little smaller, and the quality very good. In our opinion it is deserving of far more attention than it receives, and is one of those varieties that we should always recommend for general culture, as the tree is hardy and vigorous and bears hard usage as well as any tree should. Mr. Downing gives the following description:

The Buffam is a native of Rhode Island, and from its general resemblance to the Doyenne, it is, no doubt, a seedling of that fine sort. It is an orchard pear of the first quality, as it is a very strong, upright grower, bears large, regular crops, and is a very handsome and salable fruit. It is a little variable in quality. We have frequently eaten them so fine as scarcely to be distinguished from the Doyenne, and again, when rather insipid. It may be considered a beautiful and good, though not first rate variety.



Fruit of medium size, oblong obovate, a little smaller on one side. Skin fair, deep yellow, (brown ish green at first,) finely suffused over half the fruit, with bright red, sprinkled with small brown dots, or a little russet. Stalk an inch long, inserted in a very slight cavity. Calyx with small segments, and basin of moderate size. Flesh white, buttery, not so juicy as the Doyenne, but sweet, and of excellent flavor. The strong upright reddish-brown shoots, and peculiar brownish-green appearance of the pear, before ripening, distinguish this fruit. September.

We have often observed that the fruit is of better quality when grown on light soil, and this may account for the difference in quality noticed by Mr.

The Flemish Beauty is another variety which, while it does well on almost any good soil, we have observed succeeds abmirably in very sandy soils in this section. It is a very large and superb pear. The tree is luxuriant and bears early and abundantly. Ripe here about the first of October.

THE PEACH TREE BORER.

THE following is furnished the Gardener's Monthly, by Walter Elder, an experienced gardener of Philadelphia, and is worthy of trial: "I will relate an incident which has come under

my notice this year. A gentleman of this city, immediately south of the navy yard, has a small orchard of peach, pear, plum, quince, nectarine and apricot trees; twenty of the peach trees are growing upon sod and a circle dug around their stems 18 all around, a little over three feet in diameter; and six peach and three nectarine trees are growing upon a strawberry border. For the past three years the borer attacked them in June and September; but the grubs were taken out young. The trees upon the grass-plot were worst attacked, four grubs in each. Last spring a clucking hen was set in a box to hatch, close to the grass-plot; and after her brood came out and got strong enough, she led them to the peach trees to scratch in the dug circles around them. They went over every tree each day, and deeply they did scratch; and in searching for the borer's grub early in June, two were found in each of the peach and nectaine trees on the strawberry border, but not one was in all the trees upon the sod, nor the mark of them; not even a speck of gum was visible upon them. Now it is well known that hens catch insects on the wing; and it may be, that while the borer was reconnoitering around the trees, to see where he could most effectually make the attack, the hen might catch him. Or it may be that he seeing such a formidable enemy entrenched, it would be sure annihilation for him to make the assault, and wisdom being the best part of valor in such a case, he prudently withdrew. Now after all the experiments and schemes that have been thought of to ward off the borer, it will be a little surprising if a clucking hen with broad should prove to be the effectual one. Let others try the experiment, by sodding down their peach orchards with grass and dig three feet circles around the stems of the trees. and station clucking hers as guards at proper distances, and the result will speak for itself. A hen that raises a young brood in the usual time, and saves twenty peach trees from the borer, is worth

INSECT DESTROYING ASSOCIATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Forticulturist, in Nazareth, Pa., gives the following account of the success of an association organized in that place for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects:

Our "Weed and Insect Destroyer" Association has proved to be a wholesome movement to our neighborhood, as the people begin to see that feeding the birds becomes a monopoly of their services to the feeder. Bird-feeding, therefore, becomes general here, and it is probable that, within a few

years to come, we shall have all the birds in the State congregated in our county, except feeding be practiced elsewhere.

We have added now to our flock of workers also the crow, by domesticating it, and find it very important to be employed in orchards, as a powerful grub and mouse destroyer.

A farmer at our elbow, who was advised to shoot a bird occasionally for the purpose of ascertaining if it was an injurious bird or not, by opening its craw, went to his cornfield in May last with his gun, there hid in a bush, and soon found a number of quails nearing, and apparently in the very act of pulling up the spronted corn. He shot two of them, and on his way home killed also a robin, the very bird that took some of his cherries last year. The craws were examined, but, to his surprise, no corn nor cherries were found in them, but only worms and grubs, the very things that had destroyed his corn. And as he now wished our opinion and advice on the subject, we directed him that, whenever he should again be vexed at the birds, to load his gun as usual, but leave out the shot, (the lead,) and fire away at them as often as he pleased.

But before I close this chapter on birds, I wish to draw attention to another little winged and much abused animal; and although not a bird, its great usefulness in destroying mosquitoes is generally very little appreciated, or even known; I mean the bat. In localities where mosquitoes are plenty and annoying, we would recommend to keep one or two of them in a cage or little box, and before bedtime let them fly through the house, closing the windows, when they will free every room in the house of that well-known torment, the mosquitoes, in less than ten minutes, after which they may be caught and re-caged. The dread which women have of this little harmless creature is founded on fable.

NEW LILY FROM JAPAN.

We have already given some account of a new lily which flowered in England, one of Mr. Fortune's acquisitions. We have also noticed the grand collection of lilies sent home by Dr. Siebold. What these are, and whether they will prove to be new and distinct, remains to be seen.

But we have an entirely new and truly beautiful lily, brought home from Japan two years ago by Gordon Dexter, Esq., who gave the bulbs to F. L. Lee, Esq., by whom they were given to F. Parkman, Brookline, who exhibited the flowers at a late meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which were awarded a silver medal.

Mr. Parkman exhibited it as a "hybrid," but we are strongly inclined to think it a distinct and hitherto undescribed species. It may possibly be a hybrid, perhaps between L. Brownii and the lancifolium, as it has the brownish outside coloring of the former and the spotting of the latter, while its form is neither trumpet-shaped nor reflexed. It grows about the height of Brownii, and, like it, bears one or two flowers on the stem.

But, whether a species or a hybrid, it is very distinct. The flowers are very large, measuring eight to nine inches in diameter, somewhat saucer-shaped; that is, the petals, which are broad, spread out in cup form, but the tips are rolled backwards like the and white My. The color is pure white, with a band of pale yellow running through the center of each petal, shading off gradually towards the edges, and the whole surface dotted with small dark spots, not so prominent as in the lancifolium, but slightly raised above the surface.

These lilies were grown in pots, and its hardiness is not yet ascertained; but probably it will prove hardy. If so, it will become a valuable acquisition, not only for its own intrinsic excellence, but for hybridization with the Japan lilies. It has a peculiar strong odor, though not so agreeable as the ancifolium. We would suggest that it be called, whether a species or hybrid, Lilium Dexterii, of bonor of the introducer.

Since writing the above, the Gardeners' Chronicle has been received, giving an account of the July exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society, in which we find the following notice of a lily undoubt- for the Society to name. I believe that no one would edly the same as the above, all the Japan plants | be troubled with mildew if they would haul good

"First among novelties, which were numerous, stood the Lilium auratum of Japan, as far superior to other lilies as an eques auratus to other equitessweet as lily of the valley, and traced with golden bands, the color of pale Australian gold. 'Of this some further account will be given next week.' It was shown by Mr. Veitch."

We shall look for this-probably a descriptive account—and copy it in our next. Whether it had been previously named and described as L. auratum, or whether this is a name about to be given to it by Dr. Lindley, is unknown; probably the latter. as we notice in the awards of premiums that it received a silver Banksian medal as "Lilium sp.," showing it had not then a name. It well deserves the title of the Golden lily.—Mag. of Horticulture.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

A MEETING of the Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada was recently held at St. Catharines. an account of which we find in the Canadian Agriculturist. A fine collection of fruits was exhibited. and the discussions were interesting and valuable. We can find room only for that on the Gooseberry, a fruit with which some of our Canadian readers are quite successful:

Whitesmith .- Mr. MURRAY. of Hamilton -- One of the best English varieties, least liable to mildew, a fine grower; should be in every collection.

Mr. MINHINNICK, of Wellington Square - About the best, does well on clay loam; I prune early in the spring, and put on a good coat of well rotted manure each spring.

Mr. Laing, of Hamilton — I keep them in a moist atmosphere, and moist, not wet soil; I pinch in the stools; is one of the best varieties. Mr. W. H. READ, of Port Dalhousie - Is a large

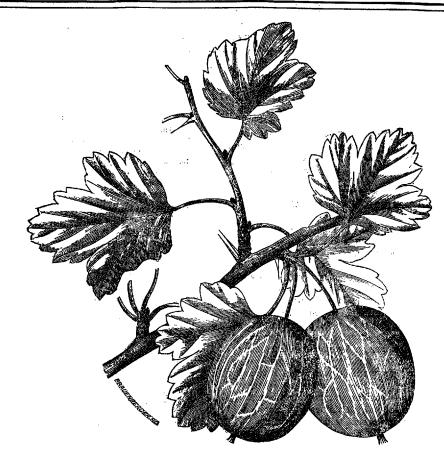
irm berry, does not mildew when grown near water; sulphur is a sure remedy if applied. Mr. Freed of Hamilton — Does well, is free from

Mr. MESTON, of Hamilton - An excellent berry,

a sure bearer,-not the largest; mildews occasionally; have tried sulphur after the mildew had set in, but it only took the leaves off; high cultivation is a good preventive of mildew. Mr. PAWLING, of Louth-Without special cultiva-

tion sometimes mildews; on a dry clay soil, with south aspect, very subject to mildew; plaster of Paris is a good preventive. Mr. GREGORY, of Louth - Even native varieties

mildew with me.



WHITESMITH GOOSEBERRY.

sample of Whitesmith Gooseberry, grown on dry | the gooseberry, but we are confident this pest will gravelly soil, free from mildew. Recommended for general cultivation.

Warrington Red.—Mr. MESTON, of Hamilton—Is the best Red Gooseberry, an excellent bearer, not the largest, sometimes mildews, has a weeping habit, and very thorny.

Mr. Murray, of Hamilton-The best Red Gooseberry, a very fine bearer, not free from mildew, a showy grower, and weeping habit.

Recommended for general cultivation.

Crown Bob .- Mr. MURRAY, of Hamilton -A first rate variety, very large, full bearer, a little subject to being scalded, not free from mildew.

Mr. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, of Grantham - I have near by all the English varieties, and they are most of them moulded. Mr. MINHINNICK, of Wellington Square—Is not as

good as the Whitesmith, but very good; is not subject to mildew with me. Mr. FREED, of Hamilton - Mildews worse than

the Whitesmith with me. Recommended for general cultivation.

Sulphur Yellow .- Mr. MURRAY, of Hamilton -Is one of the best early yellow varieties, a very vigorous grower.

Recommended for general cultivation.

Houghton Seedling.—Recommended by the meeting as not being subject to mildew.

Heart of Oak. - Recommended by Messrs. MES-TON, LAING and MURRAY, of Hamilton, as a very large and excellent variety.

Mr. Wilson, of Ontario, Wentworth County, sent the following communication, giving his mode of growing the gooseberry, which was read, when some of the members present expressed objections to his mode of allowing suckers to grow, instead of confining the plant to a single stem.

SIR - As I cannot have the pleasure of attending your meeting, at the last moment I have snatched a little time to pen a few remarks upon Horticulture, which may contribute perhaps some useful information. As to the culture of the gooseberry, we have always been successful for many years, and never were plagued with the mildew; our garden is heavy rich clay loam; the kind we raise is the large oblong, green English variety, a sample of which I inclose received from Japan being precisely the same as clay loam into their gardens, if the location is those sent to England by Mr. Veitch. vine. The clay soil should be manured from time to time, and kept mellow with proper cultivation. They may be propagated by cuttings; new varieties are raised from seed. The cuttings should be taken from the strongest and straightest shoots of the last season's growth, and about twelve inches long. If trained as standards, cut out all the buds except three or four at the upper end, to prevent the appearance of troublesome suckers around the main stem. Experience has shown, however, that the bushes will be longer lived, and much more productive, when permitted to sucker moderately, than if the whole support of the top be drawn through single channel.

> wood will be frequently renewed, and the sap will be wasted upon that which has become old and barren. The cuttings should be inserted about half their length in a bed of rich moist soil, situated on the north side of a fence, or in some shaded spot. In the second year after they are well rooted they may be transplanted to their permanent places, and from three to four feet apart, or the cuttings I generally plant at once where they are intended to grow. Being exceedingly sensitive to the heat and drouth, they require a soil at once deep and moist. A liberal application of manue should be mixed in the soil at the outset, and also each year when the ground is dug. Frequent hosings through the sumner are essential to good cultivation."

By a judicious system of pruning, the bearing

The most popular variety seemed to be the Whitesmith, which is one of the hardiest of the foreign sorts, in this section, certainly as free from mildew as any, and an abundant bearer. We give an engraving showing the fruit, leaves, &c. This, with Warrington Red, Crown Bob, and Sulphur Yellow, were recommended for general culture. The American Pomological Society recommend Crown Bob, Early Sulphur, Green Gage, Green Walnut, Ironmonger, Laurel, Red Champaigne, Warrington, Whitesmith, and Houghton's Seedling for general culture, and Downing's Seedling and Mountain Seedling, both new American sorts, as promising well. We have both of these, and can recommend them as a good step in advance of Houghton's Seedling. In a very few years we hope to have a collection of fine American varieties. Our plant of Downing's Seedling has variegated foliage. This is not characteristic of the variety, and we suppose this was only a sport in the branch from which the plant was propagated.

The currant worm has proved so destructive the few past years that many have become discouraged

soon be conquered. It has been less troublesome this season than formerly, and various remedies applied have proved effective in saving the plants and fruit.

ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED PLANTS.

ONE of the most magnificent beds of ornamentalleaved plants we have ever seen, is now on the grounds of Ellwanger & Barry. The lover of the beautiful will be well repaid, even for a long journey, by an opportunity to see this grand show, perhaps unequaled in the country. Ornamentalleaved plants are in the future to play an important part in garden decorations, and all who visit our coming State Fair we hope will improve the opportunity to look at this fine collection. On this subject we take the following from the London Gardeners' Chronicle:

"Of the ornamental-leaved plants now coming into use in flower gardening arrangements, as supplementary to beds of flowers, and imparting a varied and somewhat tropical aspect to the situations in which they are introduced, the best of those which have as yet been tried in this country appear to be found among the Cannas and Caladiums. The most worthy among the former prove to be C. Annæi, C. gigantea, and C. zebrina. The best of the latter by far for this object, and the best planted near water, is C. esculordom. Such is the experience of Mr. Fleming, of Clievedon, who has also pointed out that the most suitable places for the introduction of plants of this character are undulatory surfaces of the pleasure ground, or the neighborhood of water, or among miscellaneous beds of American plants, rather than in geometrical flower gardens. The beds for these foliage plants should be of some simple form, so as to produce a definite mass; the soil should be rich, to encourage free development; and the beds should be entirely occupied by foliage plants, and not surrounded by flowers.

"Both the Caladiums and the Cannas are easily kept during winter in any out-of-the-way dryish place, not subject to frost, and are prepared by being started in gentle heat in spring. The Cannas are found very useful as in-door decoration plants for a while before being taken for bedding out.

"Here is another good hint from Mr. Fleming's papers on this subject, recently printed in the Florist. The better sorts of Rhododendron being generally grown with plenty of 'breathing room,' a few of the Variegated Negundo, and of the Red Virginian Maple, introduced into the spaces between, produce a capital effect, inasmuch as they are found to add much to the interest of the Rhodo dendron beds after the flowers of the latter are past, and their own particular features are well brought out by the abundant full green of the Rhododendrons."

Morticultural Aotes.

THE MARVEL OF PERU. - This is a great favorite of mine, and it is a capital flower for town gardens. In the first edition of this work. I expressed a doubt as to its fitness for smoky districts, but I have since seen it do well in the very densest part of the city, but it will not bear the shade of trees or high walls. They make good beds, and where the soil is rich, nust be planted at least two feet apart. It is also excellent for mixed borders. It is hardier than the dahlia, and does not need to be started in heat. Plant the roots just deep enough to cover the crown in April, and if the shoots appear before morning frosts are over, throw a little earth or litter over them as a protection. The flowers are various in color, but pink and white predominate; they come in immense clusters over the whole of the plant, and are in their greatest peauty in the evening. - Town Garden.

The Marvel of Peru is a common yet very valuable flower, and in certain situations, where a growth of two feet is desirahle there is nothing better. We have now a most beautiful display, grown in the form of a hedge, the plants being about six inches apart. In this country we can grow good plants by the first of July, and by the middle of that month they will be well in flower, merely by sowing the seed in the border early in the season. The plant is of fine habit, good foliage, and the flowers are of every variety of color, some eautifully striped. We have now white, yellow, red, pink, and almost every conceivable shade. A variety called Folia pariegatis, has very light yellowish green leaves, blotched with dark green, and is exceedingly singular and showy. The flowers are of all colors. Another new variety, Longiflora, has very long flowers, violet and white, and as sweet as the ommon Syrings.

WINDOW GARDENING .- What can we grow in a window? great deal, and to much advantage; temperature from 40 to 60°; the east window is preferable to south or west. There are many whose position and circumstances does not permit them to have a green-house, but all have a window, and it is surprising to see how much can be done by the aid of a few lights. How very captivating to all lovers of plants to see the hundreds of windows of some of our large factories, all beau tifully filled with plants in excellent health, watered and tended by the girls who are engaged at their looms. Hours hang heavy upon many of our fair, and there is nothing more elegant or refining than to devote a portion of them upon what is now considered a species of refinement. Plant cabinets, ferneries, hanging flower vases, and window garden ing are some of the accomplishments of the day.

A copious supply of water, frequent sponging and syringing Mr. Thos. Shaw, of St. Catharies, exhibited a fine and abandoned the culture of both the currant and of the foliage, and judicious airing, will result in success;

nearly all plants will grow in earth from the woods, or very rich sandy soil; they will even grow in sand, if watered freely with manure water. The following plants are adapted for windows, and will give a succession of bloom all winter:-Azalea, Begonia, Cactus, Calla, Cupheas, Camellia, Daphne, Dracena ferra, Fuchsia (Ladies' Ear Drop,) (kept wet) Geranium, Hoya, Jasmine Justicia, Metrosideros, Myrtile, Oxalis (with sun,) Olea, Oleander, Passiflors, Primula. These, with Bengal and Tea Roses, will make up an ample variety for three or four windows, and afford bloom nearly the whole season.—R. Buist.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WASTERN NEW YORK.—The next meeting of this Society will be held in Rochester during the holding of the State Fair, which commences on the last day of September.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY holds its next session in Boston, commencing on the 17th of September,

Domestic Gconomy.

OUR DAILY TABLE.

If the art of "plain cooking" were better understood, the masses of the people—the bone and sinew of the land, who perform most of the hard labor -- would have vastly better tables, at less cost of living. But the art of plain cooking is not understood half so well as it ought to be, and the consequence is that we live worse at a greater cost than we otherwise would. But how can we expect anything else when our daughters, even in the country, are, to a great extent, so theoretically brought up? How many mothers fail in this respect to practically instruct their daughters in all the duties of housekeeping - cooking and baking in all their branches, as well as in the most economical system of management in the household. Many who read this will, I have no doubt, feel some compunctions at this grave neglect of parental, I may say, religious duty.

But when I refer to the young women in our towns and villages, tenfold is the solemn injunction of our Lord utterly ignored. Especially is this the case in villages where factories abound, wherein are employed a large proportion of the young women of the place. How much do they know of housekeeping when they come to get married? What do they know of cooking? Absolutely and literally nothing. Residing with their parents, and receiving good wages, and with plenty of leisure, what do most of them do? They spend their money upon their backs, parade the streets, join parties in dancing and flirting with the young men whom they attempt to capture with their finery, and let housekeeping never enter their thoughts. They all look forward to be married and go to housekeeping—and pretty wives and housekeepers many of them make, and comfortable lives they lead their duped husbands.

Pardon me for being thus severe. I feel obliged to be so, to enforce attention to what I say. I want all our young women, wherever they may be, and whatever may be their condition or employment, to give heed to what I say, who was once young like themselves, and not old now. I want them all to study the business of housekeeping. I want them all to be good cooks, good bakers, and good managers but this important knowledge can be acquired only by systematically going through and through the whole routine of housekeening my it and it to be the most valuable accomplishment they can possess—an accomplishment which will be more admired by a sensible husband, and more lasting and valuable, and better calculated to secure his affections and promote his happiness, as well as the general comfort of the family, than any other that was ever created or invented. I speak from what I know.—Germantown Telegraph.

MODES OF COOKING TOMATOES.

Tomato Pudding.—Slice the tomatoes, place a layer of them in the bottom of an earthen dish, cover with bread crumbs, profusely seasoned; add another layer of tomatoes and cover with bread crumbs as before, and, when the dish is filled, place on the top a piece of butter. Put the dish into a moderate oven, and if two layers of tomatoes fill it. twenty minutes will be long enough for them to be sufficiently cooked.

TOMATOES are very nice stewed with bread and crumbs, as they are so juicy that, without the crumbs, they have not sufficient consistency.

BROILED TOMATOES.—In order to have tomatoes nice, cooked in this manner, the largest ones must be selected. Cut them into rather thick slices, seasoning each piece with pepper and salt. Use an oyster gridiron to broil them on,-a common one will answer,-and cook them but a few moments. When sent to the table, add butter.

STRING BEANS AND GREEN CORN IN BRINE.---It s not generally known that string beans can be kept in salt, the same as cucumbers. When of suitable size for cooking, pick and string them, and break in small pieces, as for ordinary boiling, and pack in firkins or stone jars, using a layer of salt, two inches in depth of beans, more salt, and so on until the vessel is filled, covering with a good coating of salt. Over this place a board cover, kept down by a stone or other weight. The salt soon extracts sufficient water from the beans to cover the whole with brine, in which condition they will keep for a year, if required. To prepare them for cooking, seak in water over night, and if too salt, freshen in more water before boiling.

Green corn ears may also be preserved in salt, and when required for use, soak till freshened, and

Cucumbers, for pickles, may be put in with the beans, thus saving an extra firkin; as they are pickled in precisely the same manner, freshening in water, and putting in vinegar, with or without spices, before using.

BEEF TEA.—Beef Tea should not be made like common gravy or broth, but by a process which will prevent the fat mingling with it. Cut half a pound of nice gravy meat into thin slices, and lay them in a hollow dish, pouring over them a pint and a half of boiling water; cover the dish, and place it near the fire for half an hour: remove the tea into a saucepan, and boil it ten minutes over a quick fire; remove the scum which has risen in boiling; let it stand covered ten minutes longer; strain off, and season with salt only. Beef tea thus made is a light and useful nourishment to those whose stomachs are weak and irritable.

To CLEAN A CORAL NECKLACE.—Will some of the RURAL correspondents do me the favor of informing me how to clean, easily, a mixed red and white coral necklace?-L. R. L., Lamberton, 1862.

Tadies' Department.

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

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

OH. STILL as the kiss of Charity The moonlight touches the purity .Of roses clustering near; Sweet is the fall of the silvery dew-It stealeth the holy silence through Softly as Pity's tear.

Ye would deem that an angel's brooding wing A shadow down on my heart could fling As soon as summer's snow. How dark the shade that the moon-lit drift Throws down in the weary eyes I lift, Only my God can know.

Thou'rt meekened, proud heart; since yester morn Thine altar burned with unhallowed scorn For lips that whispered "come!" MARY is dying alone, I ween ; How can I pass the gulf between The pure and fallen one?

Cool, and still, on my throbbing brow The hand of the night is resting now. Anear to her mother-heart I sweetly rest, till my aching one Is pulsing in holy unison-All thoughts of pride depart.

Now I'm the pleader, thou wilt not fling My hand aside as a guilty thing; Tis wet with tears I shed. Thou wilt not think of my woman's pride If I dare to speak of the Crucified-I'll speak with bowed head!

Are gathered roses too white and pure? They will not shrink from her touch, I'm sure. Didst see how the little child At the rose-bud's touch in her heart, awoke? Aye, crowned again with the flowers of hope? Thank God, she purely smiled.

A beautiful seal on the brow of clay, A gleam flashed out from the gates of day, The sleeper wore at morn ; Anear to the gates of love I've trod, And over them, traced by the hand of Goo, Read Love's better than Scorn! Black Rock, N. Y., 1862,

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

DRESS A FINE ART.

A LOVE of the beautiful is implanted in every heart. However dim this passion may become,however dulled by contact with the ungainly,still it remains, needing only a careful hand to brush away the dust, when it will assert its presence, and maintain its power.

As social beings, we are bound by moral laws to contribute to the happiness of others, not only in the more important affairs of life, but in the slightest particular. Every sense which is not perverted should be gratified. Love of dress, which, misguided, amounts to vanity, is originally an æsthetic principle. It is not a selfish desire to excel others in dress, but is equally manifest when the object is one's self or another. To one in whom this quality is well developed, it is as unpleasant to see a child in the street distastefully dressed, as to a lover of nature to have the trees crowned in vive, radice than green leaves.

The art of dressing well does not consist in style, quality, taste or judgment, but in all combined The age, occupation and circumstances of the wearer should have much to do with the clothes he wears. It is out of taste for an artiste, whether she be teacher, seamstress or trades woman, to dress, even though she can command the means, like the daughter of a millionaire. The article should be suited to the style of the wearer. This is one reason why the French dress better than American ladies, with little more than half the expense. When plaids are worn there, every one, thick and thin, short and tall, young and old, does not go into plaids promiscuously, as they are apt to here. And so with stripes; nature; the answering of, "What shall we eat, and they have no walking liberty poles dressed in what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be light and dark, do not wear it. Their brunettes never wear blue, nor their blondes crimson.

The inspection of a French lady's wardrobe will give you a correct idea of the lady. You can judge of her style, age, and position in society. But from ours, you can only learn that "she is American."

The fine arts generally considered most important are music, sculpture and painting. Dress ought to precede them all. Half the people cannot appreciate good music; and when the art is acquired, but little time, comparatively, is spent in the practice and enjoyment. A less number are judges of painting, and the number who can enjoy fine statuary is still smaller; but a well-dressed individual is pleasing to the sight of all. This art, unlike the others, is not reserved for special occasions, but is in constant requisition, for those who understand it may be as pleasing in calico as others are in silks and velvets. The art does not consist in being well dressed half the time, and the other half entirely unpresentable, but in presenting a pleasing appearance at all times, not, it may be, gaudily, or richly, but well dressed.

It is positively unkind for an individual to do violence to the feelings of others by all manner of outre clothing and uncouth apparel. It has been recommended to those who are subject to that terrible malady, the blues, immediately upon feeling an approaching attack, to dress themselves in their best clothes, and sit in the sunshine until the attack has passed over. This is a very sensible remedy, as it always puts a person in a more comfortable state of mind to be well dressed than otherwise. It has a lasting influence upon the character.

As the natural scenery with which one has always been associated affects the character, so does the dress in which one has been clothed from childhood. For instance, the mountains of Switzerland make their people a beauty-loving, fearless, independent race. So a well-dressed child, if he does not grow into an orderly, upright individual, is much more likely to do so than another. The impress of our early associations never leaves our minds; and whether they are correct or otherwise, our after-life

When dress is studied as a fine art, acquired and practiced, then, our minds becoming more conversant with the beautiful, we shall be mentally improved. It requires as much skill to dress tastefully, as to play or paint well; it gives as much pleasure, it exerts as good an influence, and there is no good reason that it should be so much neg-

intelligence and energy, are also noted as being in the art of dress far behind others, who are in every other respect inferior to them. We are too much governed by fashion. What is becoming to one, it seems to be taken for granted, is to all. So, with no regard for anything except fashion, we appear in costumes which may have been really pretty for those we copied, but which for ourselves are outlandish.

When dress comes to be considered as much an accomplishment as music or dancing, it will no longer be said that Americans do not excel in the ALICE A. STODDARD.

Litchfield, July, 1862.

THE MISSION OF WOMAN.

It is a striking fact, that both the visions of angels, both the first annunciations of the resurrection, and both the first appearances of Christ, were made to women. Why was this? Why not to Peter, John, Joseph, Nicodemus, or some other of the eleven? It cannot be that six facts so important should have happened without design and meaning. Why was it thus ordered? Probably for the same reason that placed three women to one man at the cross, and now places three women to one man at the communion table. The female heart has a quicker sympathy and a stronger drawing to religion than the male, and hence is found more generally in a state of greater preparedness for it. It is more confiding and pure than the male, and hence receives the glad tidings with more readiness. The hearts of men come so early and so much in contact with a sinful world, that they become more seared and hardened than those of women, and therefore less disposed to believe and obey the Savior. It was so with the male and female disciples of Jesus. When the men forsook him and fled, and gave up all hope and refused to believe the first announcement of the resurrection, the women clung to him, even to the end, were last at the cross, last at the sepulchre, earliest to return, and easiest to believe that Christ had risen indeed. It was doubtless in view of this fact, the greater preparedness of heart possessed by the women, that those six distinctions were granted to them. and that only their eyes were allowed to see the angels.

But as we look a little closer at this fact, we find that it was not so exceptional a fact as it appeared at first sight. It seems strange that the first tidings of the resurrection from human lips should have been, not from the lips of apostles, who were to be the authorized heralds of this fact, but from the women who were to be forbidden to speak in the church. It seems, at first sight, a singular exception to the divinely ordained plan for preaching the glad tidings of finished redemption. Yet a little reflection will show that it is not exceptional, but the very order of arrangement that is repeated in every generation of the world. The fact is the same that exists in the case of a vast majority of Christians ever since. We first hear the story of the cross, the sepulchre and the throne, not from the lips of a man who stands as an ambassador for Christ, but from the lips of a woman,—a pious mother, sister or nurse, who pours into our infantile hearts this wonderful tale of love and mercy Come, it is true, are left to an early orphanage, and some to a godless parent-age; but even of these the general fact is true that the first knowledge of Jesus is learned, not from the lips of men, but from the lips of women.-Dr.

THE TASK COMPLETED.

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

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

An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

"Make your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness."

BEAUTY.—The criterion of true beauty is that it increases on examination; that of false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty American women, while they are noted for all that corresponds with right reason, and is not other good qualities, such as industry, morality, merely the creature of fancy.-Lord Greville.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] DOWN BY POTOMAC'S SIDE.

BY ANNIE ELVIRA HUBBARD

THE evening fire burns warm and bright. And o'er earth's quiet kreast To burning brow and weared sight Sweet twilight bringeth rest; But, heedless of the shade or light,

Or hush of eventide, My heart is far away to night By blue Potomac's side

My heart is by Potomac's side And by a couch of pain, From which our household joy and pride May never come again-May never kiss his mother's brow,

Or clasp his sister's hand, Or give the greeting warm and true To all the fireside band; For many a heart we know as strong

To join the freeman's strife, And quick to right our country's wrong Has coined its throbbing life; Still do we pray, though eyes grow dim, For Azrael's hand to stay, As if the power of love for him

Could charm that seal away!

Gop help us! for we would be brave, And trustingly look up, Even though the shadow of the grave Comes o'er us and our hope.

Teach Thou our hearts to say "Tis well!" If, as the days shall glide A nameless soldier's death they tell

Down by Potomac's side. Gop help us all! for those there are In other homes than ours, Who wait for tidings from afar, Through all the fateful hours Gop help the hearts whose throbs are one With battle's quivering tide.

And those that still in prayer watch on Down by Potomac's side.

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

L HEALTH, HAPPINESS, USEFULNESS.

THERE is the most intimate connection between the three. Happiness depends chiefly upon health; and without a high and calm happiness, no man can fail to be destitute of an earnest spirit and ardent energy, that insure usefulness in meeting the active responsibilities of a true life. On high considerations, therefore, how eminently appropriate is the common question, "What is life without

II. WORKED TOO HARD.

How often this is said of men occupying widely different positions. There are limitations to human ability of acting; and if a man, acting from any incentive, attempts too much, he becomes a sufferer. The limitations make narrow indeed the spheres of human activity.

There is a vast difference in men, and they work from motives as greatly differing as their characters. Some work from necessity; some, for the and a few from an overflowing energy that makes working a positive pleasure. Each of these motives not unfrequently makes men "work too hard."

III. SOUND COURAGE.

Nothing can be more strongly opposed to rashess than sound courage. It is not sound courage, but rather foolish rashness, to throw one's self against difficulties which may be insurmountable. But sound courage weighs dispassionately the circumstances, and does not imagine that really great difficulties are insurmountable ones. Sound courage will meet calmly the greatest pains, or the most erious complication of adverse or opposing circumstances, if there be but a reasonable prospect of ultimate success.

IV. CHANGE.

JEHOVAH are continually and actively in force, making mutable everything connected with earthly affairs. Not a few changes are wrought by men; exhibiting themselves as free and intelligent actors. Changes are as various as the experiences of men; being both pleasurable and painful. Changes are not, generally, pleasant; they are not, often, even when for the better. To illustrate:-We remove from a home which has become dear to us, to a new home which is better and more attractive in every narticular: vet, for a time, our hearts turn with ardent desire from the new home to the old. We learn to rest with a peculiar content upon things as they are, even upon that which is defective about us, and upon faults within ourselves, and dislike thoughts of change. But we may most firmly be-lieve that changes, in the world are in ourselves, both the pleasurable and the painful, and in perfect accord with the infinite laws of progress, moving all things forward and upward toward ultimate maturity.

V. HINE.

A consciousness of ownership brings pleasure of different degrees—from satisfaction, simply, to positive delight-according to the nature and worth of that which is possessed. It is pleasant to look forth from home upon broad and fertile acres when one can say, "This is mine." There is pleasure in the possession of the common treasures of earth, until they are heaped up to such a degree that all beside is hid from the owner's vision, and Mammon says to the soul. "Soul. my claims upon your attention are of chief importance;" and to the soul's happiness. Stand thou there, at a distance." But no earthly happiness can compare with that which one experiences when having a sveet assurance of possessing the ardent affection of a pure and true heart. That alone can fill the heart to overflowing with pure joy. Under such an influence, how joyously does the glad heart trill such sweet notes as these:

"I LOVE TO BE LOVED! How sweet 'tis to know I have the best blessing the earth can bestow." Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1862. A. T. E. C.

OLD AGE.—A healthy old man, who is not a fool, is the happiest creature living. It is at that time of life only that he enjoys his faculties with satisfaction. It is then he has nothing to manage, as the phrase is; he speaks the downright truth; and privilege or not, he has so little to ask of them, that of your acquaintances. he can take it.

THOSE that have the excellent faculty of using all they know, can never know too much.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR HOMES IN AUTUMN.

OUR Country Homes, I mean, where Flora and Pomona (indulgent and lavishing) have roamed hand in hand, through all our gardens and widespread fields, generously bestowing their rich gifts on every side, not even neglecting the "deep-tangled wildwood." And mounted on their winged-steed Arster, they chant their duet, which is borne to us on the morning breeze --

"I come! I come!—ye have called me long, I come o'er the mountains with light and song; Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth By the winds which tell of the violet's birth, By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass, By the green leaves opening as I pass. I have breathed on the South, and the chestnut flowers By thousands have burst from the forest bowers;

And the ancient graves and the fallen fanes Are vail'd with wreaths on Italia's plains." But that glorious train, with its gorgeous colorings, is counter-marching in hurried strides from the throne that King Frost has usurped, and our brightest tinted flowers, those darling "Alphabets," are folding away their aromatic petals, to "sleep in dust through the wintry hours."

How suddenly those long, dreamy "lighted vestibules" have been metamorphosed into brief passa ges of hurrying clouds and tumultuous winds. No more delightful siestas underneath that nice old apple tree, whose wide-spread canopy of enameled foliage is studded so thickly with autumn fruits, that the soft sunbeams have kissed to ripeness.

'Tis a bright, beautiful day, this closing of autumn, such as reminds me of the Indian summers in happy childhood, ere we had learned, with tears, to vainly regret the decline of summer's reign. Then, on each bright-hued leaf, so permeated and bronzed with golden sunshine, which we carefully gathered in our woodland rambles, were pencilled in dainty veinings, pleasing thought-responses to our erratic imagination.

But we're out in the sunshine; let's sip the health giving nectar, while we award ourselves the benefit of the flood of music that is floating up from the "sunny side" of the stately wood close by. Just note the harmony with which they (the musicians) conduct their jubilant choruses. That is our blackbird minstrelsy in conference, prior to their departure in the direction of the camp grounds of our valient volunteers, evidently to inspire them with "Good News from Home." May they greet them KINDLY, but without salutes from the rifles.

Monroe Co., N. Y., 1862. L. Bowen.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE COMING OF THE MAIL.

THE coming of the mail is an event of much interest in the house of Uncle EZEKIEL JOHNSON. He always sets the printer's bill among his list of the necessaries of life. All his children are provided with reading that suits their taste and age. He does not judge their mental appetites by his own. For himself he selects a political paper, and sits down to enjoy and ponder over its pages. He is one who feels a dasp interest in the conduct of public affairs, and he possesses in a considerable degree that subtle quality which men call "influ-" which makes even the member from his dis-

trict glad to grasp his rough hand on election day.

Elmen, his oldest son, a quiet student, takes his philosophical journal, and slowly cuts open and turns the leaves, seeming to enjoy even the sight of its fresh pages. MARY, the eldest daughter, takes her Ladies' Magazine, and turns to the new patterns for dresses and embroidery before she settles down to the reading matter; while ROBERT, a youth of sixteen, seizes an astonishing literary paper, and turns to the most tragical story, and reads it eagerly for the pleasure of feeling his hair rise on his head. He has got too sound a head not to outgrow, in good time, his present taste for high-flown nonsense; and the probabilities are that he will make a sound, practical farmer yet, especially as he is not only trusty, but interested in his department of "the chores," while showing a decided talent for mathematics. Good Aunt RACHEL having finished her Laws which are immutable save by the flat of household labors, snatches up the agricultural paper and turns to the column of recipes, which she scans with the eye of a vigilant judge, while JOHNNY and KATE good naturedly enjoy together the pictures and stories in their child's paper. Thus passes

the busy and happy evening. None but those who live as orderly and industrious lives as such families, can really appreciate the amount of enjoyment which the coming of the mail brings to the dwellers in the country.

Geneva, Wis., 1862. SELF-CONTROL.

It seems to me that all times are alike adapted for happiness, and if we grow old, as one should grow old, the last days of life must be the happiest of all. Every stage of life is but the preparation for the next one. It is the treasure-house in which are collected all the pleasures that are to make the future time happy. The child has indeed but few troubles, but they are to him as larger ones prove to his parents. I asked a friend once, speaking of the happy, cloudless days of his childhood, if he would like to be always a child? He stopped for a moment, and then said "No." I think he was right. There is progress in everything - in our means of happi ness, and in our capacity for enjoyment. Then let us look back upon the time-wrinkled face of the past only with feelings of regret. Give me the present, glowing and full of life, and the future, glorious with its bright visions. I would rather look forward than look back; rather spend the golden hours in working out present happiness, than in vain regrets for the past. It is but the helm with which to steer her onward course. It is the steep and rugged mountain up which lies our way. It is not genius nor fortune that paves the way to eminence, but earnestness, self-control, wisdom. These are in our hands; let us use them, and when at the sunset of life we turn to look back on our path, and see it stretching far down before us peacefully, happily, we may lay ourselves down to rest.

FRIENDSHIP.—It is material, in the preservation of friendship, that openness of manners and temper on both hands be cultivated. Nothing more certainly dissolves friendship than the jealousy which arises from darkness or concealment. If your situation obliges you to take a different side from your friend, do it openly. Avow your conduct and your whether the rest of the world will give him the motives. This is the only way to retain the esteem

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

Sabbath Musings.

THE WICKET-GATE.

'Min the fast falling shadows. Weary, and worn, and late, A timid, doubting pilgrim. I reached the wicket-gate. Where crowds have stood before me, I stand alore to-night, And, in the deepening darkness, Pray for one gleam of light.

From the foul sloughs and marshes I've gathered many a stain; I've heard old voices calling From far across the plain. Now, in my wretched weakness, Fearful and sad I wait : And every refuge fails me Here at the wicket gate.

And will the portals open To me who roamed so long, Filthy, and vile, and burdened With this great weight of wrong? Hark! a glad voice of welcome Bids my wild fears abate; Look 1 for a hand of mercy Opens wide the wicket-gate.

On to the palace Beautiful, And the bright room called Peace, Down to the silver river, Where thou shalt find release; Up to the radiant city Where shining ones await; On, for the way of glory Lies through the wicket gate.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN."

THE words "Our Father who art in Heaven" are, perhaps, the most sacred of any in all the languages of earth. Falling first from the Savior's lips on the ears of the listening disciples, they have descended to us through the lapse of centuries, associated with some of earth's holiest scenes. Many times have they arisen on the wilderness air, when the worshipers had nowhere else to pray; and often were the last words breathed by the Christain martyrs of old. No doubt it was one of the first prayers that ascended from the Pilgrims' gladdened hearts, when they reached New England's "rock-bound shore."

Thousands of times has the prayer gone up from grief-laden spirits, and immediately has the blessing come with healing to the aching heart. From kingly courts and from humble homes it is alike received by the watchful "Father of all." It is the same prayer our grandparents prayed in the "times that tried men's souls," and the answer came in peace and happiness; and in these days may the kind Father send an answer to the million prayers that arise for the safety of our land. It is the prayer that we were taught to lisp at the even-tide, when lying down to childhood's happy dreams. How many times, when falling from the lips of little children, have these words awakened in the hearts of strong men recollections of their own early days, when they knelt beside their mothers and said their evening prayers. And many times it has brought them to repeat with humbled hearts the half-forgotten words.

Blessed, innocent little children! ministering angels to earth, and often called away while yet all pure and true, to dwell beyond the blue skies with Our Father who art in Heaven." Rome, N. Y., 1862.

WITNESSES TO THE SAVIOR.

THE Heavens gave witness. A new star passed through the sky at His incarnation; and at His crucifixion, for three hours the sun was darkened.

The winds and seas gave witness, when at His word the tempest was hushed and rough billows smoothed into a calm. At the same word the inhabitants of the waters crowded around the ship, and filled the net of the astonished and worshiping disciples. The earth gave witness. At His death and at His

resurrection it trembled to its center.

Disease cave witness. blind saw their deliverer; the dumb published His glory; the sick of the palsy were made whole; and the lepers were cleansed at His bidding.

The grave gave witness, when Lazarus came forth, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose. The invisible world gave witness. Devils acknowledged His Divinity, and fled from His presence. Angels ministered to Him in the desert, the garden, and the tomb. A multitude sang an anthem in the air, in the hearing of the shepherds; and as our risen Lord ascended up to glory, they accompanied Him.—Herald of the Truth.

THE ENDLESS REST.

THERE are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on His bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in His Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from conflict; a rest from toil; a rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus enjoys Himself. We shall not only rest with Him, we shall rest like Him. How many of the earth's weary ones are resting in His glorious presence now? It will be undisturbed rest. Here the rest of the body is disturbed by dieams, and sometimes by alarms; but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there. Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy! Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Wearied one, look away from the cause of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while, and thou shalt enter into rest.

HEART-WORDS.—An old writer has truthfully remarked, that we may say what we please, if we speak through tears. Tenler tones prevent severe truths from offending. Hence, when we are most tender at heart, our words are most powerful. Hence one great reason why our words have so much more power during a revival than at other times. Our hearts are more tender then than they usually are — we feel more, and it is easy for the impenitent to see and feel that our hearts are interested in their behalf. They feel that our words are not mere lip-words, but heart-words.

THERE are great men enough to incite us to aim at true greatness, but not enough to make us fancy that God could not execute his purposes without

The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NUMBER TWO. THE Anglo-Saxons appear to have been origin-

ally Theists, but after their advent into Britain they deified many external objects. They were a strong, rude race, devoted to war, and wholly unacquainted with letters. Beneath their power the Celtic language was overborne, and most of the improvements of Roman life and rule perished; but after thoroughly subduing their new country, a great change passed upon their habits and history. Christianity was re-introduced, and learning entered. A Saxon alphabet was formed, which, with the exception of two characters, was the same as the Roman. However, the learned Saxons usually wrote in the Latin, as was the custom of the educated for several centuries, throughout the civilized world. Thus, the authors of all lands had a common language, a circumstance which doubtless contributed largely toward the creation of a solid and thoughtful literature.

The Saxon tongue is of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic is of great antiquity, and appears to have prevailed in Asia in the most ancient times. Among the earliest Saxon authors, were the religious poets, the elder and the second Cædmon, and the memorable BEDE, who was born in the county of Durham, and was one of the most distinguished Latin writers of his age. To the Saxon period also belongs King ALFRED, who ascended the throne A. D. 872, and reigned twenty-nine years, an interval crowded with as favorable changes, and as much true progression, as any of similar length in the history of England. He laid the foundation of Britains' naval power, which produced vast changes in the language and habits of his subjects. About the middle of the ninth century the Danes established themselves in the east and north parts of the island, and their laws prevailed somewhat for several centuries, although they usually professed to be tributary to the Saxon kings. They were driven from Britain in 1966, and William the Conqueror, a Norman Frenchman, reigned until his death in 1087, thus ushering in the Norman period, and the fourth era of the English tongue. The Danish being an offshoot from the Gothic, which is closely allied to the Teutonic, wrought no radical change in the language of the country, although some Danish words were introduced, which still hold their place in the language.

Long before the Norman conquest there had been much intercourse between Britain and that part of France then called Normandy, which lay along the English channel. Many of the Saxon nobles took refuge in that country during the Danish prevalence; the sons of the higher classes were often sent there to be educated; and thus the Norman-French, which was considered a more refined language than the Saxon, was first carried into Britain. Norman-French was a mixture of the Gothic and of the Latin-French, or of French showing largely its Latin basis. After the Normans gained the ascendency over the Saxons, they earnestly endeavored to extir-pate the language of the latter. The Norman-French was exclusively used at Court, and in all law processes and offices. The nobility appear to have acquiesced in this change; but the common people clung to the language of their fathers, and after a trial of three hundred years, the Saxon, which had long been coalescing with the Norman, or rather with the Latin won from the Norman, was restored at Court. This was done by EDWARD III, between 1326 and 1377.

Just at this period the English may be considered in the light of a new language, endowed with the best capacities and powers, won from many tongues, and adapted, as a whole, to make a firm impression upon the world. Many changes have since been wrought in the language, but its essentials are the same; nor can one conceive how, unless foreign conquests interpose, lapsing both England and America, it can be lost out of the world, or even be radically changed. At the present day of profound immunity from foreign invasion, science is effecting a most graceful influence upon our tongue. The old classic Greek is strongly impressing itself upon the dialects of our scholars, and is even wending its way into our household forms of speech. "For terms in the sciences," remarks Dr. WEBSTER, "authors have generally resorted to the Greek, and from this source, as discoveries in science demand new terms, the vocabulary of the English language is receiving continued augmentation."

The immense influence of the Latin as a spoken tongue, engendered as it was by the Roman conquests, and later by the service of the Catholic church, has perished from Europe, and languages built chiefly upon it have taken its place. Our own tongue made the most rapid improvements during the reigns of Queen ELIZABETH and her successor, King James. We have now, for the main constituents of the English language, Celtic words, a tongue of the remotest known antiquity; Saxon, which forms the body of the language, and is of Teutonic origin; Latin, which has for its (supposed) basis, Celtic and Teutonic, both most ancient languages; Greek, with nearly the some foundation; also a sprinkling of Danish and Norman words. the latter being chiefly law terms.

E. WOODWORTH Le Roy, N. Y., 1862.

TEACHING AND LEARNING.

THE words teach and learn are frequently used as though of precisely synonymous import. In some of the old writers we find learn used in the sense of teach. Shakspeare says, "Hast not thou learned me to make perfumes?" Drayton says, "Who, till I learned him, has not known his might?" It may be contended that this use is sufficiently sanctioned by such authority,—but it is not sanctioned by good writers of the present day. The dictionaries characterize it as an "antiquated" or "obsolete" use.

We recently heard a teacher say of a certain pupil,-"He is a dull scholar and I cannot learn him anything." We frequently hear similar expressions, but they are not warranted by good usage.

To learn, implies to gain or acquire knowledge: to teach, is to impart knowledge or to guide one in his efforts to secure it. One may learn how to teach, but the true teacher will teach how to learn. The instructor teaches,-the pupil learns. This difference should be carefully observed by teachers, and the improper use of these words, interchangably, should be discountenanced.

With this understanding of these words we may would seem that many teachers so regard it. We both public and private, of peace and war."

not unfrequently meet with those who are incessantly talking,—attempting to pour knowledge into the pupil by the medium of "tongues and sounds." But such teachers do not instruct,-they only bewilder and confuse the pupil. By attempting so to simplify every lesson as to relieve the pupil from study and thought, they unfit him as a true learner. It should not be forgotten that the learning must be done by the pupil; and if this requires close application and severe study, the results will amply compensate. The teacher may encourage, guide, and sometimes assist the pupil in his efforts to learn, but he can never learn for him. It is the true office of the instructor to accompany the pupil up the "hill of science"-not to lift him over every obstacle, but to cheer and stimulate him in his efforts to surmount them himself. It is by his own labors and trials that the pupil gains true knowledge and mental

If the view we have thus briefly taken is correct, those teachers will not be the best and most success ful who talk most, but those who can lead their pupils to think for themselves and to give clear expression to their thoughts. Let it be remembered that true teaching is teaching how to learn.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION A DUTY.

PERHAPS nothing will so much hasten the time when body and mind will both be adequately cared for, as a diffusion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty. Few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality. Men's habitual words and acts imply the idea that they are at liberty to treat their bodies as they please. Disorders entailed by disobedience to nature's dictates, they regard simply as grievances, not as the effects of a conduct more or less flagitious. Though the evil consequences inflicted on their dependents, and on future generations, are often as great as those caused by crime, yet they do not think themselves in any degree criminal. It is true, that, in the case of drunkenness, the viciousness of a purely bodily transgression is recognized; but none appear to infer that, if this bodily transgression is vicious, so, too, is every bodily transgression. The fact is, that all breaches of the laws of health are physical sins. When this is generally seen, then, and not till then, will the physical training of the young receive all the attention it deserves.

Nature is a strict accountant; and if you demand of her in one direction more than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere. If you insist on premature or undue growth of any one part, she will, with more or less protest, concede the point; but that she may do your extra work, she must leave some of her more important work undone.

In primitive times, when aggression and defense were the leading social activities, bodily vigor, with its accompanying courage, were the great desiderata: and then education was almost wholly physical; mental education was little cared for, and, indeed, was often treated with contempt. But now that muscular power is of use for little else than manual labor, while social success of nearly every kind depends very much on mental power, our education respecting the body and ignoring the mind. wa now respect the mind and ignore the body. Both these attitudes are wrong. We do not yet sufficiently fealize the truth, that as, in this life of ours the physical underlies the mental, the mental must not be developed at the expense of the physical. The ancient and modern conceptions must be combined. -Herbert Spencer.

THE OBJECT OF EDUCATION.—It seems to me that the object of education is to produce men practiced in business, with enlarged minds and correct judgments, and men of learning not unversed in the world. Now as to our practical men, they owe their knowledge, not to their education, but to the necessities of life; all they have ever learned at school they have long since forgotten and very little regret; and as to our learned men-they are what they are. But how great, I would ask, is the learning the youth can bear away from school, however you may facilitate its acquisition? So minute a tion of that he must afterward acquire, as scarcel to deserve mention. The importance of school education, then, can never consist as much in what it teaches, as in the method it uses, and to which from boyhood it accustoms the man for acquiring and giving certainty to knowledge and putting that knowledge to use .- Outline of a System of National Education.

THE SCHOOL IN THE HOUSE.—Every family is a school. All its members are teachers, all are scholars. Without text-books all study, and by instinct all learn. Looks, smiles, frowns, caresses. reproaches, shrugs, words, deeds, make up daily household lessons, from which each learner derives, first, impressions; next convictions; and then, character. What the school in the house should be, may oftentimes be best known by noticing what it is not. If domestic courtesy, and family politeness, and mutual forbearance, and considerate patience, and benefiting love are not in the house, there will be in their stead, rudeness and selfishness, and impatience and strife. These last are scorpions whose deadly venom is sure destruction of domestic peace, concord and happiness. Christian parents, you are teachers at home! Let your children learn what practical piety is from the benignity of your tempers and the blamelessness of your examples.

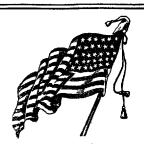
SINGING.-The effect of music is powerful. In a school it has a tendency to promote cheerfulness and help discipline. It also furnishes a pleasant relaxation from study. Wherever it has been faithfully and systematically tried, with well qualified instruct ors, it meets with general commendation. To unite in singing at the opening of a school, seems to compose the mind and fit it for study; and to sing at the close of the school, when the perplexities and duties of the day are over, tends to allay all irritable feeling-to unite hearts-to bring rays of sunshine to clouded countenances, and make the associations of the school room pleasant and inviting. - Maine Teacher.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Out of 310.289 soldiers in France, representing all grades in society, only 102,873 can read and write. Out of 2,250,000 boys and 2,593,000 girls, 475,000 boys and 533,000 girls do not go to school. In all France there are but 4,225 booksellers, of which only 165 are in the rural com-

MILTON ON EDUCATION .- A complete and generous education is "that which fits a man to perform see that mere talking is not teaching, and yet it justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, all the offices,

Kural Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Our lithe panthers leap from forest and plain, Out of the West flash the flames of the prairie. Out of the East roll the waves of the main. Down from their Northern shores: Swift as Niagara pours,

arch, and their tread wakes the earth with its jar, Under the Stripes and Stars, Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

facts, scenes, incidents, etc.

From the Rappahannock. THE regular correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from the "Headquarters of the Army of Virginia," on the 22d ult., says:

There have been some sharp skirmishing and cannonading during the last two days, but nothing of a very decisive character. The enemy is afraid to attack us in force, and we occupy a position which it would be imprudent to abandon for a few days. All unnecessary baggage having been sent to the rear, we are now unencumbered and in excellent fighting trim. On last Wednesday an incident occurred which was somewhat singular, and gave a slight advantage to the rebels. A party of fifteen of our cavalry had been scouring the country, and not having found a rebel during their morning's ride, resolved to breakfast. They accordingly alighted, and having had a sharp ride, they unsaddled their horses, so that the animals might be refreshed when they next mounted. Their fancied security and repose were of short duration, however, for scarcely had they fairly set about preparing breakfast, when a troop of rebel cavalry pounced on them so suddenly that they were captured before they could offer any effectual resistance. While the rebels were securing their prisoners, the horses which had been quietly grazing, on lifting their heads and seeing that all was not right, very sagaciously and properly set off at full speed, without saddles or riders, and having arrived safely in camp, created quite a sensation, which gave rise to many surmises as to what had become of the riders.

After nearly an hour had elapsed, in which possible and impossible speculations were indulged, a squadron of Gen. Buford's cavalry went out to proceed far when they encountered a body of rebel cavalry under Gen. Stewart. On these they charged with such impetuosity that the rebels ran in all directions. Many were captured, among whom was an exquisitely dressed major, who, from the style of his dress, was supposed by our men to be the principal person in command, and who, accordingly, was pursued with the utmost vigor and determination. Our men were much disappointed on finding that he was only a major, while that individual, like the stag in the fable, was left to bewail his fate. The fop in this case saved the general,

and he may have the benefit of the consolation. Later in the day another attempt was made by the enemy to occupy the left bank of the river at this point. They came forward cautiously through a belt of woods, the open field in front of which was held by a part of Ricketts' division. Both parties commenced firing, and as the rebel position was rather more favorable than ours, a feigned retreat vas ordered. This had the desire dashed forward with a shout of triumph. It was soon succeeded by dismay, for no sooner were they completely out of the woods than our men were faced about and poured a deadly volley into them, which emptied many saddles. We followed up our success with a splendid charge. The rebels now turned and fled, pursued by our cavalry, who completely routed them across the Rappahannock. We captured about thirty head of cattle which the enemy was forced to leave behind him. Our troops are now encamped on the other side-a part of Buford's cavalry and Ricketts' division. At this point we have possession of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

The rebels next attacked our center, a few miles higher up. They commenced shelling at an early hour on the 21st, and continued until about I o'clock. At one time they attempted to cross the river, but were driven back with considerable loss.

The Washington Star of Saturday, whose editor has excellent means of information, has a correspondent who, writing or Friday, says:

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the rebels appeared in force on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at Clouce's Ford, rine miles from Fredericksburg, and attempted to cross by erecting a pontoon bridge. Our force at that point just then consisted of the 26th New York, 8th and 90th Pennsylvania, and the 13th and 12th Massachusetts regiments. Our forces lined the banks and permitted the enemy to lay their bridges half vay across the river, when the Federals opened fire causing the boats to drift down the stream. Our forces captured seven pontoons. The fight for a few moments was desperate, the rebels using shell and canister. Capt. Armstrong's Maine battery silenced the enemy's batteries. Our loss was seventeen killed and thirtythree wounded, part of whom are now at Cooper's, in Alexandria.

On Friday night and Saturday, the rebels again attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but were driven back. In a skirmish on Friday night, Capt. Golding, Brigade Quartermaster, was taken prisoner, with about five thousand dollars he had in his possession, and on Saturday morning, we regret to say, Gen. Henry Bohlen, of Philadelphia, while gallantly leading his men against the enemy, was killed. Gen. Bohlen left Philadelphia several months since, as commander of the 75th Pennsylvania regiment, and was subsequently promoted to the position of Brigadier-General. He was a well known citizen of Philadelphia, and for many years a respected and prominent citizen. He was distinguished for his gallantry at Cross Keys, where his brigade

stood the whole brunt of the fight, and acted nobly in other engagements in the Valley. He was a pure patriot, and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his men but by his superiors.

A dispatch from the Rappahannock, dated on Thursday last, informs us that the 1st New Jersey regiment, while making a gallant charge upon the enemy, was unfortunately surrounded by two regiments of rebel infantry, and one-half were taken

Carl Schurz was with Sigel during the reconnoissance of the latter on Friday, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Schurz's crossing was unopposed. He kept on up the opposite bank, and out upon the level ground, and went more than a mile before his pickets came face to face with the enemy's. As soon as our fellows saw the "gray backs," they fired, but the rebels, instead of standing ground or making a show of fight, fell back, in no very leisurely manner either, for half a mile. Sigel followed a while, until it was evident they wished to entrap him into an ambush, when he halted and took up a fine position in the edge of some heavy timber, the approaches to which were over open fields. Their design foiled, the enemy had no choice but to face about and attack Schurz in his own position, which they did in force. One of the officers who was wounded in this fight, tells me that he counted were in action at once, supported by adequate forces of infantry and cavalry.

The fight on the trans-Rappahannock field was hotly contested, as you may well imagine from the fact that it commenced about 9 A. M. and lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening! Charges were repeatedly made by both sides, and the rebels, seemingly determined to conquer in spite of every obstacle, even stripped to their pantaloom in many cases, as our Irishmen are said to have done at Bull Run. But although the musketry was slarp, and the fighting mostly at short range, Sigel did not lose above fifty or sixty in killed and wounded. It was here that Gen. Bohlen was killed. Toward evening, Sigel's object having been accomplished, and Schurz's force not being sufficient to hold his extremely advanced position, our troops were withdrawn to the north bank of the river. They were hotly pursued to the very water's edge by the enemy, and during the passage through the ford the rebel volleys were as sharp as any I ever heard. All of our killed and wounded were brought safely across, and a small number of prisoners (not five whole regiments, as one report has it).

The Rebel Attack on Catlett's Station-

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquir er gives the following graphic account of the rebel raid on Catlett's Station. His letter is dated "Manassas, Aug. 24:"

Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of Sigel's First Army Corps, south of Cat lett's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the station, and were advancing upon us. For a time the consternation occasioned by so sudden and unexpected an attack was great; but by the cool and determined behavior of some of the officers and man orders soon restored. The Purnell Legion formed quickly and fought bravely, and, although crushed back by overwhelming numbers, stood their ground until resistance was destruction.

Upon repairing to the station at daylight, we found that last night the railroad train from Rappahannock reached there about 8 P. M., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour a cry was heard from the camp, ahead of the train, "Fall in men, we are attacked." So it was; "true as preachin'," we were. The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. He refused, and the "chivalry" fired several volleys at him, and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached two passenger cars and about fifty passengers in them. The whole train was in an instant surrounded, and all who dared to come out were taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted, the engineer drew the valve and some one separated the train, leaving two car loads of sick from Warrenton. Just as the train started, about thirty men of Company B. Purnell Legion, of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train, and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry who had surrounded it. The rebels fell back in a perfect "skedaddle," but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously, and took all the men prisoners.

The hospital at Catlett's Station was "sacked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their heart's content. Two sutler wagons were plundered of such articles as the scamps wanted, and then burned. The rebels remained near the station nearly five hours, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunder storm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appallingly fearful. The rain fell in drenching torrents.

While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the station, another dashed up to Gen. Pope's wagon train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Col. Kane, who had just reached here the previous day, since being wounded at Cross Keys. The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness; the rebels fell back, but advanced again, surrounding the whole party, and took Col. Kane and 149 of his men prisoners. Providence favoring, Col. Kane, encouraging his men, sent them out one by one to the rear in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebels were absorbed by the storm, escaped.

Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The rebs then popped over to Pope's wagons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and burned his two wagons. They also robbed and burned two sutler's wagons and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipage of Gen. Pope and others, which they did not want. Gen. McDowell's guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire, aided by a few "Bucktails," who had escaped previous to the surrounding. But the rebel fire and charge was too severe, and the men fell back. The rebels took some half a dozen horses from McDowell's train, and all his private stores, completely rummaging his mess chests and wagons.

Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to Generals Ricketts' and King's supply trains and headquarter wagons. They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where King's wagoners were, upon the outside, guarded by some Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired

into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners, in a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Major Wm. Painter, Division Quartermaster, Capt. Fred. Gerker, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. Jones, Commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners. An hour before daylight, a squadron of the brave Col. Allen's First Maine Cavalry charged up the railroad, and the rebels at once departed thence for Warrenton.

About 7 A. M. Saturday, a squadron of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the Warrenton road, and the whole camp was again under arms; guards were called out, the teamsters formed their wagons in circles, with the horses inside, and all the guns were got out to make a desperate resistance; in a few minutes the cavalry were deployed out, and a body of cavalry coming up from towards Manassas, proved to be the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, deploying as skirmishers. Such cheers as went from the men one seldom hears. Soon a long string of cars and engines, loaded with infantry, came up, and order and security again reigned.

All the morning we heard one incessant roar of artillery down on the Rappahannock. We can learn no particulars. Up to last night there had been no fight, though it was believed the rebels were trying to throw a column of eighty thousand across the twenty-five pieces of ordnance on their side, which Rappahannock, above the railroad, to get in our rear.

> The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled and swore, surrender or die! A contraband, who came in this morning, says that a number of contrabands with him were cut down by the cavalry, and he only escaped by taking to a thicket.

In the height of the panic, this morning, we saw number of stalwart negroes, with muskets, side by side with teamsters and soldiers.

Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, 7 wagons and 100 horses, and a few killed and wounded. All our wounded and their own were taken off with

During the onset of the rebels, after the wagons had been fired, they started back from the road to where Gen. Milroy's trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by Capt. J. B. McDonald, Commissary of Milroy's brigade. His bravery and determination saved the train.

Capt. T. Lowry and his clerks, of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

Gen. Butler and the French Consul.

THE order of General Butler, confiscating all the private fire-arms in New Orleans, provoked the following remonstrance from Count Mejan, the French Consul in that city:

Consul in that city:

FERNCH CONSULATE AT NEW ORLEANS, New ORLEANS, New ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1862.

SIR:—The new order of the day, which has been published this morning, and by which you require that all and whatever arms may be in the possession of the people of this city, must be delivered up, has caused the most serious alarm among the French and the control of the city, and particularly Frenchmen, have, notwithstanding the accusations brought against some of them by certain persons, sacrificed everything to maintain during the actual conflict the neutrality impacts are accusations. When arms were delivered them by the municipal authorities, they only used them to maintain order and defend personal property, and those arms have since almost all sonal property, and those arms have since almost all been returned. And it now appears, according to the tenor of your order of the day, that French subjects, as well as citizens, are required to surrender their personal arms, which could only be used in self-defense. For some time past unmistakable signs have man-

ifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country, of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehend an actual revolt. It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed, in the presence of a population from which the greatest excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly alarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fall on all alike who were left without the means of self-defense. It is not denied that the protection of the United States Government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained

against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjection by the

I submit to you, sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my high esteem. Consul of France, COUNT MEJAN.
Weitzel, United States Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant of New Orleans.

Gen. Butler sent this sharp reply:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE GULF, }

SIR:-Your official note to Lieut. Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to ne. I see no just cause of complaint against the order requiring the arms of private citizens to be de-livered up. It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this, even without any exterior

force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your countrymen are in good faith neutral; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the good, of necessity, to suffer for the acts of

I take leave to call your attention to the fact that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur Bonnegross, who claimed to be the French monsieur Bonnegross, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms and relied upon his neutrality, but his son was taken prisoner on the battle field in arms against us. You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French subjects here have taken the oath of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them by my order No 41 although all the officer. of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my order No. 41, although all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and assent, taken the oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States. Thus, you see, I have no guaranty for the good faith of had men.

I do not understand how it is that arms are altered in their effectiveness by being "rescored mynarty".

in their effectiveness by being "personal property," nor do I see how arms which will serve for personal defense, ("qui ne peuvent servir que pour leur defence personelle,") cannot be as effectually used for offensive warfare.

Of the disquiet which you say there are signs manifesting themselves among the black population, of a desire to break their bonds which bind them to or a desire to break their bonds which bills them their masters, ("certaines dispositions a rompre les liens qui les attachent a leurs maitres;") I have been a not inactive observer, without wonder, because it would seem natural, when their masters had set them the example of rebellion against constituted authorities, that the negroes, being an imitative race, behould at literative.

thorities, that the negroes, being an imitative race, should do likewise.

But surely the representative of the Emperor, who does not tolerate slavery in France, does not desire his countrymen to be armed for the purpose of preventing the negroes from breaking their bonds. Let me assure you that the protection of the United States against violence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizens or foreign, will continue to be a perfect as it has been since our advent here, and

as perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more manifesting itself at all moments and everywhere ("tous les instants et partouts") than any improvised citizens organization can do.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united act, show both their loyalty and

SELLY SULFER

neutrality, I shall be glad of their aid to keep the peace, and indeed to restore the city to them. Till that time, however, I must require the arms of all the inhabitants, white and black, to be under my

Control.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
To Ct. MEJAN, French Consul.

The Count, after an interview with Gen. Butler. left New Orleans for Washington with a view of laying his case before the French Minister at Washington. He arrived at New York in the Marion.

Items and Incidents.

THE rebels who, according to various apparently credible statements, constantly employ negroes as soldiers, propose to hang or shoot (as may be most convenient) any Federal officers commanding colored troops, who may fall into their hands.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY. - A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes from Lebanon, Ky., as follows:-I have been asked about the Union spirit in Kentucky. Of course we are divided, and party lines are drawn with great sharpness, and here let me say, once for all, that there is not a more genuine, uncompromising spirit of Unionism anywhere than here. It has been made pure and strong by trial. It has had to suffer as you, in a more northern latitude, know nothing of by experience. It has passed under a baptism of fire. It has been compelled—yet stands firm as ever—to suffer the loss of all things. If it were really necessary-essential, as I had occasion to say in my last—it would give up its slaves if that would restore the government of our fathers as it was. The patriotism of the South, so far as it goes, is a patriotism all on fire, and yet, at the same time, more a patriotism of principle than of passion.

PRAYING FOR JEFF. DAVIS .- Some days since Rev. Dr. White, rector of an Episcopal church in Memphis, called on the Provost Marshal to inquire whether it would be considered treasonable to pray in public for the President of the Rebel Confederacy. "I guess not very," coolly replied that officer; "you have been praying for him for two years, and have not done us much harm; and I don't know but that you might as well keep at it."

YouTHFUL BENEVOLENCE. - The little ones at Cozzens's Hotel, West Point, a few days since, improvised a fair, the excellent results of which are recorded in the following letter:

"Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer Sanitary Commission, New York:

"DEAR SIR-The inclosed check for \$65 the proceeds of a 'Children's Fair,' extemporised a few evenings since by a bevy of gentle but terribly noisy children of both sexes, who are now exercising their dren of both sexes, who are now exercising their voices and exhibiting their graces at Cozzen's West Point Hotel. They projected, arranged and carried out their benevolent purpose with most commendable zeal, and, barring their noisy hilarity, their example might be worthly emulated by their elders. The Lilliputian treasurer of fhese embryo 'Howards' and 'Nightingales,' little Henry H. R.—, has requested me to transmit these funds to you for the benefit of the sick and wounded volunteers.

"Very respectfully yours, &c., J. R. C.

COTTON FROM THE SOUTH-WEST .- The receipts of cotton at New York overland from the Southwest, reach from about 600 to 1,000 bales per day, and altogether from one to two hundred thousand bales have been received. Some of it bears the marks of fire, having been rescued from the torch of the rebel cotton burners,

Army of the West.

THE following dispatches, relative to recent movements of our army and navy on the Mississippi have been received at Washington:

HELENA, ARK., Aug. 24, via Cairo 26. Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: ++ Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milliten's Bend, that the rebel transport boat "Fair Play" was captured with a cargo of arms and ammunition.

A rebel force was pursued by the troops to Mon-ree, La., where there is a railroad and telegraph. The depot was burned and the telegraph destroyed, catting off the communication connecting Vicksburg with Little Rock and Providence, La. Thirty-five with Little Rock and Providence, La. Thirty-five prisoners were taken and a large number of negroes, who were, with the rebel force, brought away. Eleven hagsheads of sugar, three baggage wagons, and six trucks, were destroyed by our troops, not having means of transportation to bring them to the river. A portion of the force, with the rams, entered the Yazoo River, where a battery of 42-pounders and

the Yazoo River, where a battery of 42-pounders and twe field pieces were taken. The enemy fied without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field pieces brought away.

The expedition ascended the Yazoo, above San Florence, and then returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores and scattering the guerrille bands with great success.

This is the substance of Col. Wood's report.

Muck-oredit is due to Acting Flag Officer Phelps, who commanded the naval force; to Col. Ellet, who commanded the ram fleet; and Col. Wood, of the 76th Ohio, who commanded a brigade of the 4th division Ohio, who commanded a brigade of the 4th division of this army.

F. C. Curtis.

CAIRO, Aug. 26-9:30 P. M. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:-To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:— The combined naval and military expedition, planned between Gen. Curtis and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to that place, having accomplished its work with great success.

The rebel transport Fair Play has been captured, containing 1,200 new Enfield rifles, 4,000 new muskets, with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guins, mounted howitzers, and some small arms.

Col. Wood landed and captured the encampment of the slot of the state of the

of the 31st Louisiana regiment, with all their arms, the saemy flying before him. He captured another camp, with tents, baggage, and provisions, burning the depot and eight cars, and destroying the tele-

graph.

The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo and captured a battery consisting of a 42-pounder gan, and a 24-pounder and a 12-pounder field piece, with 7,000 pounds of powder, and 1,000 shot and shell and grape. Col. Wood dispersed the rebels in several places. Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. Davis, Com.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 30th ult., learns that on Thursday last General Rosecrans, with an army of 30,000 men, proceeded south-west toward Juntown, where about 15,000 rebels are lying, under General Armstrong. General Price is at Tupello. on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force of 25,000 men. It is probable that in being threatened, route. General Price and Armstrong will combine their forces and give Gen. Rosecrans battle. The with. The Situation in Virginia-Terrible Fighting. drawal of the forces under Gen. Rosecrans does not leave Corinth exposed, as enough men remain for all emergencies. We shall likely have stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in a few days.

Maj. Lippard, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, with 130 men, was attacked by 350 guerrillas under Hicks, 36 miles beyond Bloomfield, Mo. The guerrillas were totally routed: 20 of them were killed, 60 wounded, and a number taken prisoners. Sixty horses, seventy stand of arms, and all their camp equipage, were captured. The survivors scattered in all directions, and will not again re-organize. The affair was a complete success for Maj. Lippard, and little more trouble need be apprehended from Hicks' band. Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted, guerrillas are speedily hunted out and vigorously dealt with.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Aug. 27. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: — Major Champion Vaughn, of Gen. Blunt's staff, has arrived at these headquarters with dispatches. Gen. Blunt marched with 1,500 men from Fort Scott, Aug. 17th, and followed the rebels as far north as Lone Jack. The enemy declined an engagement, and commenced to retreat. They were hotly pursued by Gen. Blunt, and driven in confusion across the Casge with the loss of transportation trains, equipments, besides numerous arms, &c.

It is considered that the expedition saved the Miscouri towns and the western border from deviate.

souri towns and the western border from devasta-tion, besides striking terror into the hearts of the enemy as far as the Arkansas line. General Blunt's column returned to Fort Scott on the 22d, having marched 300 miles in six days.

Col. Cloud was left to continue the pursuit, and it,

is not improbable that the main force of the rebels will be forced to surrender. J. M. Graham,
Asst. Adjutant General.

On Friday afternoon, the rebels in and around Richmond, Ky., drove in our cavalry. Gen. Morriafter throwing a few shells the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. General Morrison bivouacked for the night, and the next forenoon advanced with two regiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy an artillery fight began with heavy loss on flank, when a sharp fight occurred among the skirmishers.

The 67th Indiana arrived through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers; but the rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our columns. Gen. Morrison ordered a retreat-fell back three miles and re-formed in line of battle on left flank. The firing by the artillery was resumed and kept ap by both sides very briskly. After fighting about two hours the enemy advanced on our right flank under cover of the woods, and after severe fighting succeeded in turning it. The retreat ground. Here General Nelson came up and succeeded in rallying the men and forming another line of battle. The artillerymen were nearly exhausted, and some of the guns were left without a man to fire them, all having been killed or wounded. General Nelson was wounded about three P. M., when the men fell back, retreating to Lexington.

The enemy's forces numbered 15,000 or 20,000. The Federal forces engaged were the 95th Ohio, 12th, 16th, 66th, 69th, and 71st Indiana, and Munday's and Metcalf's cavalry.

The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The numbers are vet unknown.

Gov. Robinson, of Ky., has issued a proclamation, saving the State has been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, her integrity imperilled. He must be met and driven from the border, and it is in your power to do it. The Governor calls on every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally for the defense of his State, and to rise up as one man and strike a blow for the defense of his native land, his property, and his home. The telegraph this (Tuesday) morning brings us

some interesting intelligence from the West. We The fight at Bolivar on Saturday lasted all the afternoon, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. They encamped within a few miles of the town, and on Tuesday afternoon broke up into small squads, forded the Hatchee River, and attacked Medon sta-

were finally repulsed, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded. Our loss was only four. Telegraph and railroad communication between Belivar and Jackson is interrupted, but will soon be resumed.

tion, where they met a determined resistance, and

A report reached Cairo on the 1st inst., that Buell had a fight with the rebels at Chattanooga Wednesday and Thursday last. The first day no advantage was gained by either side. On the second day the enemy were repulsed. Buell is reported to have captured 7,000 prisoners. This news is said to have been telegraphed to Tuscumbia, and was brought from there to Jackson, Tennessee. General Ross was the special messenger.

A meeting which was called on the 29th ult., 12 niles south-east of Memphis, to organize a guerrilla band, was surrounded and captured by a company of Federal cavalry, and 18 prisoners taken.

A detachment of Federals occupied Hernando Thursday, capturing a train of cars from Grenada. A rebel force is said to be at Coldwater, four miles distant. Villipique, with 9,000 men, is reported to be moving through Grand Junction.

Prominent secessionists say that Bragg's army has gone to Westover, Virginia, and will soon appear on the Kanawha River, and then march to the Ohio River.

Dispatches received at Cairo state that the rebel Morgan is marching on Fort Donelson for the purpose of attacking it. The number of his force is not ascertained.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander in Chief, Washington: — General. — The following dispatch is received from Bolivar, Tenn:

Col. Hogg, of the 29th Ohio infantry, and some cavalry, were attacked by about 2,000 rebels yesterday.

Our troops behaved exceedingly well, driving the enemy, whose loss is over 100. Our loss is 25 killed and wounded—Col. Hogg being one of the number. U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Lexington, Ky., was evacuated on the 1st, our troops falling back to a more eligible position at Covington. The stores were removed. The Lexington operator closed his office at 7 P. M., saying that Kirby Smith had appeared in the suburbs of the town and demanded the surrender of the city, which demand was complied with on the part of the citizens.

There is a good deal of excitement in Louisville, but preparations are making for defense. General Lew. Wallace has assumed command of the troops here. Regiments are arriving and on the

THE telegraph has conveyed innumerable rumors of desperate fighting in Virginia during the past week, and though the dispatches received are confused, and oftentimes conflicting, we lay before our readers such intelligence as has come to hand:

The Alexandria correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states that on Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in, and two companies of the 105th Pennsylvania infantry, one company of the Pennsylvania cavalry, and some artillery, stationed there, were surprised and attacked by Gen. Ewell's entire division, numbering from 7,000 to 10,000 infantry and cavalry, with artillery. After a short skirmish, the handful

upon them nine of our own guns, and kept up a brisk fire till the Union troops were taken prisoners—a few escaping across Bull Run. At Union Mills two regiments of Gen. Cock's division, 11th and 12th Ohio, under Col. Scammon, were stationed, and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of rebels. A conflict ensued in the early morning, between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for three hours, when the Union troops, being greatly outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run bridge. A vigorous attempt was made by Col. Scammon to hold the bridge. At 11 o'clock two rebel regiments forded the Run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them, and drove them across the river with heavy loss. In this skirmish Capt. D. W. Pauley was wounded slightly. The regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 35 to 40 men.

At 12 o'cleck Col. Scammon was obliged to retire. moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run, and son, with the 69th and 71st Indiana, moved up, and on Wednesday the advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burke's Station. On taking possession of Manassas Junction, the rebels captured seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c., and ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed.

Of the 84 men of the 105th Pennsylvania on the ground, nearly all were killed, wounded or taken both sides. The enemy tried to turn our right prisoners, only three being known to have escaped. Our loss has been immense in government stores. and large in killed, wounded and missing.

The Washington Star of Friday contains the following intelligence:

We have information that satisfies us that the rebel force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of Gen. Pope and at Bristow and Manassas on Tuesday night last, was the army high hills, with artillery in position on the right and corps of Jackson, and Stewart's independent cavalry corps. They consisted of infantry and artillery, and marched, about 30,000 strong, from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around by White Plains to Manassas, about forty miles, in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets, immediately took place to the original camping or even knapsacks, thus having their baggage of every description to be transported by wagons, with the other army corps of Lee following in behind them. Instead of fighting merely a portion of Stewart's cavalry at Manassas on Wednesday, Taylor's brigade was actually confronted by a greater portion of Jackson's corps, Major-Generals Jackson, Ewell, Talliaferro, A. T. Hill, and Stewart, and the General-in-Chief, Robert Lee, or his son, Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, being present at Manassas during the engagement.

On Thursday, at 10 P. M., Jackson's advance occupied Fairfax Court House in full force of cavalry, and had collected there their own wounded of the action of the day before with Taylor, if not their wounded of the engagement of the same day with Hooker, and also the provisions they took from Taylor. In the afternoon about 800 of this cavalry force, under Stewart in person, moved down from Fairfax Court House to Vienna.

Maj.-Gen. Pope, by half-past nine of Thursday morning, had concentrated his very large army so as to sadly interfere with the calculations upon which the rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement. He had gotten tween Jackson's rear and Longstreet's probably, behad also all the rest of his army up within supporting distance. Thus it continued through the balance of the afternoon.

The following official dispatch was received Saturday P. M.:

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE, Grovetown, near Gainesville, August 30, 1862.

Grovetown, near Gainesville, August 30, 1862. \}
To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:—We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continued fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue further, but I shall do so in the course of the evening, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.
We have lost not less than 8,000 killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the

wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy have lost two to our one. The enemy stood strictly on the defensive, and the assault was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthu-

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able to form an idea of their extent. John Pope, heir extent. John Pope, Major-General Commanding.

Information has reached Washington from private sources, that Gen. Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Gen. Fitz John Porter had prebably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant. The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington. The railroad was regularly run this morning from Warrenton to Bristow; so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the road is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement in Washington. Orders were issued by the heads of the differentbureaus, calling upon the employes to repair to the pattle field, for the purpose of attending to our wounded. The order required each man to provide himself with two days rations. A prompt response was made to the call, and not only the persons employed by the Government, but many others, left the city for the purpose stated.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of the most appalling and sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Urion men in the skill and strength of our army, that abiding faith is everywhere discernible in our ulimate success.

The Washington Star of Saturday night, speaking of the battle on Friday, says:

The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from 50,000 to 60,000 strong—that is, against the army corps of Jackson—and we presume a portion of the rest of Lee's army, that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church—or, in other words, but a few miles north-west of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up to the enemy's rear at about 10 o'clock A. M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak. He found Stonewall Jackson was by going north from Gainesville to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock P. M., says that up to that hour the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle. Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themseves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly in favor. of the Union army, which pushed the rebels on both sides. An impression prevails that the reserve of Lee's army, supposed to be from 30,000 to 40,000 strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under Fitz John Porter was so posted that it could instantly move on Lee with equal ease, whether attacking McDowell, Sigel or Heintzelman.

The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite to Bull Run, and supplies are now being transported over it. By midnight, we have every reason to believe the Bull Run bridge will be passable, when trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly. The rebels realized that the prisoners, in their present strait, were an elephant in their hands, and wisely got rid of them. These 700 prisoners cover all the stragglers they had taken, as well as the 500 of Taylor's brigade.

A telegram dated "Washington, Sunday, 10:55

A. M., savs:

The enemy was heavily re-enforced yesterday, and attacked Gen. Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centreville, with his whole army, in good order. He has now been joined at Centerville by Franklin and Sumner, who were on the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected to promptly renew the contest, and repeat the successes of Friday.

The telegraph this (Tuesday) A. M., places matters in Virginia in a much better light. Five hundred rebel prisoners at Fairfax Station, and who are awaiting transportation to Washington, concur in saying, as does information from all other sources, that the whole rebel army was engaged under Gen. Lee's command. Its numbers no one of them set at less than 150,000, and many estimate them at 200,000 or 300,000. The prisoners also say that they were premised an easy and speedy march into Washington. They were certainly to be there within a week.

A very intelligent prisoner, a commissioned officer, states that Stonewall Jackson made an address to his army on Saturday, in which he urged his men to stand firm and fight to the last, for if they were beaten then and there, all hopes of the Southern Confederacy would be lost.

Our army was re-enforced at noon of the 1st inst., by at least 60,000, and the most effective men we have in the field, including the divisions of Generals Franklin, Porter. Richardson, Sadgwick, and Cox of Ohio, a division of veterans from Western Com. Churgis' division of the following Pennsylvania regiments of the new levies - the 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th and 129th. The latter marched from the various camps near Washington this evening, where they have been lately located, and where they can be safely spared.

Eight hundred prisoners were sent forward from Bull Run on the 1st inst., to Alexandria. This makes 1,500 that have been forwarded to Washington. The total number of prisoners captured was very heavy. Persons supposed to be well informed say that we have taken at least 17,000 from the enemy in all the engagements, but many of these were paroled on the spot and sent back.

It was feared that Gen. Bank's forces were cut off, but they were heard from on the 1st, and were in a favorable position for joining Gen. Pope's army.

The Washington Star, of the 1st inst., reports that the rebels lost Gen. Ewell killed, Stonewall Jackson badly wounded, and a large proportion of Generals and other field officers killed. Gen. Sigel was wounded in the hand.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that re-enforce-

ments have been ordered to Jamestown Island. City Point has been entirely demolished by the Federal gunboats. For some time past the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James river. Com. Wilkes sent the rebels word that if it was not discontinued he would destroy their rendezvous at City Point. Eight cannon and 200 riflemen opened fire on the Federal flotilla, which at the time were opposite the place. Our flotilla opened fire upon them, and destroyed every house in the place and dispersed the rebel force.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Hilton Head on the 22d ult., says:

We had yesterday an emphatic token of rebel enterprise in a dash made just before daylight against our pickets on Pinckney Island, thirty-two of whom were taken prisoners, three killed, and three wounded—two of the last so badly that little chance exists of their recovery. The men all belonged to Co. H., of the 3d New Hampshire regiment, and there can be no question that the mishap resulted from sheer carelessness and a culpable disregard of the simplest precautions against being surprised. Pinckney Island forms the boundary of our lines in the direction of Bluffton and Savannah, and is divided from the main land by a narrow creek, across which the enemy's pickets have been in view for weeks. Notwithstanding this, our men have allowed themselves to relax in vigilance; and, as a general rule, on all our picket stations, they have conducted themselves more like sportsmen in the wilds of Maine and Northern New York, who camp out for the summer to fish and hunt, and enjoy life in the woods and by the streams, than soldiers in proximity to the enemy. The lesson of yesterday morning cannot fail to be of advantage to them. They will recognize the necessity of being watchful and prepared for annoying raids, as well as for irruptions in force.

We do not know how many of the rebels came over upon Pinckney Island, but probably there were not less than one hundred, as six boats were used in their transportation.

Sixteen of our men, in the confusion immediately following the surprise, managed to escape, and reached the picket station at Seabrook, on Hilton Head Island, about three-quarters of a mile distant. A force was promptly ordered over to Pinckney Island, with the hope of cutting off the enemy's fighting McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right, in | retreat; but the means of transportation being insufof men at the Junction fled. The rebels turned the direction of Haymarket, the position they took ficient, the enemy got away with the prisoners.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toledo Nurseries—George Baker.
Trees at Low Prices—H Southwick & Son.
Delaware Grape Vines—Parsons & Co.
The Prize Hay-Rake.
Trees for Sale—Jayne & Platman.
Peach and Apple Trees—P Bowen & Co.
Agents Wanted—Shaw & Clark.
Peach, Apple and Pear Trees—E M Potter.

for the war.

The News Condenser.

- The new Ironsides went to sea Saturday week. - The New Orleans National Advocate says Sam Houston

s not dead. - Every employe of the Orleans American has volunteered

- The rush of office-seekers at Washington is said to be as overwhelming as ever.

- The Israelites of Chicago have subscribed over \$1,100,000

o induce volunteering. - It has been at last determined to razee and cover with

iron the war steamer Niagara. - The Chicago Board of Trade subscriptions now reach the

splendid aggregate of \$48,588.

- New York has sent on 4,000 recruits for old regiments in he field during the last fortnight. - R. C. Wilson, Esq., editor of the Buckeye State, at New

Lisbon, Ohio, died on the 16th inst. - The Oregonian estimates emigration this year to Oregon

and Washington Territory at 30,000. - Commander William D. Porter, the destroyer of the Ap-

ansas, has been made a Commodore. - There are in Philadelphia eleven military hospitals, con-

aining at the present time 4,115 inmates. - A secret society of men banded together to resist the draft is said to be in existence in New York

- The New York city taxes this year will be at the rate of

\$1.72 per \$100, being lower than it was last, - It is understood that the rebels sell into slavery every

egro accompanying our army, taken prisoner

- There are rumors of an early marriage of the Prince of Wales either to a Danish or a Prussian princess.

- The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, who died in Italy recently, took place last week in New York.

- The shipping of Gloucester numbers 41,251 tuns. It tands one of the first among New England ports.

- The Boston Journal office has furnished twenty-one practical printers for the war, and eight other persons. - Salmon are very plenty this season. At Picton, Neva

Scotia, they sold last week at five cents per pound. - A son of the celebrated wit, Douglas Jerrold, has enlisted

s a private in a regiment now forming in Buffalo. - Extensive orders for iron-clad vessels are now in course of execution in England for the Russian government.

- Hon. G. A. Grow has been unanimously re-nominated as candidate for Congress from the 12th District of Penn.

- Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia, has ordered an enollment of the militia of Norfolk, preparatory to a draft.

- The gunboat Chillicothe is detained at Louisville. On account of low water, she can not get through the locks.

- Chicago seems to be the banner city. Eight hundred three-years men were enrolled there in one day last week.

- Gen. Mercier has issued an order for the impressment of one-fifth of all the slaves in Georgia, for aiding the rebels.

- Mr. Henry Shultzbaugh, an old citizen of Marietta, Pa., has nine sons, eight of whom are now enlisted in the army. - The small pox and cholers rage in China, and carry off

aridly the "barbarians" from England and the United States. - Two Spaniards, who murdered the crew of the American bark Reindeer, have been arrested and imprisoned at Malaga.

- The tax paid to the British Government by the British and Irish fire insurance companies, last year, was £1,611,000. — Three ship loads of infantry arms have been recently captured from the rebels. They came just in time for our new

- Travelers at the White Mountains sleep in the billiard ooms, ten-pin alleys, and even coaches, so great is the rush

- President Finney, of Oberlin College, who has been a long time ill, is slowly recovering, and is able to speak a little in public.

--- Correspondents represent that the ladies of St. Augustine re furiously secesh, though fed on rations distributed by Uncle Sam.

- There is no doubt, says the Philadelphia Press, of our rmy officers having full information of the force and strength of the rebels.

- The manufacture of ice has been begun at Bombay. It s said to be furnished much cheaper than the American imported article - The deliveries of cotton at New York, mostly from the

South, in three weeks have amounted to nearly 20,000 balesgood beginning. -- Hon. William Sturgis has given \$1,000 to the Barnstable (Mass.) Agricultural Society, in aid of the completion of their

- The rebels admit a heavy loss at Cedar Run, but claim that ours was larger. Of their 2d brigade, every field officer was killed or wounded.

- The receipts of the American Board for July were \$24,-349.78; and from the 1st of September, 1861, to the 1st of August, 1862, \$256,788.02. - At a public meeting in Liverpool, for the relief of the

distressed in the manufacturing districts, upwards of £15,000 were subscribed on the spot. - The Peter Funk auctioneers have been cleared out of Broadway, New York, by the exertions of the police; and it is

- The British naval forces on the North American and West India stations now number 33 vessels, carrying 821 guns, and manned by 10,052 sailors.

hoped their departure is final.

- After eight months labor, an establishment down South has succeeded in producing a locomotive engine. The rebel papers brag lustily over the feat - The Constitution of the United States was adopted on the

17th of September, 1787—seventy five years ago. It is a day which deserves commemoration. - In the town of St. Armada, N. Y., (formerly North Elba,)

where John Brown lived and was buried, of the eighty voters in the town seventy have enlisted. - The Germans have recently had a grand National Rifle celebration at Frankfort on the Maine. A delegation of Ger-

mans from America were present. - Gen. J. B. Plummer, formerly of the 11th Missouri Volinteers, died recently, at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, near Corinth, of congestion of the brain.

- The Pensacola (Fla.) Observer is now issued by New York printers, detailed for that purpose from regiments stationed at that post, by Gen. Arnold.

- The New York Times understands that Gen. Corcoran has already received the offer of twenty regiments. There is talk of making him a Major-General.

- In a speech at Sheffield, Lord Falmerston reiterated his rigid neutrality doctrine with regard to America, and intimated that it would be persisted in.

- Sewing rooms have been opened in different parts of England, to give employment to young women whom the otton famine has thrown out of work. - John Ross, Cherokee Chief, with fifty attendants, is in

Washington, to confer with the President and obtain troops to drive the rebels from the Cherokee country. - The colored people of Salem. Mass., are to hold a meeting to take into consideration the subject of the President's

address concerning emigration to Central America. - The Lowell News says that the employes of the Lowell Manufacturing Company are raising funds to be distributed among those who may enlist from that corporation.

- During the Revolution there were fought thirty-six battles: during the war of 1812, eighteen; during the Mexican. war, twelve; and in the present war, thus far, forty-seven.

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 wholesyear, with free copies to agents, &c., for the term.

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 Ruran 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 volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 - price, \$2 each.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL - copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep n redit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLANIS the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in one twee, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscription can commence with the volume or any number; but the forme 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 form clubs.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Our Market is steady and quiet. Prices are unchanged, with the exception of two or three trivial matters, and but little is Rochester Wholesple Prices

Rochester wn	olesale Prices.
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10c
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@0.00	Candles, extra 11@11c
Meal, Indian $1.06(a)1.12$	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 97c@1.20	Apples, bushel 25@30q
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried 10 1b 4@4%c
Corn, old 50@55c.	Peaches, do 12@14c
Corn, new	Cherries, do 127014c
Rye, 60 lbs 40 bush 55@60c. Oats, by weight 40@42c.	Plums, do 8@10c
	Potatoes 35@45c
	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 00@00c. Beans 1.50@2.00	Slaughter 4½@5c
	Calf 7/0/8c Sheep Pelts \$0.26/01.00
Meats.	Lamb Pelts 25c(a)1.00
Pork, mess \$10.00@10.50 Pork, clear 12.00@12.50	Lamb Pelts 25c@1.00
Pork, clear 12.00(012.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25
Beef, cwt	Timothy 2.00@2.25
Mutton, carcass 4.05c.	Sundries.
Mutton, carcass 4@5c. Hams, smoked 8@9c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
Geese 40@50c.	Coal. Shamokin 5.50@5.50
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal Char 7(08c
Dairy, &c.	Salt. bbl\$1.50(a)1.55
Rutter roll 100/1140	Straw tun 5.00@6.00
Butter, firkin. 9(a)11c	Hay, tun
Cheese 6@7c.	Wool, \$1 fb
Butter, firkin 9@11c Cheese 6@7c. Lard, tried 8@8 c.	Whitenen, nair bbi. 3.26(a)3.50
Tallow, rough 000 C.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25
Tallow, tried 8@8 c.	Trout, half bbl 8.25@3.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1—FLOUR—Market containes a shade firmer with a fair business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$4,906,50 for superfine State; \$5,206,50 for extra. State; \$4,906,50 for superfine State; \$5,206,50 for extra. State; \$4,906,50 for superfine State; \$5,206,50 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,706,62,50 for trade brands do,—the market closing firm. Canadian flour market continues a shade higher, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,250,535 for common, and \$5,406,625 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,7604,40 for inferior to choice. Corn meal in moderate demand and unchanget; sales at \$3,80 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat fully le higher, with an active export demand Sales Chicago spring at \$1,1360,122; heated do \$1,11; Milwaukee club at \$1,1560,124; amber lowa at \$1,246,1294; red winter Illinois at \$1,31; red Western at \$1,230,125; heated do \$1,11; Milwaukee club at \$1,1560,124; white Kentucky at \$1,500,153 Rye is fair; sales at 790,806 for very prime Western, and \$2,264 for State. Barley market is dull and nominal at 70c. Barley malt continues nominal at 50c. Corn market rules a shade firmer, and with a good demand for export and home consumption; sales at 61,660 for or ion mixed Western; 88,660 for Eastern, 201,750 for prime mess, and \$9,750,100 for prime. Total stock, new and old, September ist, 167,737 bbls, same date last month, 183,684 bbls, same date last year \$1,560,156 for mess; \$11,2560,150 for prime mess, and \$9,750,100 for prime 7 total stock, new and old, September ist, 157,737 bbls, same date last month, 183,684 bbls, same date last year \$1,661 bbls; in addition to the above there are 4.311 barrels pork in the yard for the United States Government use. Beet market is dull and quiet; sales at \$5,500,70 for country prime; \$8,600 for prime mess, and \$9,750,100 for prime mess, and \$9,750,100 for prime for the United States Government. Prime mass heef is dull and antet; sales at \$5,500,70 for country prime; \$2,600 for for prime

94c. for common to choice.

ASHES—Quiet and steady; sales at \$6,814(@6.87)4 for Pots, and \$7,124(@7.25 for Pearls.

HOYS—Are steady with a modearate demand; sales 200 bales 1860's 100's.

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ALBANY, SEPT. I.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened uiet at the closing prices of Saturday, and during the morng only a moderate business has been done in flour at un-

nged rates.		
Common to good State, .		55,10@5,26
Fancy and Extra State.		5,40(@5,50
Common to good Wester	m	5.00@5.60
Extra Michigan, Wiscon	sin. Indiana. &c	$5.75(\omega 6.50)$
Extra Michigan, Wiscon Extra Ohio.		6.00(4)6.75
Common Canadian,		5.00(a)5.25
Extra Canadian		5.50(a)6.25
Fancy Genesee		5.75@6.00
Extra Genesee and city	brands	6.50(0)6.76
lann Maal in in active rea	manhah full	1

Extra venesse and city oradus.

Corn Meal is in active request at full prices. Sales at \$1,06@.

1,19 \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 2 100 fbs.

Grann—Wheat in limited request, with sales red winter State at \$1,26. Corn in fair request at seally rates; sales Western mixed introduct at 85c for unsound and 35%@66 for good parcels.

Eve and Barley quiet. Oats in active request at very full prices.

Sales at \$9,000 for Western, and 00c for State.

Rve and Barley quiet. Oats in active request at very full prices. Sales at 59,690c for Western, and 60c for State.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 2.—FLOVE—The railroad commenced receiving four from city shippers yesterday, and although a rainy day, it had a very visible offect upon trade. Sales yesterday at \$5,50 for couble extra Ohio and Indians, \$4,700,4,75 for extra Wisconsin, \$6,000,525 for extra Canadian; \$4,700,500 for extra Wisconsin and Brinois; \$5,25 for choice extra Ohio; 60sing with an improved demand, mostly for filling interior orders. Grain—The winst market yesterday, owing to a rainy day and the exciting war news, was very quiet, with only moderate business doing; sales red winter at \$1,142,01,5, closing firm. The corn affects of the corn in fair request; unsound is moderate distilling demand. Oat market firm; stock light; nominal at \$65 for No. I Chicago. Barley market inactive; no demand; stock light. Rye quiet and nominal at 68,056 for Chicago; demand limited; buyers offer \$6,058; no sales reported.

Provisions—The market quiet for most kinds excepting hams and lard, for which there is a fair demand at improved prices. Pork—heavy mess. \$10,50,01; light mess \$10,010,05. Hams—Sugar oured, sacked, firm at \$c; plain hams \$6. Prime Lard firm at \$6.000 for the content of the con

Butter, Fresh P ib Eggs, A dozen Chickens, A pair	16(4)16
Eggs. & dozen	10@1234
Chickens, & pair	30(a)35
Imcke #2 neir	4H(0)4D
Turkeys, each	80@81
Turkeys, each Potatoes, & bushel	41Xa.45
Hav 3Q tun Si	6.6KKa20.00
Straw 20 tun	1.00(a)20.00
Apples, & barrel	1.00(a)2.00
The state of the s	Clobe

THE CATTLE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, August 26—The current prices for the week a the markets are as follows:
Pirst quality, ### \$2.508.75 Ordinary quality, ### 7,5008.25 Common quality, ### 7,0007.50 Inferior quality, ### 6,50037.60
Common quality, 7,00(@7.50 Inferior quality, 6,50(@7,00 COWS AND GALVES.
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality 40.00@45.00
Common quality, 30,00@35,00 Inferior quality, 25,00@23,00 First quality, VEAL CALVES. \$15.5%@6
First quality, \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\

 Prime quality,
 SHEEP AND LAMES.
 Phead
 \$4.50@5.00

 Ordinary,
 3.75@4.60
 \$3.75@4.60
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ALBANY, SEFT. 1.—BEEVES—The rise noticed last week and the week before has had the effect of drawing out a large supply of stock from the western part of our own State, chiefly of a description totally unit for market—young, thin, green skippers, that, if properly fed a couple of years longer, might make fair marketable beef. The supply of first quality and extra, beeves is unexpectedly light, and last week's prices on these grades are well maintained. In some instances better sales were made, but for those of inferior quality prices are lower. Although the total on sale is greater than last week, the actual quantity is much less, so marked is the depreciation in the average quality of the offerings.

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

MIG CAL.			Cor. week
	This week.	Last week.	last vear.
Cattle	3,565	8,955	3.136
Sheep	3,480	6,745	4,561
Hogs	206	200	42
PRICES-The market c	losed active at	the followin	g quotations:
* *		s week.	Last week.
Premium,	\$4,	75@0,00	4,75@0,00
Extra.	4.4	10(a)4.60	4,40(a)4,60
First quality,	3,9	0@4,20	8,90@4,20
First quality, Second quality,		5@3,65	8,35(6)3,70
Third quality		10(2)2,85	2,50(@3.00

BRIGHTON, AUGIST 28—At market, 850 Beef Cattle, 200 stores, 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, 450 Swine.

BREF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,762,0.00; first quality, \$6,50@,00; second do, \$6,00@,00; third do, \$4,50@,5,00.

WORKING OXNN—None.

MILOE COWS—\$49(0.50); common, \$19@20.

VEAL CALVIES—\$3,00.04,00.

STORES—Yearling, \$7,50@9; Two years old, \$15@16; Three years old, \$10.00.

STOREN - Yearing, \$1,0009, \$100 - 74,074c.

Hides - 64,007c & h. Tallow - 74,074c.

FRITS-80,57(0),00, each. Calf Skins - 809c & h.

SHEFF AND LAMES - \$2,000,250; extra, \$3,000,50.

SWINS-Stores, wholesale, 44,00; retail, \$06 c. Fat Hogs, andressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 5cts; retail,

6½@6½c.

CAMBRIDGE, August 27.—At market, 1202 Cattle, about 900
Beeves, and 302 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and
one, two and three years old.

Market Breff—Extra (including nothing but the best large
fat stall-fed Oxen) \$5,2266,50; first quality, \$6,0020,00; second.
do, \$5,226,52; third do, \$3,760,00; ordinary, \$-@WOMELING OXEN, \$2 pair—\$76(3)30.

COWS AND CALVES — 721, \$750,242.

STORES — Yearlings, \$7(2,50); Two years old, \$14(3)15; Three
years old, \$18(3)20.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—5100 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,00(2)2,\$7 each; extra, \$3,00(2)3,25.

HIDES — 6½(2)7c \$2 ib. Tallow — 71½(2)7½0.

PRITS = 57(0)\$1 Calf Skings—80-00 70 is.

VEAL OLIVER, AUGUST 27.—BEEF.—First-class salls \$4(2)4.50.

TORONTO, August 27.—BERF — First-class sells \$4@4,50; econd-class at \$3,00@3,50; third class or inferior class brought

second-class at \$3,00@3,50; third class or interior class brough \$2 to 2,75 per cwt.

Sheep plenty; sales at \$3,03,50 each.

LAMSS bring at \$1.74@2,25 each.

CALVES plenty—sell at \$3,00@4,00 each. There has been a good supply and the prices are tending downwards

PRITS and LAMS SKINS sell at 60c each. Country Skins at 20.050c each. Hides sell at \$5.05,50. Calfskins sell at 8c 🛱 lb.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Saxony Fleece # Ib	
American full-blood Merino	60, 262
American half and three-fourths Merino.	60@62
American Native and quarter Merino	58. a. 60
Extra pulled	50/058
Superfine pulled	56@58
No 1 mulled	48 0 50
Lamb's pulled California fine, unwashed	50(a.55
California fine unwashed	44(0)46
California common do	
Peruvian washed	30 @32
Peruvian washed	32@34
Chilian Metiza unwashed	32@34
Valparaiso unwashed South American Merino unwashed	17@18
South American Merino unwashed	26(0)28
South American Mestiza unwashed	20/225
South American common washed	22@25
South American Entre Rios do	25@27
South American unwashed South American Cordova washed	17@19
South American Cordova washed	37(&40
Cane Good Hope unwashed	30(<i>a</i> :35
East India washed African unwashed	35(a)45
African unwashed	25@27
African washed	40:@45
Mexican unwashed	25@30
Texas	00(000
Texas. Smyrna unwashed	25@28
Smyrna washed	30xa35
Syrian unwashed	
	N. Y. Spectator.

	,,,
BOSTON, AUGUST 28-The fo	ollowing are the rates for the
Saxony and Mer., fine,55@60 Full blood,	Texas,
Common,	Syrian, 15@30 Cape, 25@55
Do. superfine,	Buenos Ayres,
Western mixed,	Canada42@47

ALBANY, August 28.—The demand is active for the lower and medium grades at a further advance. The sales of the week foot up 48,500 hs, including 40,000 hs medium fleece at 60c, and 8,500 lambs at about 55c.—Journal.

CINCINNATI, Aug 27.—The market is firm at 45@55c, and not much offering.—Gazette LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 27.—Wool in good demand, with sales washed at 43@44c.—Journal.

TORONTO, AUGUST 27.—Wool holds firm at 35@38c % lb.-Globe

Married

IN Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 30th ult., by Rev. COURTNEY SMITH, A. JAMES BINGHAM, 13th Regiment N. Y. Yolunters, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss MINNIE L. COLE, of Grand Rapids.

New Advertisements.

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

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER full 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

40,000 PEACH, APPLE, and PEAR miles out Buffalo road.

PEACH, APPLE, and PEAR E. M. POTTER, Rochester, N. Y.

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

20.000 FEACH TREES for sale, \$30,00 P 1000.

Apple Seedlings 2 vears, \$140 P 1000.

Apple Trees, 5 to 6 f.et., \$40 P 1000.

White Grape and Cherry Currante, \$40 P 1000.

660-2t P. BOWEN & CO., East Aurors, Eric Co., N Y.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!! TREES!!!
We offer for sale a Large Stock of well grown APPLE
TREES, from 8 to 5 years old. Also a large stock of Dwarf and
Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Appricots Quinces,
Apple and Plum Seedlings, and the small fruits generally.

JAYNES & PLATMAN.
Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., August 16th, 1862.

660-8teo

THE PRIZE HAY-RAKE. LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 12th, 1862. LOCKPORT, N. Y., August LTED, LCOX.
AT the Trial of Hay-Rakes, on the farm of J. P. Ross, there
were four Rakes entered for the Prize. A committee of You was
appointed by the farmers present. Each raked one acre of hay.
The Committee awarded the prize to Barrox & Toyla
JOHN SHARKE.
REUBEN VAN HORN,
REUBEN WATH,
Awarding Committee.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES At Ten Cents Each. PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, N.Y., Offer these Vines, in excellent health, at the following low rates: 1st quality, \$25 \$2 100 — \$200 \$2 1000. 2d quality, \$15 \$2 100 — \$100 \$2 1000.

Trees at Low Prices.

OUR STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and in quality the VERY BEST. We give prices below, and for particulars invite you to send for our Catalogue. Price per 1000 as follows, and most things at same rate per 100. Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet, fine, \$45; 4 to 5 feet, \$2. Standar Pear, 6 to 8 ft, extra, \$250; 4 to 6 ft. Ne 1, \$200. Dwarf Pear, very extra, \$200; No. 1, \$130.

Standard Cherry, very extra, \$60; Dwarf, \$70. Plum, large stock, and best in State, \$200. Plum, No. 2, \$100. Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25. Hornet Baspberry, fine stock, \$5 % 109.

Apple Seedlings, \$3; Norway Spruce, Arbor Vize, Anger and Orange Quince stools, cheap. H. SOUTHWICK & SON, Dansville, Liv. (o., N. Y.

TOLEDO NURSERIES ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Grape Vines,

Shrubs, Roses, &c., At WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at very low rates.

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch and Black Naples, 2 years old,\$15,60 \$\mathbb{P}\$ 1,000 GOOSEBERRIES.

NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched,.....\$125,00 do SCOTCH PINE, 6 feet; well branched.......\$140.00 de GEO. BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, Successor to Fahnestock & Baker. 660-8t

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

INVENTORS, SAVE YOUR PATENTS -Those Trejested previous to the new Law, must be pro-ecuted be-fore March next, or lost. No charge unless patents are obtained by J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

20.000 DIANA GRAPE VINES
1 and 2 years old, together with the largest and
best grown Nursery Stock of all kinds west of Rochester. Send
for Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues.
E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

Li enterprising man to exhibit my Cider Mill at the State Fairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; also one or more to exhibit at State Fairs in Fennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont Mone but active men wanted, who will send reference. Address

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE CHROVE NURSERV.—DR.
JOHN A. KENNICOTT, The GROVE P. O. COOK Co. LILINOIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery, tock, suited to the Northwest. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid EVERGERS, sure to live—"Small Fruits, of 60 best sorts; near 300 varieties of hardy Shrubs and Flowering Flants, and some that are tender. The Plant, Asparagus Roots, &c., all "honest and good," and at rates based on the price of farm products and labor—nearly all at an average of less than half the prices of 5 years ago! Farking extra, warranted safe. Terms, except to known customers, Cash with the order. Priced Lists and information ferre.

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

WITH THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

1 Vol. 12mo. Price \$1.00.

1 Vol. 12mo. Price \$1.00.

1 All presons who value health and strength should read this work. Its teachings, faithfully followed, will restore and preserve health. preserve neath.

This book is the most complete manual of gymanstic exercises ever published. It contains several hundred different exercises with Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Wands, Rings, Bam Bags, etc., all fully described and illustrated by pictorial representations. It describes The Pangymnasticon, a cheap article of gymnastic apparatus on which all gymnastic exercises may be performed.

be performed.

Let All these exercises may be performed in the home circle. They are all adapted to music. They are suited alties to strong men, to latites, and to children. Their performance furnishes an inechastible source of entertainment. Send ONE DOLLAR to the publishers, and they will send you "THE NIM GYMNASTICS" most-paid. Nend ONE BOLLAR to the parameter,
"THE NEW GYMNASTICS," post-paid.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
659-25 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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

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

PLANTS.—Recent rains have forwarded these Plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put them in market after 20th August, 1862.

Price, \$5 per dozen; or \$3 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.

GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y. August, 15, 1862. August 15, 1862.

DEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. BOSTON, MASS.—Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A. M., Principal. Twelve Professors and Teachers. Number of Family Purils limited to twenty. The next School Year will begin Monday, Sept. 22d. For Catalogues, including Circulars, please address the Principal, 26 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

DECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK-A the undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of Gregory & Goldsmith, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserjmen.

The stock consists of forty thousand Dwarf Pears, 20,000 Standards: 30,000 Cherries; E.000 Apple Trees; and a large variety of Evergreens and Ornsmental Shrubs, on the late farm of James H Gregory, adjoining the Nursery of Ellwanger & Barny. The Property is desirable, and will be sold low. Application should be made at once to PATRICK BARRY, Receiver, or to his Agent, Rochester, Aug. 1, 1862.

JAS. H. GREGORY.

Rochester, Aug. 1, 1862.

A SSIGNEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE—On the premises at Hillsdale, State of Michigan, by Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1862, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. M., will sell over Loud acres of improves LAND, in and adjoining the Village and College grounds, in lots to suit purchases, from one acre upwards.—Also, 93 acres east of the Village, in lots of 40 to 30 acres, one half improved, 8 miles west of the Village, in lots of 40 to 30 acres, also, over 3.000 acres of wild lands I ving in the Southern tier of towns in Hillsdale county, in lots of 40 to 30 acres. Hillsdale Village is a thriving and healthy Village, at a lich piace Hillsdale College is located. A schedule and brief description of these lands may be obtained after the 5th of September next, by addressing, the subscriber, at Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Michigan. TERMS—One-fourth down; balance, long time.

HORACE BLACKMAR, Assignee of ESBON BLACKMAR. August 6th, 1862.

MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent D. L. MILLIKEN, Editor "Monitor," Brandon, Vt.

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 expenses. Gircular sent, by addressing, with stamp,
655-6t ISAAC HALE, JR., & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

CANVASSERS WANTED. Popular History of the Rebellion! Indorsed by the President, Caeiner, Bancroff the Histo-ian, and many eminent citizens. Sold by subscription only, and exclusive territory given. Canvassers are now making \$50 EDWARD F. HOVEY, 13 Spruce St., New York.

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, CHEMPEST and only Machine over invented, that thoroughly, accomplishes this desired end. It cleans from 150 to 200 bushels per day, and a boy can operate it and its available.

LOW PRICE

Brings it within the reach of every Farmer. Ou receipt of SIX DOLLARS, a Machine (with printed instructions for operatins,) will be shipped as directed. Those wishing to engage in the saie of the machine and purchasing by the dozen, will have a fair discount made to them. All orders to be addressed to CHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Re-obsecter, N. Y., 608-13t

TOSIAH CARPENTER PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT. 32 Jay Street, New York,

Sells for Farmers and others every description of Country Produce at the highest market prices. Advances made on consign ments, and Country Produce bought for cash. **EF All Farmers and Shippers should send to him for one of his weekly "Price Currents." It contains the New York; rice of farm produce each week. Sent free to sny address. 657-81

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS: Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,

Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their Widows, Orphan children and heirs at law, promptly collected on reasonable terms, and without charge until the claims are realized, by SAMUEL V. NILES, date of the General Land Office, MILITARY, NAVAL AND GENERAL AGENCY, (established in 1867,) WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

July, 1862. 655-18t

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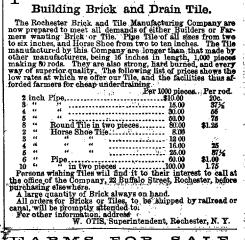
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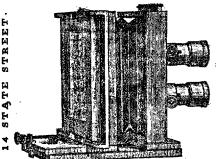
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WE WAR

WHO'S READY?

BY BDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Gon help us! Who's ready? There's danger before! Who's armed and who's mounted? The foe's at the door The smoke of his cannon hangs black o'er the plain, His shouts ring exultant while counting our slain; And northward and northward he presses his line. Who's ready? Oh, forward! for yours and for mine!

No halting-no discord. The moments are Fates-To shame or to glory they open the gates ! There's all we hold dearest to lose or to win-The web of the future to day we must spin, And bid the hours follow with knell or with chime. Who's ready?' Oh, forward! while yet there is time!

Lead armies or councils-be soldier a-field-Alike, so your valor is liberty's shield! Alike, so you strike, when the bugle notes call, For country, for fireside, for freedom to all The blows of the boldest will carry the day-Who's ready? Oh, forward !-there's death in delay!

Earth's noblest are praying, at home and o'er sea, God keep the great nation united and free P Her tyrants watch, eager to leap at our life If once we should falter or faint in the strife. Our trust is unshaken, though legions assail-Who's ready? Oh, forward! and Right shall prevail!

Who's ready? "All ready!" undaunted we cry-"For Country, for Freedom, we'll fight till we die! No traitor, at midnight, shall pierce us in rest— No alien, at noonday, shall stab us abreast. The God of our Fathers is guiding us still-All forward !-we're ready, and conquer we will !"

The Story-Teller.

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

BY MRS. MINNIE WELDON.

"AND so, JAMIE, you are really going, are you?" "Yes; father says I may. Uncle WALTER starts to-morrow, and I am going with him. I hope it will be a clear day; for we are going on the boat, and it will be pleasanter if the sun shines."

"But, JAMIE, you'll fall into the water. You can't sit still so long; and if you do not, the boat will upset."

"Oh! not such a kind of boat as that, BESSIE; it is like a big house, with large rooms, where they keep tables and chairs, the same as on land, and I can run and play as much as I please. Oh! I shall be so happy."

"Now, JAMIE, tell me truly; do you really want to go, and leave father, and mother, and me, to live in such a wicked place, where you can not see us at all?" And tears gathered in the large blue eyes and rolled down the cheeks of the child, as she stood watching her playmate and brother.

A little, old-fashioned trunk, formerly his mother's, stood in the middle of the floor, and around it lay the few articles of clothing belonging to Jame's wardrobe, and most of his playthings; for he was a boy yet, and consequently was blessed with a boy's love of play. These he was carefully packing away, when his sister's trembling voice attracted his attention. Immediately work was forgotten, and putting his arms around her neck, he kissed her cheek, and begged her not to cry. "And, BESSIE, I will write to you every week, too, and you can answer my letters; for our teacher soil you were improving very fast. That will be most as good as having me here all the time, will it not? and besides, I'll come home to see you sometimes." But, spite of JAMIE's cheerfulness, it was a sad little face that looked up to his, and as the packing went on, he could see her turn to the little window to wipe away the tears that would gather in her eyes, against all her efforts to command them. When all was ready, they sat down on the uncarpeted floor, as they had often before done, to beguile the hours away. But this would be the last time in so long, they hardly dared to speak of it; so they talked of the past—the happy past-with its childish sports and its bright memories; and they glanced far away into the future, beholding themselves in the garb of men and women, and living in a beautiful house, which JAMIE said he should build for his little house-

keeper. The bright moonlight streamed in at the little window, and lighted up two happy faces, when Mrs. HORTON came to the door. She stood there a moment, admiring the picture before her. Her mother's heart swelled with pride, but a tear dimmed her eye as she bade them retire; for she thought of

the painful separation the morrow would bring. "Are your clothes all packed, JAMIE?" she asked.

"Yes, mother; all ready."

"Then, my son, to sleep, for the ride will be tire

some." But the gentle warning was not heeded by her who gave it, for long and long after the boy's eyes were closed in sleep, a wakeful eye watched over him, and a mother's prayers were wafted to heaven in his behalf. She had promised to let him go, not because she felt it would benefit him, but to please her husband, who saw in the fragile boy too little muscle for the hard labor of a farm, and so concluded to initiate him into the mysteries of a broker's life, under the protection of a brother. Night had deepened, and the clock told the hour of twelve when she kissed his velvet cheek, and, putting his little testament into his trunk, she sought her own

The next morning dawned at last, but brought with it a cloudy sky. Dark and dismal it looked, as the rain came pouring down, much to the dismay of our travelers, who did not dare to venture out in such a storm. Bessie's delight knew no bounds. She clapped her hands and laughed and danced all in the breath declaring she could have her Jamie one day more. But she could not spend it with him. Nine o'clock came, and she was obliged to go to school; but the thought of the long evening she should pass with him she loved, raised her drooping spirits at being compelled to go, and she started off quite cheerfully. About ten o'clock a ray of sunlight broke through the clouds, and rested on the lesson she was learning. BESSIE noticed it, but thought it was too late for them to start; so she watched the rain drops sparkling on the leafless boughs of the old elm that stood by the schoolhouse, and wondered why they shone so, and if JAMIE would see any dew drops or trees in New York. But a word from the teacher called back her wanderings to the still unlearned lesson, from which she was not excused until the dinner hour. Then smaching her bonnet she flew across the green to her own home, just in sight, to spend every moment of the play-hour with JAMIE.

"Where is he?" she inquired, when she had looked for him in his own room and found him not.

"He has gone."

"Oh! mother!" and the blue eyes filled, "why

did you not send for me? It is too bad! too bad!" and tears chased each other down her cheeks. "And really can not help it. I love her, in spite of it all, he to be gone so long. Oh! why did he go?"

But BESSE did not wait for an answer. She hastened to Jamie's little room, (the place always chosen by the children to exhibit their sorrows.) seated herself by the window, and wept freely. Dinner was forgotten, everything but Jamie gone, and she had not kissed him good bye. Every time she turned her eyes she met something of Jamie's to call forth more tears—something to tell her he was gone. Things she had leved with him she cared not for now. She cared not even for play. Deep in her heart there was a bitter feeling toward her brother, for he had passed right by the old school-house, and he might have stopped a moment, just to see her.

Meanwhile Jamie had reached the boat, and, all life and joyousness, was climbing here and there, making friends with the captain and passengers, forgetting BESSIE, mother, and home - all save the boat, at which he looked and wondered during a whole twelve hours' ride, with childish curiosity. But when he took his father's hand in a farewell clasp, a longing for familiar faces came over him, an earnest desire to see BESSIE, and feel his mother's hand upon his head. Alas! this could not be; they were far, far in the distance, and he must go on; so, rousing all his boyish pride, he brushed the tears hastily away, bade his father good bye, and, taking his uncle's hand, was soon mingling with the crowd that forever throngs Broadway. Strange things were unnoticed now. His spirits had fallen; and with him the slightest change in feeling displayed itself in his manner as plainly as though the change were written out in legible characters on his brow. He felt that a different home awaited him from the warm hearts he had left. His aunt, accustomed to rule her husband, her house, and everything that was so unfortunate as to alight within it, could not be expected to be lenient to her husband's nephew, and Jamie was not slow in discovering it. Still he kept up a stout heart, and labored on with his uncle nights and mornings, while the day was devoted to studying in one of the many free schools of New York.

Meanwhile letters came from BESSIE-letters which carried our little hero back to his home among the hills, where the rivulet danced along over its pebbled bed, and where he had so often angled for trout, and where the birds sang and the flowers bloomed through all the long, bright summer time. Oh! it was so different from the dust and dirt and brick that met his gaze whichever way he turned. And dare we say his little heart did not yearn for the fresh country air? Could it be possible for a child to think of the scenes in which he had been conspicuous, and where happiness forever swelled his cup, and not wish for them to return? | please me, either." Certain it is, Bessie's letters never waited long for an answer, and he always requested that she would write often. Once in two weeks, at the longest, each received tidings of the other. And these tidings carried joy to Bessie, also, for she had forgotten his offense in leaving her so abruptly, and was rather proud to think no other member of the family received so many letters as she. JAMIE, however, did not tell her his troubles. She knew not the many reproofs he received for things in which he was not in the least to blame, -she knew not that he was vindication. But she must know, sooner or later: for such a manner of life could not fail to affect his disposition, and loving eyes would notice it when thrown into his presence.

Four years have passed away, bringing "sorrow to the many and pleasure to the few." A bright spring morning has dawned; trees and fields are robed in their brightest green, and sparkling with dew, as the rays of the morning sun shine on them. All are up at the old farm-house, and have been this hour, for breakfast is ready; but no one seems inclined to eat. All are curiously watching the road. Presently a carriage is seen coming. Nearer and nearer it approaches, until two forms are distinctly visible within it, and one is a lady. JAMIE has not come, and all the faces that a moment ago | truth, even before he uttered it. Full half an were bright with expectation, are now downcast hour he sat there. Not a word was spoken on and sad; for all had longed to see him again, and it either side. JAMIE was retrospecting. He saw

could not have been his fault that he did not come. The welcome which the visitors received was far less cordial than it would have been had there been | pleasures that had thickened around it. Ah! they another. Something of the old feeling returned to BESSIE. JAMIE did not want to see her. Up to the old window in his room she went, and although now much larger than when she helped to pack her brother's trunk, tears forced themselves into her eyes. She had not even waited to greet their friends. "Jamie has forgotten his old friends," she sighed; but a familiar hand was on her shoulder, some one kissed her, and she stood face to face with JAMIE. With one glad cry she clasped her arms around his neck, and stood as they had bade each other good night four years before. Tears were forgotten, the bitter feeling gone, and the joy at her heart almost made her feet move as she flew down stairs to greet their friends. Jamie smiled at the tal of my wickedness, but let me assure you that a change in her face, for he had seen her before she knew that he had arrived, and had heard her invol-

untary speech in regard to himself. When breakfast was ended, and the conversation was again resumed, they went back to the little win-

dow, their old trysting place. "And so you thought I had forgotten you, BESSIE,

did you?" "Oh! that was when I thought you had not come

Where did you stay?" "I purposely got out of the carriage just the other side of the hill, to disappoint you, and I intended to come just as I did, when you were all wearing long faces, for the fun of seeing how much I could shorten them. I happened to see you as I was coming up the walk; and when I had greeted the rest, I came

that compliment you were paying me." "What did I say, Sir James? You have spoken of that before."

quietly up stairs, and arrived here in time to hear

"I believe the inference was that I was fickle." replied he, laughing at the cognomen she had given him; "and I believe I am not entitled to the appellation of 'Sir,' either."

"Well, never mind the name, or the compliment

York, and living with uncle?" "Two questions in one; but I suppose I must answer them. I like New York well enough; there | them. Oh! could be ever disobey her again. Alas! for is everything to see and to be seen; but somehow I | the depravity of fallenhuman nature, that it is so hard like to get out into the country, where I can breathe the fresh air, and roam with you in the old woods, or by the river's banks. One feels freer here. As for living with uncle, I suppose I shall have to like it, whether I wish or no. However, I like uncle. He hardly ever chides me, and he takes my part drink. Once, indeed, he had well nigh broken his the sheeted bloom of the prairies but isolated

she means to. It is her disposition to fret, and she and I half think she loves me too."

"But, Jamie, would you not rather live at home with mother and all of us?'

"Oh! I don't know; I rather believe not. Aunt does not scold as often as she used to, and I do not like to live on a farm. I would like it if I did not have to work so hard; but I get very tired, and then father hinks me lazy. I wish you could live with us, and go to school with me."

"I am sure I wish I could. It would be so pleasant for us to get our lessons out together. And the teachers are very much better beside. I fear I shall never know anything, if I stay here."

"Let us ask father and mother if you can. Oh! how nice it would be." said JAMIE, as he bent a look full of love upon his sister's face. "But perhaps uncle and aunt would not want you."

"I had not thought of that," said BESSIE, growing scher again; "probably they would not."

Just then an old schoolmate came into the yard, on an errand. He was a bad, passionate boy, but for all that, needed no harsh words to further him on in wickedness. But JAMIE gave him a torrent of abuse, to which he returned answers full as provoking, until there was great danger that the strife of words would end in blows. Bessie was perfeetly astonished. To hear such bitter taunts from one she had ever regarded as near perfection, was a mystery she could not solve. This exhibition of her brother's temper, a temper she had never dreamed had an existence, roused all her energie. She must separate them. But it was rather a harder task than she had suspected. She succeeded, however, in atracting Jamie's attention in another room until the boy left, but there was a pain at her heart. She, also, was quick tempered, and had often raised a hanl against those she should have soothed with gentle words. Under the influence of her mother, she was gradually getting the better of her passions. But vith Jamie it was different. He had often chided her for wrong doing when they were children together, and now, that he should talk so, she could not bear to think of it. The quick eye of both nother and sister noted the change, and on the last night of his stay, after JAMIE had retired, a gentlerap, which he knew to be his mother's, was heard at the door. She had left her company to talk to her son, and when, in answer to his summons to come in, she entered, she found him standing by the window, gazing out into the darkness, with a very sorrowful face.

"What are you thinking of, my dear boy?" she inquired, as she saw his downcast look.

"Oh! nothing; only I was thinking I was glad I was going to-morrow. My brothers tell me how cross I am, and they do not try to do a thing to

His mother's look was kind, but very sorrowful, as she inquired if they used to treat him so before he left home.

"No, indeed, mother; then they used to love me." "Then is it not yourself who is to blame?" "I think not, mother; they call me cross, and that

irritates me, and then I cannot help being cross." "When you were a little boy, JAMIE, you used to be my peace-maker. If the other children quarreled, you were the one to establish concord among them, and I used to look to you for an example for the vounger ones to follow. And, rest assured, my dear boy, the reason mings are because you have changed." Her trembling voice more than her words, ensured his attention as she proceeded. "I am not ignorant of your trials, JAMIE, though I have never spoken of them before. I was opposed to your going at first, for I feared my fair-haired boy would become wicked, under the influences that surrounded him. But is this temper of yours all I have to fear? Has the tempting winecup never passed your lips?" and as she spoke, she bent her eyes upon his face with a look so searching, that his head drooped lower and lower, until his face was buried in his hands, and he sobbed like a child, spite of his manliness. He dared not

equivocate, neither did he wish to. His mother he revered next to GoD, and he felt that she knew the also the path that had led him thither, and the were false; he saw it all now, and wondered he had not seen before. But had he courage to resist the taunts and bitter scorn of his old companions? He trembled as he thought of it. But he would,-for his mother's and BESSIE's sake, he would. And there was a stronger arm to save; a watchful eye, ever open, to guard such as he. To this power did he bow, and ask for help to sustain him in the difficulties that he knew must follow. Quietly the angel of peace shed her benign influences around him; he felt that he was able now, and raising his

head, he replied: "Ask me not, mother, to what lengths in sin I have run. Let not your heart be pained by a recimother's love and gentleness has saved me. Henceforth may Gop help me to remember her teachings.

Would I had remembered them long before." "Be it as you say, my son. May Heaven bless your efforts to do right, and remember that a mother's prayers will follow you. Good night," and imprinting a kiss on his tear-stained cheek, she left the room.

Morning came, and the adieus were spoken When JAMIE clasped his mother's hand, she gave him a look,—such a look of love and tenderness, and faith in his promises, that it went to his very heart, and strengthened his resolutions to do right, The few tears that escaped were hidden as he turned away, and again he was sailing toward the great metropolis, but with very different feelings governing his actions. The same captain guided their bark now as then, and he remembered the mischievous boy he had landed at the wharf four years before. He could hardly call him by that name now. There he sat upon deck, gazing out upon the broad river, whose glassy surface reflected every object upon its banks, and the beautiful scenery around him, but he seemed not to be thinking of these. He cared nothing for the myriad things that either, now," said Bessie. "How do you like New had diverted him so much on a former voyage. He was thinking of his last night at home, and his mother's words. He was sure he could never forget to break the chains which bind to unworthy objects. When JAMIE arrived at the city again, his school was given up, and he devoted himself entirely to business. Old companions met him, and tantalized him with his want of courage when he refused to The wide pasture is but separate spears of grass; sometimes when aunt scolds; but I don't believe pledge; he raised the tempting draught to his lips, flowers.

but he seemed to hear again his mother's words, "my prayers will follow you," and he dropped the cup and left the room, amid the jeers of the company. But he cared not now. He felt that he had resisted temptation once, and power would be given him for other trials. He felt that he was saved. Went there not up to heaven the glad tidings of a soul saved from ruin? Did not the angels rejoice over him? God only knoweth, but peace reigned in the heart that had been so long tempest-tossed; the peace that arises from love to the Supreme.

We must now pass over an interval of five years. Many visits had been made to the old homestead visits that made Jamie stronger and better prepared to meet life's trials, and that were looked forward to very much as the child looks forward to the holidays. And, indeed, they were holidays to our hero. Not only days of rest from toil, but days of unalloyed pleasure. His boarding place had been changed. Bessie was indeed his housekeeper, as he had prophesied she would be, but the house he lived in was not his own; it belonged to his brotherin-law, Bessie's husband, Edgar Stanley. How different a home it was from his aunt's. "Gentle words and loving smiles" were sure to be his welcome as he returned each night from labor. And he hastened to greet them, it seemed so like the days of his boyhood.

They were all seated in their little domicil one evening, talking and chatting as usual, until it seemed as though all subjects had been discussed, and a general silence pervaded the room. For full fifteen minutes every sound was hushed, and all were as quiet as though sleep had locked them in his embrace. Presently EDGAR glanced at the piano, and then at his wife, with a smile so clearly defined as to its meaning that she could not fail to understand. So, seating herself, she swept her fingers over the keys, and filled the room with the rich tones that sprang forth at her touch. Then a voice. sweet and clear, echoed forth a song her mother had taught her when a child. It had always been a favorite of Jamie's, and she loved to sing it for his sake, as well as for her own. Thus song followed song, until cheerfulness was again restored, and 'the laugh again went round." Rising from her seat, she joined her husband and brother. A bright thought had entered her head.

"Business is rather dull now, is it not, EDGAR?" "Yes; but what put that into your head?"

"Simply this, Mr. EDGAR; those songs have set me traveling towards the 'old house at home,' and have given me a strong desire to make it, or rather its inmates, another visit. Suppose you leave the clerks to attend to affairs for a week, and let us start to-morrow. What say you, JAMIE? Can you leave as well as not?"

"Bessie is a good contriver; don't you think so?" said Mr. STANLEY, without giving his brother a chance to answer. "She would have us slip off our business robes, don our pleasure caps, and away for enjoyment. But I must say the plan strikes me favorably.

"Nothing would please me better, I am sure," replied Jamie, when Edgar had given him a chance to speak, "providing you will give me the opportunity of introducing a fourth person to our company."

"That will depend altogether on who it is," re plied BESSIE, laughing. "I should think our society

"And so it would, if you could spend much time to talk with me. But you can not, and I must seek some one else."

"Which some one else will be a lady, named KATE. Ah! brother, you need not blush so," she

added, as she noted his heightened color. "How can I help it, when you look at me so sharp. But have you concluded to agree with my

"I suppose we shall have to. But you had better

get her permission, I think, as well as ours." "A very good suggestion, which I will act upon." So saying, he took his hat and left the room. This was Monday evening, and on the following Wednesday evening they were at home, and enjoying the society of those they loved.

Mrs. Horron was there, calm and smiling as ever, though somewhat older. She looked at th group around her, while her heart rose in thankfulness to heaven for what her children were, and that Jamie, especially, had been saved from worse than death. Her quick eye read the meaning of the glances he was ever throwing towards the companion of his journey. And when he came and sat beside her, she read the questions he wished to ask her, but could not summon courage.

"If she be all that she seems, my son, I can raise no objection. Do as you think best."

"Thank you, thank you, mother; not only for this, but for the kindness that checked my waywardness, and led me into the path of honor. I thank you for what I am, and ever shall. Would that I could repay you."

"You can, JAMIE. Rescue fellow mortals from a similar fate. You have them always with you, and let it be your duty to speak gently to them. So shall you benefit the afflicted, and when Gop calls you home, may you have the sweet assurance that you have done what you could."

Jamie was married the following month, to her whom he had long cherished, and the memory of that mother's counsel lived with him, and ever after influenced him to seek out the wanderers and devote his energies to the alleviation of their sufferings.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

CONSCIENCE, be it ever so little a worm while we ive, grows suddenly to a serpent on the death-bed. To Adam, Paradise was home. To the good among his descendants, home is Paradise.

THE best way to do good to ourselves is to do it to others; the right way to gather is to scatter.

THE best repentance for duty neglected is to set about another that is in danger of being neglected. THE passing years drink a portion of the light

from our cheeks, as birds that drink at lakes leave their footprints on the margin. DIPLOMACY may work as much calamity as a bat tle; a few ink-drops may cost a nation more misery

and exhaustion than a river of blood. THE progress of knowledge is slow. Like the sun, we cannot see it moving; but after awhile we perceive that it has moved; nay, that it has moved

onward. SEE that each hour's feelings and thoughts and ac-

Wit and Kumor.

A DOMESTIC FARCE IN ONE SCENE.

"WHY is it, my son, that when you drop your oread and butter, it is always on the buttered side?" "I don't know. It hadn't orter, had it? The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strong-

est butter I have ever seen." "Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Did she churn it, the great lazy thing." "What, your aunt?"

"No, this here butter. To make the poor old voman churn it when it is strong enough to churn

"Hush, Zeb, I've eat a great deal worse in the

most aristocratic houses." "Well, people of rank ought to eat it."

"Why people of rank?"

"'Cause it's rank butter." "You varmint, you! what makes you talk so

"Cause the butter has taken the skin off my

tongue." "Zeb, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter." "I'll tell you what I would do with it-keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it."

PRENTICEANA.

THE rebel soldiers are driven into the field with the bayonet, and we are must drive them out of it with the same weapon.

Ir Jeff Davis and his gang be not hung, our good mother earth will probably refuse in disgust ever to bring forth another crop of hemp.

THE Atlanta Intelligencer says Jeff Davis's integrity is not suspected. Certainly not; it is the last quality of which we should accuse him.

THE Nashville Union says that Morgan's bridgeburners came to the conclusion, after receiving a few rounds of grape from Capt. Bush's battery, that the Captain was a regular bushwhacker.

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 13 letters.

My 1, 5, 8, 4, 13, 8 is a pattern. My 2, 12, 3 is a kind of food growing in the tropical climates My 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 12, 9, 10, 11, 1 is a very important science.

My 4, 5, 6, 7 is a narrow road. My 5, 13, 3, 1 should not be withheld from the needy.

My 6, 2, 4, 8 is a symbol. My 7, 8, 5, 6, 7 is sometimes called ling.

My 8, 9, 7, 10, 11, 1 is the science of moral philosophy My 9, 8, 3, 4, 13, 8 is a sacred building.

My 10, 11, 8 affords amusement in winter. My 11, 13, 12, 2 is indispensable to potters

My 12, 13, 8, 8 is a name applied to Egyptian girls. My 18, 12, 11, 8 is an article of dress.

My whole is the title of a kind of powder. Brantford, C. W., 1862. J. N. MOYER. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL DECAPITATIONS. BRHEAD a city in Burmah and leave a city in Italy.

Behead a cape of Persia and leave a verb. Behead an island in the Ægean Sea and leave a boy's name. Behead a lake in Turkey in Asia and leave an article. Behead a river in Asia and leave a native of Northern Africa. Behead a county in Oregon and leave a house for the lodging

and entertainment of travelers. Behead a county in Minnesota and leave a quadruped. Behead a county in Pennsylvania and leave a quadruped. Behead a county in North Carolina and leave a personal

pronoun. Behead a county in Missouri and leave a passage by which

persons enter a house or other building. Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862. ALBERT B. NORTON. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A RIDDLE.

I AM what many wear To screen them from the gaze of men; Transpose me, and 'tis true That with the low I'm often seen Transposed again, I'll do Through life what all the good have done, And after death renew That which in life I first begun.

Reverse and read the same, Then see a fruit from Eden's hower Plucked by the fairest dame That ever felt temptation's power.

Williamsville, N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ENGINEERING PROBLEM.

W. H. McN.

THE average height of the barometer at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., is 26.91 inches, and the mean tempera ture, by Fahrenheit thermometer, 51°. What then is Gouverneur's elevation above the level of the sea? Gouverneur, N. Y., 1862. EDWIN A. DODDS. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 658.

Answer to Mythological Enigma:-Labor ipse voluptas. Answer to Rebus:-One (P)each. Answer to Decapitations:-Fred, Pink, Snail, Wheat, Mill, Clock, Glass, Harm, Leaves, Clark, Pearl, Hand.

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