TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

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{WHOLE NO. 661.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS, D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliab Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducte 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 beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the most polete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

ALTHOUGH the Agricultural Statistics gathered by the takers of the census may not be correct in every instance, they are doubtless so in the main, and present a very good index of the progress of our country in the most important of all industrial pursuits. It is, therefore, with the greatest interest that we peruse these volumes that appear every ten years. A Preliminary Report on the United States Census of 1860 will soon be published and circulated among the people, and we are looking for its appearance with great interest, for it will afford a fine field for thought and comparison. The New York Tribune has received an advance copy of this Report, and made some extracts, from which we copy the following table, showing the aggregate agricultural productions of the whole country, according to the present and the previous national census—the years of 1849 and 1859—the last year previous to the taking of each census being selected for the purpose.

Articles.	1849.	1859.	Increase.
Wheat, bushels	100,485,944	171,183,381	70,697,435
Indian Corn, bushels.	592.071,104	830,451,707	88,380,603
Cotton, bales	2,445,793	5,196,944	2,751,151
Butter, lbs	248,675,322	460,509,854	211,834,532
Cheese, lbs	105,535,893	105,875,135	339,242
Animals slaughtered.	111,703,142	\$212,871,658	\$101,168,511
Sheep, No.	21,723,220	23,317,756	1,594,536
Wool, lbs	52,512,959	60,511,343	7,998,384
Sugar cane, lbs	237,133,000	302,205,000	65,072,000
Molasses, gallons	12,700,991	16,337,080	3,636,089
Sugar, maple, lbs	34,253,436	38,863,884	4,610,448
Tobacco, Ibs	199,752,655	429,390,771	229,638,116
Wine, gallons	221,249	1,860,008	1,238,759
Hay, tuns	13,838,642	19,129,128	5,290,486
Orchard products, val.	\$7,723,186	\$19,753,361	\$12,030,175
· •.			

' It will be seen from the above that there has been an increase in all our staple agricultural products, while in some the excess of 1859 over 1849 is quite marked-even more than double in some cases. During the ten years, our population increased about 351 per cent.; yet, notwithstanding the extraordinary ills the wheat-grower has had to contend with of late, and the almost entire abandonment of wheat-culture in some sections, on account of the ravages of the fly, the wheat crop of 1859 was 70 per cent. over that of 1849. This is a gratifying fact, full of the highest encouragement; for a country can hardly become poor, or receive even a temporary check in its course of prosperity, that shows such an increase in the production of the staff of life. The increase in the corn crop is at 40 per cent; and this, too, is quite satisfactory; for the full report will show that we have grown peas, barley, and other crops that in a measure take the place of corn. especially for pork-making, and that many of the Western corn-growers are giving considerable attention to the culture of sorghum.

Dairy products show an increase of 46 per cent. This is mostly in butter; in cheese there is but little change. Since 1860 we have no doubt there has been a much greater increase; for in 1860 we exported ten million pounds of butter, and in 1861 twenty-three million; in 1860 twenty-three million pounds of cheese, and in 1861 forty million.

The improvement in the value of slaughtered animals is 90 per cent., or nearly double. We have no tables at hand by which we can ascertain how great a portion of this increase was exported; but it was no doubt quite large, for the increase in population would not indicate a home market. In 1861 we exported fifty million pounds of cut meats, one hundred and sixteen thousand barrels of pork, and twenty-nine thousand barrels and thirty-three thousand tierces of beef.

The product of tobacco has more than doubled, but how great a proportion of this was grown in the Northern States we are unable to say.

Our hay crop, which is one of the most important, and the value of which is seldom realized, has advanced 40 per cent.

We have often expressed our belief that this will become, and that most speedily, the greatest fruitto be realized. In a few years, American apples will be as common in the markets of Europe as American wheat and flour are at the present time,

from 1849 to 1859; and since that time, we have no doubt, it has been far more rapid; for our young | butter, and honey, and fruits, and the hundred orchards are beginning to bear, and every year adds largely to our crop of fruit.

The increase in the production of wine is 700 per cent. Wine-making has only just been commenced in this country; and if no other good results, in a few years the imported article will, as a general thing, be driven from the market, and thus a large item of expense will be saved the country.

When we receive the volume, we will resume the subject, and endeavor to give our readers, as far as census returns can be made to do so, a view of the condition and prospects of the agricultural interests

OUR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

SEPTEMBER is once more upon us, and this and the early part of the coming month is the season for holding our Agricultural Fairs. In our last issue we gave as full a list of these exhibitions, and the time and place of meeting, as we could obtain. We have a duty still to perform, and that is to urge our readers to give these Annual Fairs the time and attention necessary to their success. The managers may make all proper arrangements, and expend money freely—their plans may be wisely devised and vigorously executed-yet, unless the people, for whose benefit the whole is designed, do take hold of the work in earnest, failure will be the result. It is not only necessary that farmers should give a day or so in attendance on these Fairs, but that they should bestow previous thought, and make the necessary calculations for the exhibition of animals and the various products of the farm and orchard. The ladies play an important part in these gatherings; and the domestic hall, in. which are collected the wonderful specimens of female skill and patience, forms one of the most interesting features of our agricultural shows. The youth, too, must do their part. Our State Agricultural Society offers premiums for the best steers of one, two and three years, trained and exhibited by boys under sixteen years of age; and County Agricultural Societies should make similar awards. For butter made by girls under twenty-one, this Society offers four premiums-a silver cup, pair of butter knives, silver teaspoons, and silver medal-HORACE GREELEY, through the same Society, offers a premium of fifty dollars to the boy under eighteen years of age who shall grow, within the State, the best acre of carrots in 1862—the ground to be in one contiguous piece, and to be prepared and the crop cultivated and secured by the applicant. These are examples worthy of imitation by both County and State Associations. The young of to-day will be the good or bad farmers of the country after twenty years have passed; and in no way can we as well advance the true interests of agriculture, as in exciting in the young a love of rural life and a

determination to excel in agricultural pursuits. We have fallen upon evil times—the attention of the community is distracted, if not absorbed in other matters of vast moment. The call is urgent for men and money, to save our loved country from ruin by parricidal hands, and both have been offered the Government with a patriotic ardor that has astonished the civilized world, and will redound to our honor as a people while liberty and law are revered on the earth. Our sons, and brothers, and friends are found in every camp and on every battle field. We watch with eagerness for news from the field of conflict, and tremble as we read the long list of casualties, lest among the fallen, or the wounded and suffering, we may find the name of one dear to us as our own life. At such a time it will require much more than the ordinary effort to make our Fairs successful. Every one who canand all can do a little-should exert himself to the utmost. A day or two of recreation-a little relief from the anxiety, and care, and labor of this unusually trying time-will exert a salutary effect on both mind and body, and prepare us for a more thorough performance of the duties that are upon us. He who makes an effort for the improvement of the agriculture of the country, does something to increase its wealth and power; and there never was a time in our history when there was more need of

the proper effort in this direction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a large amount of time, will be expended in getting up Agricultural Exhibitions this season; and whether this time and money are profitably laid out orwasted, and perhaps worse than wasted, depends upon the action of farmers, and particularly upon those scores of thousands of intelligent readers of the RURAL and other agricultural publications. Those who do not attend these Fairs, can of course derive no benefit; but, more than this, they do an actual injury, as their presence, countenance and counsel are necessary to make them profitable. In every section there are a few unprincipled persons that always attend such gatherings; and if the better portion of the citizens-the intelligent farmersstay away, these will give it a character that will result in evil to the Society and to all concerned. growing country in the world; and the prediction is | Be assured, then, that you are needed, and not only your presence, but your aid, in making up the great show of agricultural productions. You are wanted, too, on committees; and if you have been appointed, and will be as highly prized. The increase in our be sure to attend, for the absence of one honest

orchard products is 150 per cent., in the ten years man from committee often causes a good deal of trouble. The ladies will want you to carry their pretty things which female fingers so dexterously conjure up. The boys and the girls will want you to accompany them on their holiday, for they have been looking forward to the time and counting the hours for many long days; and it will be a sore disappointment to them and sadden all their joy, put out the light in their eyes and banish the smile from their bright faces, if you refuse, on any pretense whatever, to take them to the Fair. Who would destroy so many bright hopes and sadden so many glad hearts?

FOWLS AND FOWL HOUSES.

THE question is often asked whether a large number of fowls can be kept in one house with profit. Many find a few fowls profitable; but when they attempt to keep a large number, disease and vermin soon appear among the flocks, and the enterprise is abandoned. In nine cases out of ten, those who have endeavored to make poultry-keeping a large and profitable business have been unsuccessful. We have before expressed the opinion that this was not a necessary result, but caused solely by inattention to the wants of the fowls, and especially by neglect of cleanliness. A few birds may care for themselves, and do tolerably well, but a large flock requires strict attention—their yards, houses, and nests must be kept scrupulously clean, and abundance of suitable food and pure water furnished at all times. The greater the number kept and the smaller the space occupied, the greater the necessity for cleanliness; and ventilation is a matter that cannot be neglected with impunity. W. H. HERRICK, of Oswego, keeps a large number of fowls confined in a small house and yard, and yet in perfect health. We have often heard of his success, and awaited a favorable opportunity to take a look at his fowl operations; but Mr. HERRICK has furnished the Country Gentleman with a plan of his house, yard, and other arrangements for the comfort of his flock; and also his system of feeding, cleaning, &c., which we copy, being indebted to the publisher for the use of the engravings.

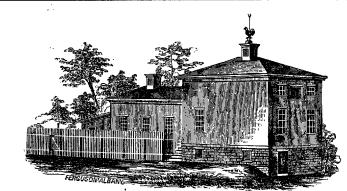
"I keep from 100 to 200 fowls, mostly of the Black Spanish breed, and keep them confined the year round, but disease is not known among them, and I can assure you that they do full as well as those kept by others who believe that a fowl cannot do well unless they are kept scratching. My yard is only 25 by 60 feet, filled 12 inches deep with leached ashes and fine sand. I have a large box containing some 30 bushels of burnt oyster shells and bones. which the fowls have free access to, and when the top becomes too dirty, I take it off and put it around my grape vines. My gardener raises 600 head of cabbage, annually, which is fed them through the winter, and in summer he gives them lettuce, all they want. I have a contract for ten beef heads weekly, and give them plenty of sour milk, in addition to all of which they have free access to a mixture of corn, oats, wheat, and barley, which is kept in a bin holding some 40 bushels, so constructed as to regulate itself, and not allow the fowls to waste a grain, or scratch in it. My watering trough is also so constructed as only to admit the heads of the fowls, and is always full of pure clean water, which is of more importance than anything else in keeping poultry healthy.

A barrel of lime, a bucket and a brush are indispensable articles in a poultry house, and should be used every rainy day, (and oftener during such a drouth as we have had lately,) whitewashing everything but the floor, and using the lime dust on that. But wash the floor first. I have tried all your vermin preventives, and everybody else's, but never succeeded in keeping my fowls free until I found a remedy by experimenting.

The nests are so constructed as to be all taken apart in two minutes; they are perfectly smooth inside and out, and about once in every two months I have them taken down, cleanly washed, and then thoroughly coated with common whale oil, and I have never yet seen a single louse near them, nor can one be found around my premises. The oil we apply with a common brush, and it can be relied upon as being a sure preventive against vermin on

The variety of fowls best for the poulterer to keep for profit is a matter of some importance, and at this time we can investigate the subject without excitement or prejudice, and perhaps without any danger of treading upon the toes of any dealer in fancy fowls. Whatever breed is selected, the keeper will find it to his interest to kill all over two or three years of age at the furthest; for we have always found that old hens produce fewer eggs, want to sit more frequently, and are more difficult to "break up."

The large Chinese fowls were, no doubt, wonderfully over-praised. The people of almost the whole civilized world became affected by the Shanghai excitement; and therefore it was not strange that the people of America, who are proverbially susceptible to influences of this kind, should feel its effects rather severely. Now that the excitement has passed away, there is danger of going to the other extreme. These large towls accomplished a great deal of good for the poultry of the country.



POULTRY HOUSE OF W. H. HERRICK, Esq., OSWEGO.

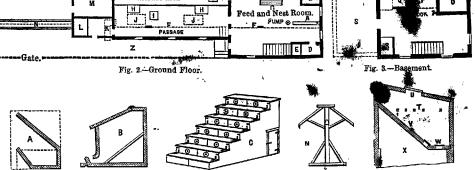


Fig. 4.—Section at A. Fig. 5.—Section at B. DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

A, A.—Water trough and section.
B, B.—Keed box and section; holds fifty bushels
C, C.—Nests and section. Nest on each side of the hole, being two for each entrance, which allows the hen to be out of sight while on the nest. The core lifts up, for the purpose of taking out eggs, &c. The nests are so constructed as to be taken apart, by loosening the hooks, each one being the same as a drawer in a bureau. They can be taken apart, cleaned, oiled, and put up sgain in ten minutes or less. There are 24 nests in this set. Under the nests is a prison, where hens wanting to sit are put for three days without food or water, which effects a perfect remedy. I claim this to be the best plan for nests extant.
D.—Tool closet.
D.—Tool closet.

D.—Tool closet.
E.—Ventilator from basement, and also used to send down

hay from loft.
F. F.—Slat partitions.
G.—Trap door and spout leading to compost vault.

degenerated, and the ordinary fowls of the barnyard were not much larger than pigeons. By the infusion of the blood of this new race, our fowls have generally doubled in size; and whatever may be said of the Cochin Chinas, &c., as a pure breed, we think there can be no doubt as to the advantages of the cross, evidences of which we see in almost every

flock of fowls. they would not have retained their popularity so long. They are said to have existed as a distinct breed more than two thousand years; and whether this is true or not, we have abundant evidence of a breed with two hind toes. Their most prominent characteristic is five toes instead of four, as in other breeds. Our engraving of a Dorking's foot shows this point so that it cannot be mistaken.



LEG OF THE DORKING

They are square and compact in form, with short legs, short neck, and heavy breast, giving a greater proportion of desirable flesh to the amount of offal than almost any other fowl. They fatten easily, and this, with the other desirable qualities mentioned, makes them favorites with those who deal in dressed poultry. The Dorking lays well, and makes a good mother, though we prefer lighter fowls for this pur-

The Spanish, or Black Spanish, is the most beautiful of all our domestic fowls; and this is the variety which Mr. HERRICK seems to prefer. We quote the description of RICHARDSON: - "The color of the Spanish fowl is a glossy black, and the feathers of the legs, thighs, and belly, are particularly decided in their hue, and of a velvety aspect. It is a stately bird, and of a grave and majestic deportment, and is, in either utility or beauty, to be surpassed by none of its congeners. One of the most striking characteristics of this fowl is a white cheek, and the comb and wattles are singularly large, simple, and of a very high color; the feet and legs are of a leaden color, except the soles of the feet, which are of a dirty fleshy hue. A full grown cock will weigh about 71 pounds; the hen about 61. This is a fowl well deserving the attention of the breeder, and presents no peculiarities of constitution that would We had bred our old stock until it had become sadly | As table birds, they hold a place in the very first | are out of the way, can afford to give the time neces-

rank, their flesh being particularly white, tender, and juicy, and the skin possessing that beautifully clear white hue, so essential a requisite for birds designed for the consumption of the gourmand. The hens are likewise layers of the first order." The only objection to this fowl is, that the large,

Roosts.
-Skylight, ventilator, &c.
-Inclined floor for droppings.
-Trap and spout to the vault.
-Sand bottom.

Z.—Yard—all sand and ashes.

H. H.—Openings to roosting room.
I.—Ventilator.
J. J.—Openings in inclined floor under skylights, to admit the light to lower floor, which warms in winter and keeps

thin, and beautiful comb, is very apt to be frozen, and thus this great ornament is lost; but when fowls are well cared for in the winter, and suitable houses, this is not a very serious objection.

One of the best and most beautiful varieties of fowls we have ever kept, (and we have had some experience with almost all known varieties,) is the Dominique. It is an old sort, and has never been a high-priced fancy variety, and yet is a beautiful, valuable bird, being graceful in form, while the fine pencillings of its plumage are unequaled. Traces of the Dominique may be found in almost every collection of barn-yard fowls, and often one or two holding to their peculiarities with remarkable pertinacity, and exhibiting a tolerable degree of purity. When properly selected and bred with care, they make fine birds, though not large; for they are good layers, careful mothers, very hardy, and in almost every way desirable. The true color of the Dominique is a light ground, undulated, and softly shaded with a slaty blue, forming bands of various widths. The comb of the cock is sometimes double, though usually single, the iris bright orange, feet and legs generally flesh color, though sometimes bright yellow or buff; bill same color as the legs.

CORN AND BEAN HARVEST.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Our crops, with the exception of corn and beans, are mainly harvested, and we have no reason to complain at the result. The wet weather caused the wheat to shell some, and in a few cases there may be a little injury from growing; but take it altogether, we have good reason to be satisfied, and to thank a kind Providence that it is so well with us in this respect. It is easy for some to grumble, with or without cause; but it is better that we should all look at the bright side. With hay it was a catching time, but the crop in this section was secured in good condition. For a little time there was something of a scare about hay, and the price went up rapidly; but when the facts became known the price receded, and there is no prospect at present that hay will be unusually high the coming winter. Still, it brings a good paying price, and this in the end is best for all.

Our corn is now coming on very well; and the crop, though not as large as we have had some seasons, will be pretty fair, if the frost keeps off a few weeks longer. On the night of the third we had a little frost, though not enough to do injury. For a day or so things looked serious for the corn; but the weather is now warm, and it is very likely corn will be out of danger before another cold snap. It will, however, require all the season we are likely suggest difficulties in either hatching or rearing. to have; and farmers, now that most other things

sary to securing their corn, stalks and all, in the best possible condition.

STAY-QYSIAYS

Beans are beginning to ripen off, and in a very little while they must be gathered and seasoned The crop is fine, but it is the easiest thing in the world to spoil a good crop of beans by poor harvesting. They must be pulled up and have a good chance to dry without becoming moldy, or they will be ruined. They should also be so stacked as to shed the rain as much as possible, and allow a free circulation of air. If the weather is fine, there is no trouble in curing beans; but should it prove wet, without care, one-half the crop would be ruined. Beans are now high, and will most likely continue so for some time; for the demand is great, and likely to keep good. This crop, then, will pay for looking after in the best manner; and it would be well to have barns and sheds in such a condition that, if necessary, a portion of the crop might be saved in that way. This may not be necessary, but it is always safe to be prepared for the worst. PHASEOLUS.

Mendon, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

STACKING AND DRYING BEANS.

FRIEND MOORE:-Having seen a method of stacking beans in an editorial of a late number of the RURAL, and having tried that and seen a great many other ways tried, I will give mine:

I use two stakes instead of one, seven or eight feet long and from one and a half to two inches through. Set them in the ground about two inches apart; put a withe on the stakes a foot or eighteen inches from the ground: take a small handful of beans, and lay the roots between the stakes, so far through that the tops will not reach the ground: then a bunch the other side in the same way. After this, the roots only should come between the stakes, and the roots of each bunch should be laid at right angles with those of the bunch preceding. When within a foot of the top of the stakes, put on another withe, drawing the stakes together to hug the roots closely, then fill up with beans, as before, to the top; then take two bunches of beans, tie the roots together and lay astride the top, and it is finished.

Beans stacked in this way will never mold, as they often will when stacked around one stake. They should be stacked as soon as pulled, and always handled by the roots. When the stacks are thoroughly dry, they may taken to the barn whole, pulling the tes from the ground.

J. T. G.

Muscatine, 1862.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I noticed a request for information about drying beans. I have had some experience in the business. My way is to tend them well, and they will ripen by the 15th of August. Let the get thoroughly ripe. Pull and spread them as thinly as possible. Turn them over plant the marrow beans as early as it will do, and with a fork as you would hay. In one or two days at the most they will dry plenty to haul to the barn. Thrash and clean as fast as taken to the barn. After cleaning, spread thinly for a time, and stir them, if necessary.

I raised castor oil beans from 1825 to 1837, and will state how we dried them. We had a dry-house to suit the quantity we wanted to dry. I think 20 by 30 feet is a very suitable size for a dry-house. Make it as tight as can be with rough boards. The joists ought to be about six feet from the ground. The floor should be laid on the joists with narrow strips of boards, with space between each board for the beans to fall below as they are pounded out after they are dry. Clay soil will do very well for the lower floor. Two stoves would be enough for a house of the above size. Stone coal is much the best for heating, as it is much less trouble to tend D. GREEN.

Rennock, Noble Co., Ohio, 1862.

THE LAMB DISEASE-AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I noticed an article in the RURAL of June 7, by W. D. DICKINSON, in regard to the disease among lambs. As I have had some experience in this disease, I thought I would give it to RURAL readers. It is as follows:-Last fall I purchased ten of the best grade ewes I could find, for two dollars per head. I then bought a Spanish buck one year old, and turned him with the ewes about the 25th of November. I then commenced feeding them corn once a day, and gave them about one gill each once a day, until the first of March. I took no more care of the buck than of the ewes. When I purchased this buck I found that he had a small bunch in his neck; but as I had heard that they did no harm I concluded to use him.

At the time for the ewes to drop their lambs I put them in a small yard near the house where I had three calves. The ten ewes had thirteen lambs, and nearly every one had swellings in their necks. Out of the thirteen I saved only five, with a great deal of care. When I came to shear my sheep I found that nearly all of my ewes had swellings in their necks They sheared six pounds to the head. After I had sheared the buck I took him out into the yard, stuck my knife into the swelling, and he bled to death; so I came to the conclusion that the swelling was on the windpipe, and the large veins ran over it. Then, from curiosity, I thought I would examine the calves, and to my astonishment I found they had quite large swellings also. And now, if any of your readers can explain the cause of this phenomenon, I should be glad to hear from them through the RURAL. Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 18, 1862.

The Bee-Keeper.

Drones

M. DE GELIERE says he frequently had colonies which, being unduly supplied with drone comb, | 000 young bees hatched, one-half will have perished produced a greatly disproportioned number of drones. He caught and killed more than five on that day. thousand drones, on one occasion, from a single hive. When flying, they appeared to be more numerous than the workers. Though really largely in the minority, they produced vastly more noise and confusion.

Aberration of Instinct.

On the 6th of June, last year, I observed that one of my colonies, which had previously appeared to be in a thriving condition, was gradually becoming weak, and that no young workers made their appearance. I gave it an overhauling, and found that it contained a drone-producing queen. After removing her and decapitating all the sealed drone brood, I introduced a fertile queen, confined in a cage. Though the bees had been very restless, I was surprised to see that they refused to receive the offered queen, continuing for three or four days to manifest their dislike by constant efforts to reach and destroy her. I then took out the combs again,

attempts made to rear queens from the remaining bees is the muximum number which can, in the most drone larvæ. On destroying these, removing all the unsealed brood, and re-inserting the imprisoned queen, the bees speedily showed their willingness to receive her, and she was treated with due respect and attention when liberated.

There was obviously an error of instinct in this case, as the bees undertook to rear a queen from drone larvæ rather than accept one already fertile This was the more surprising as they had not long been used to the presence of a drone-producing queen. If the colony had not been in a movable comb-hive, it would have been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to apply a remedy in this case.

Last spring my brother-in-law had three queenless colonies in his apiary. It was late when he discovered their queenless condition, and one of them was so greatly reduced, that it could only be restored by the insertion of combs with worker brood. Royal cells were started, and a queen reared in this colony. When the young queen made her bridal excursion, the bees accompanied her in a body, and clustered on a neighboring tree as a swarm. He hived them as usual; but next day they issued again, and repeated this seven times on different days-change of hive and temporary confinement of the queen having been resorted to in vain to induce them to stay. Finally, the insertion of a comb with eggs and larvæ effected a change of temper, and they suffered the queen to leave unat-

Here, evidently, an inordinate attachment to their queen, and desire for brood, caused the bees to pursue a course calculated more than any other to defeat their object; as the fecundation of a queen very rarely occurs while a colony is in the act of swarming .- O. ROTHE, in the Bienenzeitung.

Bee Colony-Maximum Population.

1. Under favorable circumstances, in the most genial season of the year, the queen bee may certainly lay three thousand eggs a day. If we assume this as the maximum, and furthermore that she can continue to be thus prolific during six weeks or 42 days, or-naming a definite period-from the 1st of June to the 12th of July inclusive, there will issue from the cells three thousand young bees, daily, in the interval from the 21st of June to the 2d of August, inclusive; and the colony would thus, if for the present we disregard casualties contain 126,000 young bees on the 2d of August.

2. The average duration of life of the bees existing in a colony during a conterminous period, is, in the summer, about six weeks.* I have satisfied myself, by observation of Italian bees this season, that this estimate, first made by Dzierzon, is subso few in number as not to be worth taking into account.

These assumptions I regard as reasonable, reliable, and warranted by the observations of the most competent bee-keepers.

Cordially approving of the accurate mode of conducting investigation - which the Baron of Berlepsch, following the example of Huber, has the merit of re-introducing in apiology, and which does not content itself with mere a priori reasoning, but strives to give the precision of number and measure to the observed facts recorded—I stupefied a swarm of bees just issued, and measured it accurately in a glass vessel. Three weeks thereafter. just before any brood had left the cells, I stupefied and measured it again. The result showed that less than one-third of the original quantity remained in the colony.

Accordingly, if we assume that the average duration of life of a generation of bees is six weeks, the colony in which 126,000 bees were hatched within the six weeks preceding the 2d of August, will no longer contain any of the older bees, or such as were hatched prior to the 21st of June. Nor will the whole of the 126,000 young bees be still in existence, as is manifest from the following considerations:

If the conterminously produced mass of bees, or, to use a briefer expression, a generation, dies out in six weeks, then, of the 126,000 bees which came into existence successively in that period, one-half will have perished at the close of the term; for the medium value of the life of the bees is only half as great at the end of the term, as that of an entire generation. The age of a bee hatched on the 21st of June will, on the 2nd of August, be 42 days, while that of another, hatched on the 2d of August. is 0 day—the middle term, therefore, is 21 days. A bee hatched on the 22d of June will be 41 days old on the 2d of August; and a bee hatched on the 1st of August will be one day old on the 2d of August. The aggregate of the ages is 42 days, and the medium age is the half thereof, 21 days. Now if we conceive the several ages of the bees in the colony to be an arithmetical series, we shall readily ee that the middle term of this series is also 21

The medium age to which the 126,000 bees would have attained on the 2d of August, is, consequently, 21 days; while the medium term of the ever-diminishing mass of bees constituting the colony hived on the 21st of June, will, on the 2d of August, or in this period of six weeks, be 42 days -- none of them then surviving.

Now, if at this busy season, all the bees of a colony severally perish in 42 days, then only one-half of the whole number hatched since the 21st of June, will be dead on the 2d of August. Only one-half of the term allotted to a generation having elapsed the bees will have made only one-half of the whole number of life-perilling excursions, and have encountered only a moiety of the casualties to which they are necessarily exposed. Hence, of the 126, before the 2d of August, and 63,000 remain living

But if, of the 126,000 bees hatched, 63,000 perish in 42 days, the average daily mortality or loss is 1.500. Now, as the existing stock of bees may be conceived of as an arithmetical series; and as the increase of life-periling excursions, and the consequently resulting losses, likewise constitute an ner above described, hauling it be the first sledding arithmetical series; and as the first term of this to the field intended to be manured, and forking i series is 0, the middle term 1,500, and the last term | over in the spring, adding, if necessary, a small por 3,000, it follows that on the 2d of August, the daily | tion of ashes and salt at the time of performing the loss will have reached 3,000. Hence, from the 2d of August (or did the prolificness of the queen remain undiminished,) the daily loss and gain by letting the cattle and sheep run on it during the respectively would balance each other; and there would thenceforward be neither increase nor diminution of the aggregate number constituting the colony. Thus we reach the conclusion that 63,000

* In a colony having a queen that lays 3,000 eggs daily - a degree of prolificness which pre-supposes an abundance of pasturage, and great activity in gathering honey and pollen, and of course a correspondingly great destruction and loss of and found that royal cells had been built, and beek-the average duration of life may be considerably less. | purposes, the other manure.

favorable circumstances, contemporaneously exist in a colony, as the progeny of a single queen. Such is, consequently, the largest extent to which the population of a single colony can at any time attain, by natural process.—Donhoff's Contributions to Ree Culture.

Aural Spirit of the Press.

Fall Plowing.

THE editor of the Illinois Farmer says:- So soon as the small grains are harvested, no time should be lost in putting the plow to work. The stubble should be turned under with a shallow furrow, that the grain scattered out on the ground may come un for fall feed for stock, and to rot the weeds and other trash that covered the surface: besides this, if again plowed in the spring, the plow can go below the old furrow and not turn up but turn under still deeper the seeds of weeds. Some years since, we took a good lesson in this mode of plowing; we deeply fall-plowed some three acres intended for spring rape; this we again plowed the last of May. The surface at the time was almost free of weeds, and would have done well if it had been sown with rape; but we were bound for a good crop, and in went the plow up to the beam, but just reaching the bottom of the fall furrow. The result was the bringing to the surface all the seeds of the last year's crop of weeds and unrotted stubble. The rape was sown, and the result was fine crop of weeds, which soon choked out the rape; but it has proved a valuable lesson both to us and others.

Cattle in the Roads.

THE following, from a Massachusetts paper, contains suggestions worthy of attention in other States, and where no such law as that alluded to has been

The best judicial authority in our land has decided (and the decision has been confirmed time and again) that when a person sells or deeds a portion of land to a county for a public road, he merely gives the public the right of free passage over that land, and no one has the right to remove earth from the roads-and of course the same applies to the grass. This places the matter in the hands of the farmers, and gives them a remedy which they should make use of. It is not proper or humane to injure or hurt the cattle thus committing a nuisance, but their owners should suffer for it. My treatment (which I find effectual) is to treat all such animals as strays, according to the law made and provided for such; that is, take them into your field, and if not soon called for, advertise them, and charge for pasturage and expenses.

We have a law against any person who owns sixteen acres turning stock into the road, but this does not give any one owning less or none at all the right to turn theirs on the public road, because no authority can give the right. The owners say that if farmers would keep good fences the cattle would not trouble them. But all know that a good fence will not turn an experienced road steer or cow, for they have a wonderful facility, acquired by long practice, of letting down bars and throwing the riders off fences, which cattle that have enough to eat know nothing about. Whenever these cows appear within the limits of my farm, I drive them into a small lot near the house, where they remain for eighteen or twenty hours, when, if not called for, they go into the pasture meadow with the other cows, and their pasture bill begins and continues until it is paid and the cows are removed. If not called for within five days, they are advertised. In this way I and some dozen of my neighbors keep ourselves nearly clear of this nuisance.

Hauling and Composting Muck.

THE Maine Farmer talks well and seasonably on this subject, and its advice should be heeded in all sections where muck is easily obtainable. It says:-"The present is a good time for digging muck from its bed, and if possible, hauling it to the barn-yard. The bogs or swamps where it is deposited, are now dry, and the muck is in a most desirable state for being thrown out and carted, providing the team can be so used. Besides, the work of harvesting is generally accomplished, and the labor of the farm cannot be turned to a more profitable account. During a ride through Sidney last week, we noticed some farmers thus engaged, and the muck so hauled was being left in vards to be used this fall as a litter and absorbent of the liquid voidings of the stock.

To form a compost of muck, it needs to be thoroughly pulverized or reduced to a fine form by the action of the atmosphere. When thrown from its bed it is in a crude state, and should remain in the heap for a year, being forked over twice during that period. After this, it can be carted directly to the field that is to be manured, or hauled to the stables for use as an absorbent. If the farmer can obtain a supply of muck each year, it will be better to let it remain the above length of time before using it in a compost. Unleached wood ashes or quick lime are both used with muck as a compost. We should, however, use the former, (because they are rich in potash,) in connection with the latter, as they are both powerful alkalies. Muck varies considerably in its composition, and also in acidity, and for this reason experience must teach the required amount of ashes and lime to be used with it; a sufficient quantity to induce fermentation being all that is necessary. A cord of muck contains 103 bushels. To this should be added five bushels of ashes, one of quick lime and one of salt, placed alternately in layers, and afterwards thoroughly mixed by forking or shovel ing over the whole heap. Muck which was thrown out last summer, or even this spring, can be composted now, forked over this fall and again in the spring, and will then be ready for use. It will be found a most valuable manure for corn, potatoes, root crops, or as a top-dressing for grass lands.

Where muck was dug out in the spring or early part of summer, but from the circumstances of its good plan to compost it now where it is, in the manoperation. If this is deemed impracticable, it can be hauled into the barn-yard in early winter, and by letting the cattle and sneep run on it during the winter and following summer, it will by fall become somewhat mixed with the manure of the stock, and can be carted out to use on potatoes or corn the next season. Or, if the winter is not severely cold, it can be through into the stalls behind the cattle, and after remaining one day, deposited in the shed or cellar with the other manure. At any rate, if the manure in the spring, and will in this way add value not only to the muck itself, but actually improve, for general purposes, the other manure.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR, as our readers have already peen advised, is to be held in this city from Sept. 30th to Oct. 3d, inclusive. The arrangements for a grand Exhibition and large attendance are nearly completed. Pamphlets containing Regulations and List of Premiums offered (amounting to upward of \$9,000) have been circulated over the State, and a large and beautiful poster, containing the programme of the Fair, is being widely distributed. While the officers of the State Society have been thus active, the Board of Managers of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society (having the Local Arrangements for the Fair in charge,) have done nobly in preparing their grounds for the exhibition. The buildings, stables, stalls, &c., are nearly completed, and will excel those furnished for previous exhibitions. The main buildings are designed to be permanent, and hence well constructed—a great improvement over the temporary erections at former Fairs. With these, and other preparations and arrangements, the Fair ought to prove a success, as we trust it may, the war excitement to the contrary notwithstanding. Every town in Western New York, especially, should be well represented on the occasion, and we hope to see many thousands from other sections. The watering places are more numerously thronged this season than usual, and it is hoped the State Fairs will be equally well

Union of Ohio Agricultural Papers.-We have inadvertantly neglected to chronicle the fact that the Ohio Cultivator, monthly, and Field Notes, weekly, formerly published by Col. S. D. HARRIS, at Columbus, have been united with the Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland. The consolidated papers will be continued under the latter title, at Cleveland, by Col. HABRIS-Mr. THO. W. BROWN, who has conducted the Farmer creditably for many years, retiring from the honorable service. The Colonel is wide awake and can spread himself handsomely, and also the advertisements-as witness the 14 columns of "that same" in his last "issoo." Success to the consolidation and the Colonel!

CROPS IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN .- A recent letter from J. A. SMITH, Walworth Co., Wis., says:—"Another hasvesting is about completed in Southern Wisconsin. Such a crop of grass was never cut before, either for quality or quantity. Wheat, I think, may be called a light yield; other grain good. Wisconsin, it is believed, will fill her quota (possibly one or two counties excepted) without a draft. The people are awake to their responsibility in the war."

THE NATIONAL FEED CUTTER, illustrated and described in the RURAL of August 23d, is advertised in our present number. As this advertisement was inadvertantly omitted at the time the description of the machine was given, we now insert it conspicuously, soliciting the attention of farmers and others interested in the economical preparation of forage for stock.

See, also, the other new advertisements in this paper.

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1862.

WE re-publish a list of such National, State, County and Local Fairs for 1862 as are to be held after the date at which this paper is put to press, (Sept. 9,) with such corrections and additions as we have been able to make during the past week.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FAIRS. National Wine Fair, U. S., Washington, D. C. ... Jan. 14, '63
World's Horse Fair, Chicago, Ill. ... Sept. 2—16
American Institute, New York. Entries for prizes till Dec. 15
Canada East, Sherbrooks ... Sept. 17—19
Canada West, Toronto ... Sept. 22—26 STATE FAIRS.

Genesee Valley, Nunda
Oxford, Oxford
Canaseraga, Dansville
Seneca Falls Union, Seneca Falls
Tonawanda Valley, Attica.
Dundee Union, Dundee
Brockport Union, Brockport
Brockfield Union, Brockfield
Brookfield, North Brookfield.
Chautauqua Union, Fredonia
Vienna, North Bay
Palmyra Union, Palmyra.
Rosendale, Rosendale Rosendale, Rosendale
Harpursville, Harpursville
Ridgeway and Shelby Union, Medina
Rushville Union, Rushville

 NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 Sept. 17—18

 Rockingham, Exeter
 (postponed)

 Cheshire, Keene
 Sept. 23, 24
 VERMONT. where muck was dug out in the spring or early part of summer, but from the circumstances of its location cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot by carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter, it would be a location standard cannot be carted until winter.

MAINE.

1 -	MASSACHUSETTS.			
g	Highland, Middlefield	Sept.	11	
	Middlesex, Concord	Sept.	18	
it	Worcester, Worcester	Sept.	18	
r_	Hoosac Valley, North Adams	Sept.	23	
	Middlesex South, Framingham	Sept.	23	
е	Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept.	24	
	Franklin, Greenfield	Sept.	25	
n	Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept.	25	
d	Norfolk, Dedham	Sept.	25	
_ :	Worcester West, Barre	Sept.	25	
e	Essex, South Danvers	Sept.	30	
e	Nantucket, Nantucket	Sept.	30	
ď	Worcester North, Fitchburg	Sept.	30	
čŧ	Berkshire, Pittsfield	Oct.	1	
	Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden, Northampton,	Oct.	2	
n	Plymouth, Bridgewater	Oct.	2	
16	Worcester South, Sturbridge	Oct.	2 7	
ır	Bristol, Taunton	Oct.	7	1.
is	Hampden, Springfield	Oct.	7	
	Hampshire, Amherst	Oct.	9	
e	Barnstable, Barnstable	Oct.	14	
0	Hampden East, Palmer Depot	Oct.	14	
al	Worcester South-east, Milford	Oct.	14	
	Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	Oct.	21	

CONNECTICUT.	
Fairfield, Norwalk. Windham, Brooklyn. Middlesex. Middletown. Tolland Co. Horse Shew, Rockville	
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Monmouth, Freehold Burlington, Mount Holly	Sept. 17, 18
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Bucks, Newtown	Sept 94 or
Susquehanna, Montrose	Sent 24, 25
Beaver, Beaver	Sept. 24, 25
Washington, Washington	Sept. 24-26
Chester, Westchester	Sept. 26, 27
Lawrence. New Castle Luzerne, Wilkesbarre	Oct, 1- 3
Luzerne, Wilkesbarre	Oct. 1-3
Snyder, Middlebury Crawford, Conneautville	Oct. 1_3
Crawford, Conneautville	Oct 1 8
Indiana, Indiana Columbia, Bloomsburg	Oct. 1— 3
	Oct. 15-18
MICHIGAŅ.	
Van Buren, Paw Paw Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Monroe, Monroe Shiawassee, Owosso Hillsdale, Hillsdale Lockson, Lockson	Sent. 22-24
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo	Sept. 24-28
Monroe, Monroe	Oct. 1. 2
Shiawassee, Owosso	Oct. 2, 3
Hillsdale, Hillsdale	Oct. 2_4
Jackson, Jackson	Oct. 8-10
Eaton	Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Eaton Cass, Cassopolis	Oct. 8-10
OTITO	•
Coshocton, Coshocton Geauga, Burton Franklin, Columbus Medina, Medina	Sept 8-10
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Franklin, Columbus	Sept. 9-12
Medina, Medina	Sept. 9-12
Denance, Denance	Sept. 10-12
Highland, Hillsboro Clinton, Wilmington Pickaway, Circleville Carroll, Carrollton Asbland, Hayesville Columbiana, New Lisbon Clemont. Bantam Huron, Milan Knox, Mt. Vernon Ashtabula, Jefferson. Miami, Troy Lorain Union, Weilington Lake, Painesville	Sept. 10-12
Clinton, Wilmington	Sept. 10-12
Piekaway, Circleville	Sept. 10-12
Carroll, Carrollton	Sept. 14-16
Columbiana Nam Lishon	Sept. 2325
Cloumont Rentem	
Huran Milen	Sept 25-26
Know Mt. Vernon	Sent 94 90
Ashtabula, Jefferson	Sent 24_26
Miami, Troy	Sept: 24-28
Lorain Union, Wellington	Sept. 24 – 26
Lake, Painesville	Sept. 30-Oct. 2:
Loran Union, weilington Lake, Painesville Champaign, Urbana Ashland, Ashland Portage, Ravenna Lorain, Elyria	Sept. 80-Oct. 8
Ashland, Ashland	Sept. 30—Oct. 3
Portage, Ravenna	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
Lorain, Elyria	Sept. 30 - Oct. 3
Shelby, Stoney	Oct. 1 3
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Shelby, Sidney Harrison, Cadiz Morrow, Mt. Gilead Seneca, Tiffin	Oct. 1— 3 Oct. 1— 3 Oct. 1— 3
Summit Akron	Oot 1_ 9
Summit, Akron Wayne, Wooster	
Lawrence, Ironton	Oct. 1— 3 Oct. 1— 3 Oct. 1— 3
Trumbull, Oak Grove	Oct. 1— 2
Tuscarawas Valley, Masillon	Oct. 1— 4.
Richland, Mansfield	Oct. 7-9
Morgan, McConnellsville	Oct. 7— 9
Wayle, Wobser Lawrence, Ironton Trumbull, Oak Grove Tuscarawas Valley, Masillon Richland, Mansfield Morgan, McConnellsville Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia Williams, Bryan	Oct. 7— 9
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ł	Wabash, WabashOct. 7— 9
	Posey, New HarmonyOct. 7-9
- 1	Fulton, RochesterOct. 10, 11
- 1	ILLINOIS.
- 1	McHenry McHenry Oct 8-10
- 1	Morgan, Jacksonville Sept. 9-12
-1	DeKalb, Sycamore Sept. 10-12
- 1	Coles, Charleston Sept. 10-13
. 1	Bureau, Princeton Sept. 14-17
١.	HillsboroughSept. 16
۱ ۱	Montgomery, HillsboroSept. 16—19
IJ	Hancock, Carthage Sept. 16—19
.	whitesides, Morrison
1	Winnebago, Rockford
ı	Du Dorge Wheeten Sent 17-10.
3 1	Carroll Mt Carroll Sept 17—19
3	Kankakee, Kankakee Sept. 17-19
5	Pike, Pittsfield Sept. 17-20
•	Champaign, Urbana Sept. 18-21
3	Macon, DecaturSept. 22—26
	Sangamon, SpringfieldSept. 22-26
١	Kendall, BristolSept. 23-26
ŝΙ	Boon, Belvidere Sept. 23-25
ì	Vermillion, Catlin
Š	Logan Union Atlanta Sont 92 96
)	McCounin Carlinville Sent 28-26
2	Knox. Knoxville Sept. 23-26
3	Mercer, MillersburgSept. 23-25
á	Jo Daviess, GalenaSept. 23-26
آو	Marion, SalemSept. 24, 25
śΙ	Randolph, Sparta Sept. 24—26
)	Tazewell, Tremont Sept. 24—26
ŝ	Dekain, Dekain
3	Lagalla Ottawa Sent 20—24
3	Union Fair Warren Sept 29—Oct 4
3	Jasper. Newton Oct. 1— 3
:	Jefferson, Mt. VernonOct. 1-3
í	Shelby, ShelbyvilleOct. 1— 4
۱,	Lee. DixonOct. 6-9
.	St. Clair, BellevilleOct. 7-10
į	Christian, Taylorsville
2	Greene, Carroliton
?	Madican Eliterardeville Oct 7—11
3	Edger Paris Oct. 7-11
ź	Pistt Monticello Oct. 8. 9
5	Fulton, Leweston Oct. 8, 9
íΙ	Moultrie, Sullivan Oct. 8-11
	Stephenson, FreeportOct. 14-17
3	Monroe, WaterlooOct. 15-17
3	KENTUCKY
3	Posey, New Harmony
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3	WISCONSIN.
9	Balmouth Sept 9-11
ě	Walworth, rakhorn
3	Posine Union Grove Sont 14_18
6	Creen Lake Revin Sent 17, 18
1	Shebovgan, Shebovgan Falls Sept. 17. 16
5	St. Croix, Hudson
1	WISCONSIN Sept. 9-11 Walworth, Elkhora Sept. 9-11 Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Sept. 16-18 Racine, Union Grove Sept. 16-18 Green Lake, Berlin Sept. 17, 18 Sheboygan Sheboygan Falls Sept. 17, 18 St. Croix, Hudson Sept. 17, 18 Sept. 18, 18 Sept. 18, 18 Sept. 19,

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St. Croix, Hudson Sept. 1' Jefferson, Lake Mills Sept. 2	25	_
Columbia, Portage Sept. 24	<u>1—26</u>	٠
Adams, Friendship Sept. 2	5. 26	
Eau Claire, Eau Claire Oct.	2. 3	
Vernon, Viroqua		
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Marshall, Marshall Sept. 10 Polk, Desmoines Sept. 1	7 16	
Benton, Vinton	7 10	
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Washington, Washington Sept. 1	7, 10	
Hardin, Eldora Sept. 1	7 10	
Butler, Butler Center Sept. 1	7 10	
Guthrie, Guthrie CenterSept. 1	, 10	
Harrison, Magnolia	, 10	
Harrison, Magnolia Sept. P. Wheatland, Wheatland Sept. P.	119	
Cent. lows Dist. Ag I Society, Desmoines	1—12	
Chickasaw, New HamptonSept. 1	, 10	
Lucas, Chariton	2, 15	
Scott, Davenport Sept. 2: Cedar Valley, Cedar Sept. 2: Linn, Cedar Rapids Sept. 2: Jones, Anamosa Sept. 2:		
Cedar Valley, Cedar Sept. 2	3—20	
Linn, Cedar Rapid		
Jones, Anamosa Sept. 2	20	
Bremer, Waverly	5, 9	
Jackson, Maquoketa		
Cedar, near Springdale	A, IO	
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MINNESOTA.		
Union, HamptonSept. 1	<u>—12</u>	
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CALIFORNIA.	
San Joaquin, Stockton	Sept. 9—12
Santa Clara Santa Jose	_Sept. 30—Oct. 3
Contra Costa, Pacheco	Oct. 710
CANADA WEST.	0 16
North Lanark, Almonte	Sept. 10
Kingston Electoral, Kingston	Sept. 15
Peel, Brampton	Sept. 17, 18
Brockville, Brockville	Sept. 18, 19
Russell, Auburn	верт. эу
North Simcoe, Barrie	Oct. 1
South Simcoe, Bradford	Oct. 2 Oct. 8, 9
Grenville, Prescott.	
Stormont, Cornwall	Oct. 8, 9
Durham West, Newcastle	Oct. 9, 10
North Leeds and Grenville, Frankville	Oct. 1
North Ontario, Prince Albert	Oct. 7
East York, Markham Village	oct. 9
South Wellington Guelph	UCL. IV
North Wellington, Fergus	Oct. 14
CANADA EAST.	A 11
Laval, St. Vincent de Paul	Sept. 11
Terrebonne, Grande Lignes	Sept. 10
Stancton Corners	behr to
Montaelm Mt Petrick Rewdon	Debr 10
Soulanger St Clet	Bept. 10
Chateauguay, Ste Martine	Sept. 29
	CALIFORNIA. San Joaquin, Stockton

t. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe	Sept. 23
Chateaugusy, Ste Martine	Sept. 25
Compton, Cookshire, Eaton	Sept. 25
Paget Sta Rosalia	
Bonaventure No. 2, Maria	Oct 8
'Assomption, St. Paul l'Ermite	Oct 1
NEW BRUNSWICK.	0.4
Kings Ca. Central, Hampton Ferry	Uct. o

HORTICULTURAL.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE question is often asked whether the Spring or Autumn is the best time to put out Strawberries. There is really but little difference. If prepared to do the work now, we would not wait until Spring; and if neglected in the Autumn, it should be done in the Spring as soon as possible. Strawberries may be set out at any time from the breaking up of frost in the Spring until the ground is again frozen, and if done with care, nearly all will live. Those who want but a small bed, and will give them the necessary attention, may therefore do the work at any time when they can obtain good plants. But, during the hot, dry weather of August, transplanting is somewhat troublesome, if done well; and if not, the greater part of the plants may die. There is very little difference between April or May and September, except in this respect-plants put out now will give a partial crop next Summer; but if set in the Spring, there will be no fruit of value the first season. Those who desire a crop of fruit in 1863 from the beds which are set this fall, should make the soil very rich and deep, and a light covering of leaves or straw will be a great protection in the winter. The leaves will act as a fine manure, and are preferable in this respect; but if the soil is rich enough, the straw has this advantage-in the Spring it should be removed from the plants and placed between the rows, where it will act as a mulch, keeping the ground moist and cool and the berries clean.

The proper distance for planting is about a foot apart in the rows, and the rows from two to two and a half feet. Nothing is more perplexing than a strawberry bed turned into a mass of weeds and runners. As a general thing, such a bed should be destroyed and a new one started. Then take pains to prevent the new bed from getting in the same condition. Cut off all runners as soon as they appear, so as to throw the whole strength of the plant into the fruit, and you will get a good crop of large, excellent fruit. If you want a quart or two of extraordinary size, to astonish your neighbors or for exhibition, as soon as the fruit sets pick off from several of the strongest plants all but three or four of the largest berries. Hoe and fork thoroughly, to keep down the weeds and keep the soil loose. We do think that forking and hoeing injures the roots somewhat, but not half so much as weeds and a hard baked soil. The strawberry plant, while the fruit is forming, requires a good deal of water, and the size of the fruit will depend in a great measure upon the quantity it can obtain for its use. If, therefore, a great quantity of weeds are allowed to grow in the bed and suck up the moisture, or even more strawberry plants than can obtain the required moisture, the fruit will be small, seedy, and comparatively worthless, and if there should happen to be a "dry spell," the crop will dry up and become shriveled and hard, and never ripen. Last season we saw a score of such cases, where the crop was literally ruined for want of water, when, if the beds had contained only one-quarter the number of plants and no weeds, a fair crop might have been obtained. This is the reason why mulching is so beneficial to the strawberry, for it holds the water, preventing it running off as it would from a hard surface, giving it time to soak into the earth, and it also shades the ground from the hard sun, retarding evaporation, and keeping it cool and moist. If any one wishes to be fully satisfied of the effect of water in strawberry culture, let him select a small bed, and as soon as the fruit is set, give a good soaking every day, or even twice a day, night and morning, and he will not only obtain fruit of nearly double the ordinary size, but a much larger quantity, while the plants will continue to blossom and give fruit from two to three weeks longer than plants that receive no artificial watering. We do not of course recommend this plan of watering in all cases, but we do say, that where it can be done without too much trouble and expense, it will be found profitable; and we ask amateurs to give it a trial. Our object, at this time, however, is only to show that the strawwe should endeavor to meet this requirement by destroying all robbers of this element, as all weeds are, and the necessity of saving all that naturally falls on the soil, by proper mulching.

After a strawberry bed has fruited one year, if you wish it to bear well the next, give it, in October, a thorough dressing with well rotted manure; and if it has been composted with sods, muck, &c., all the better. This should be done thoroughly; not a little on the surface, to deceive the eye, but several inches, that the plants can feel and feast upon. Let this remain exposed to all the fall rains, and when frost is expected, about the middle of November, cover with straw, to be placed between the rows in the Spring, and through this few weeds will appear.

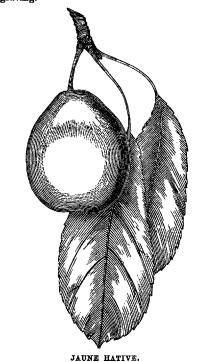
Of the varieties, we have given all necessary information during the season, but those who grow strawberries for market must be mber that the public taste is becoming cultivate, and that small, or ill-flavored fruit, will not pay for growing. Last season twenty-five cents a quart was paid for good fruit in many cases, while poor sorts were selling at seven or eight cents.

THE PLUM CROP.

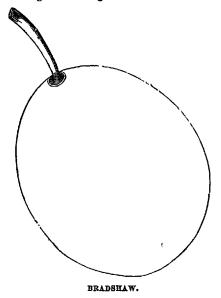
WE have an unusual crop of plums this season in gestern New York. Almost every tree is loaded with fruit, and those who have cared for their trees, as well as those who have entirely neglected them, are reaping a rich harvest. For more than ten years past, plum orchards that have been properly treated, have yielded good crops, with the exception of last season, when the blossoms were destroyed by unseasonable weather and some frost; but now every old and neglected tree seems to be doing its best, and succeeding in producing an abundant crop. ELLWANGER & BARRY have about a hundred seedling plums bearing this year, and about twenty of these, we judge, will prove worthy of propagation, and several will make very valuable additions to our stock of this fine fruit. Some of them are quite early; and for this reason, as well as for other good qualities, will prove desirable. As the proprietors wish to test them another season before deciding upon their merits, we give no description of those which seem most worthy; but next year hope to give accurate descriptions and engravings of some of the best.

Our note-book contains a great deal of matter gathered in the plum orchards of this vicinity, and which we may some time give our readers, but space at present prevents, and we will name only a few good varieties.

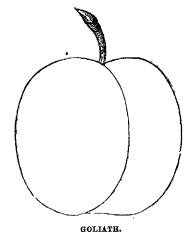
The Jaune Hative is a small but very pretty plum, and valuable on account of its earliness. It is bright yellow, and the form is shown in the engraving.



Bradshaw is one of the best of the very large plums, larger than Yellow Egg, of a dark violet red with blue bloom. The flesh is yellowish-green, rather coarse, but juicy, sweet, and pleasant. The tree is vigorous and a great bearer.



Goliath is a large, round plum, skin a deep red, and very prettily mottled with green and brown, almost covered with fine dots.



Nelson's Victory is a delicate plum of medium berry plant requires a great deal of water, and that size, very juicy, and the color is a mixture of crimson and v

good grower, and productive. Fruit large, very deep purple, with much bloom, and of good quality.

GATHERING AND PACKING FRUITS.

Our large fruit crop is now ripening; plums are abundant in our market, fall apples are being sent away in large quantities, and fruit dealers are just now well supplied with early peaches. From the present time until late in the autumn the fruit growers will be busy picking and shipping their crops of fruit; and a few hints on this subject will at least be timely. As a general thing, this work is done in a careless, slovenly manner; the main object apparently being to save time, rather than to have the fruit so picked and packed that it will reach market in the best possible condition, and sell at a high price. We learned this bad habit when fruit was cheap, hardly worth the gathering; and now when good fruit, if properly picked and packed for shipping, will sell at a good price, and when an acre in ruit will bring the farmer more cash than five in any other crop, it is difficult to cease to do evil and

All fruit should be picked by hand, with the stems attached where this is possible. If of a soft nature, like peaches, they should be placed in broad, shallow baskets, the bottoms of which have been covered with paper to prevent bruising. Any bruised spot will decay very soon; and those who buy peaches know that it is almost impossible to find a basket of ripe fruit one-half of which is sound. With nears. quite as much care is necessary; for, as they ripen slower: a bruised spot is sure to prove quite a detriment. An old correspondent, an extensive grower as well as buyer of fruits, some time since sent us the following, which we commend to the attention of fruit growers:

"Last season I bought and shipped some apples and pears to Boston market. My principal object was to help farmers and fruit growers get their summer fruit to market, and prepare the way for my grape crop that I wished to go to a company in Fanueil Hall Market, Boston. Frequently was it the case when a car load of apples arrived there, the most of them in prime order, that a few barrels being put up in bad order, the whole car load was subjected to a discount of twenty-five cents on a barrel. There went all I had labored for, namely, the nett profits. Why? Because some fruit growers were so covetous they wanted everything that growth in the spring. All trees standing in grass was in the shape of fruit on the trees to count.

should not be so, because the means to get correct information is within the reach of all.

Every person that has 25 bushels of apples to pick should have a canvas or sheet. He will save enough that will drop in picking, to pay the cost of it. Last season I bought some Golden Sweets on the trees. I prepared a sheet to pick them. In the morning I took the barrels aboard, went one and a half miles to the orchard, and with five lads, that were glad to work for two to four shillings a day and board themselves, we picked, barrelled up in good order, and delivered at the station, two and a half miles from the orchard, eighteen barrels in a day. I presume two barrels of these apples were saved from being the same as windfalls, by having a sheet.

I will endeavor to give a description of the sheet. I took enough factory sheeting to make a square about fourteen feet. Basted it together with wrapping twine. It took two clothes lines to bind the rim of this sheet, to keep it from tearing and the apples from rolling off. At each corner about two feet of the lines were left loose to form slip-loops to hold the sheet upon the stakes. In the center should be a half-inch hole bound with strong, thin leather. It requires four corner stakes, six and a dung their trees, and next year plow the whole half feet long, some notches in the upper end for the slip-loop of the line to hold in, and at the other end steel spikes three-fourths of an inch in diameter, tapered to a point, to drive into the ground. A center stake five feet long, with a spike in one end and a half-inch bolt in the other, to hold up the center of the sheet, and cause the apples to roll to the rim, handy to be taken off, completes it. My practice was to spread the sheet under that part of the tree to be picked, clear of the ground, and send two lands into the center of the tree, and two more on ladders to pick from the outer branches, dropping the fruit on the sheet. All the fruit over the sheet that drops and don't hit a limb, is safer from injury than it would be laid into a basket. Myself and one lad sorted the fruit, and got it ready for carting to the station.

"I used a press for heading up barrels, made in this manner:—Take one and a half-inch plank of light timber, some ten feet long, set a standard in one end, having a mortise or strap of iron for a lever to work in. The lower side of the lever should be four inches above the barrel when standing on the plank-a round stick, one foot long and four inches in diameter, with one side hewed off sufficient to have it lie steady on the head of the barrel. Fill the barrel, shaking it frequently while filling, till the apples are a little above the edge of the chine. The apples will be dented a little when the lever brings the head to its place, but will be less injured than those that are loose, and much more satisfactory in market. Apples intended for market should be sorted in this way:-Have two barrels ready, and all the largest, smoothest apples that are uniform in size, should be put in one barrel, and marked Extra, the medium sized smooth apples, in the other barrel. The smaller ones should never be put up for a distant market."

BLANCHING CELERY.

IT is now about the time to commence blanching cel ery, at least that which was planted early, and designed for fall and early winter use. It is best not to commence too soon, and yet enough earth should be drawn towards the plants to keep the leaves erect, as if they are allowed to straggle at will, many will be broken in the work of blanching. If the plants are held tightly together while the earth is drawn towards them, this will answer a good purpose, and is the common way; but a correspondent of the London Gardeners' Chronicle some time since recommended the use of saw dust for this purpose, as he found it to answer better than any other material, and was especially valuable for the late crops to be kept during the winter. He says:

Having had some trouble in keeping late celery from rotting in a new kitchen garden, where the soil was very retentive and damp, and the plants earthed up in the usual manner, I have since used sawdust Last winter all the late celery was earthed up with being very solid, clear, and crisp, and well flavored. Prince Englebert is a Belgian variety, the tree a I had some doubts that the sawdust from resinous trees might give the celery a disagreeable flavor, but on trial I found this not to be the case, and the sawdust is now taken indiscriminately from the sawpits. where different kinds of trees are sawn up. Before the late severe frost occurred in October, I had just finished the earthing up of all the late celery with sawdust, and I find it is now wonderfully fresh, the frost not having penetrated far through the surface to the hearts.12

Another correspondent recommends charred earth in preference to sawdust, "as it will not only answer the purpose as well, but will allow the rain water to percolate more freely to the roots of the plants, and be of infinite service to a soil of a damp, retentive nature." The sawdust he thinks will induce an injurious growth of fungi in the soil.

A WORD FOR THE TREES.

Many a tree, innocent of any crime, is to-day seriously embarrassed in circumstances. Ground given up to weeds and grass, exhausted of its fertility, hard as a brick and dry as a powder house, is deemed good enough for a tree. Nobody else is expected to "make brick without straw." Squash, the butt of every fool's ridicule, nevertheless receives many evidences of respectful consideration; protected from all enemies with a soft bed, and abundantly nourished, it has comparatively an easy time of it: but a tree bearing fruit delicious as the odor of flowers, or foliage that would lend new charms to Paradise, makes its way through sternest difficulties.

Must these things be? I speak particularly to farmers who have a time for every thing but the cultivation of trees. At a fixed period they get up their fire wood, get out their manure, repair fences, plaw, plant, hoe their corn, potatoes, and beans;these things are all laid down in their well observed programme. Will any body be so kind as to tell me what season is set aside, by universal custom, for attending to the orchard and the ornamental trees? And vet farmers are beginning to make large calculations about the money they are to receive for apples and other fruit. I should think every dollar received in that way would be a spectre to haunt them for neglected duty.

It is rather late to talk of this matter now, but every neglected tree should be at once attended to. There is still a period of growth, and an impoverished tree should make the very most of it; besides, cultivating the land now prepares for an early ground; all trees standing in wheat, oats, barley, or And in some cases the windfalls, too. Now, it pea stubble, and unspaded-about, should be at once and nearly completed by the Prince Consort. It stands some

relieved of all grass or weeds. Every weed should distance from the main thoroughfare, and is reached by windbe at once buried, which will destroy all the seeds not perfectly ripe, and furnish excellent manure for the trees.

In spading round trees it should be observed that the tree occupies, or desires to occupy, a large area: very little spading round the trunk does very little good. The roots reach out for nourishment and have a good title to all the land they need. I will mention a fact. My friend, Mr. HIRAM D. CROSBY. of Leicester, Livingston Co., N. Y., had occasion to excavate for a well, and found an apple tree root 30 feet from the tree to which it belonged, and more than an inch through at that place. I measured the ground, and we had not the least doubt the roots of that tree extended more than forty feet, each way, from the tree. This shows the absurdity of digging round the trunk of a tree about half the size of a ladies' hoop skirt, and putting all the manure-I beg pardon for mentioning that subject in that connection—within the same circumference.

What remains for me is to ask if farmers have any conscientious scruples about expending labor where it will pay best? If not, they will dig and land, unless a steep side-hill, and put it to a hoed crop, and hoe it thoroughly.—H. T. B.

GRAPE GROWING ABROAD.

PROF. SMITH, of New York, has furnished the Horticulturist the following interesting facts on grape growing abroad, and also given some hints

that may be useful to cultivators in this country: "The writer of this paper has traversed the faroff land of ancient Syria; examined with the curiosity of a traveler, its geographical features and its unrivaled agricultural capacity, and, therefore, deals with facts and not with speculations. As the particular object of this communication is to treat of the grape, other and certainly interesting topics that could not fail of being of practical utility to our own industrious countrymen must necessarily be passed over, for the present at least.

"In the book of Genesis, the minute account of the size of the Eschol clusters, which the spies brought into the Jewish camp, slung on a pole between two carriers, furnished a clew to the condition and development of that excellent fruit, in the Land of Promise, at a remote period in the history of humanity.

"One hardly dares to assert that the vine is equally prolific and gigantic there to-day. Such, indeed, is the fact, where the smallest amount of care is given to its protection, and any reasonable amount of encouragement is bestowed on the vines.

"Unlike the grape culture of Italy, by festooning the vines from tree to tree, at intervals of a rod or two, or the German mode, of raising the shooting shaft up the side of a pole, like string beans, in the Holy Land the roots are set out in a rocky, but rich valley, generally tolerably secure from raging winds. After the vine begins to run over the ground, the roots being from four, six, and sometimes nine rods apart, the center or first leading vine is cut off, almost level with the ground. The lateral limbs are then permitted to strike off from the common center, in all directions, resembling the spokes of a wheel, radiating at all points of the compass. These are permitted to creep off almost indefinitely, so that the surface is occasionally seen quite covered by an interlacing net-work of vines, as complex as a melon bed. On the hard ground, basking on bits of rough limestone, the berries lie securely, undisturbed by sudden blasts of the storm; swelling and ripening beyond any examples here or in Europe, even under the best auspices of the gardener.

Here is a point that is deemed of transcendent importance in reference to vineyard planting at the West. Missouri, an immense tract of prairie in Eastern and Western Kansas, and very choice sections of Nebraska, are yet to be the great winemaking regions of North America, on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The prairies are not understood even by Western farmers. Valuable as are for the purpose, and find that it answers perfectly. | their crops, when the vine is systematically planted on them, as they will be, one single acre will yield sawdust, and it kept quite sound till April, and no a far greater return in a single season, than ten slugs or insects attacked it underground, the heads ever did in wheat, corn, or other familiar products.

The Syrian method places the cluster beyond the contingency of sweeping winds, the first obstacle to contend against in raising vines on poles, Rhine fashion, or giving them the look of clothes-lines, as throughout Italy. At Herman, on the Missouri River, where Prussian vine dressers are thriving by making admirable hock, I feel convinced their profits would be enhanced by simply introducing the Palestine system.

It is because the writer foresees in the future how this successful branch of industry is to flourish on the far-extending prairies, that he dwells with more force and pertinacity on this, in his view, great subject. Following the simple but, in all respects. safest course on flat sections of the country, or rather where a sudden blast of wind, from acting against the swinging cluster, either breaks it off or blights the berries, the happiest results would follow.

Such is the bounty of the harvest in Syria always, and it must have been so for ages, that the writer has had wine, rich, luscious, and nutritious, on the table in Jerusalem, which could be afforded at fifteen cents a gallon. The juice was pressed out by exceedingly rude apparatus, the grapes having first been brought from villages by the Arabs. And there is no reason why the same economy might not be practiced here."

Korticultural Aotes.

AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR IN ENGLAND .- The editor of the Wisconsin Farmer is traveling in Europe, and we give some extracts from his account of a visit to the beautiful Isle of Wight:--"The grounds of the Osborne estate of the Queen, including the farm, embrace about 2,000 cres. They are inclosed with a paling of thin boards, upright and lapped, so as to shut out all hope of obtrusive peepings-in from the profane world without. Entrance can only be effected through one of two massive iron gates, set in the arches of handsome stone 'lodges,' occupied by the porters and their families. Furthermore, lest some inquisitive plebian should venture to bribe the porter, armed guards are stationed to patrol the walks and carefully watch. We did so far ingratiate ourself with the porter and guard, however, as to get partial admission to the grounds, barns, &c. - objects of much greater interest to us, professionally, than even Her Majesty, with all her numerous brood. The residence is built of a handsome freestone, in plain but elegant English style. Situated upon something of an eminence, its two square towers are visible at a distance for many miles. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and have beautiful gravel walks and carriage ways, over velvet lawns and through shady groves, in every direction. The stables are extensive and quite imposing in their appearance. The stud at present consists of som fifty fine horses, adapted to the various uses required.

"Leaving Osborne House, we strolled through fragrant roves of locust, cedar, elm and plane, to Whippingham Chapel, a beautiful, unique little structure of stone, designed

ing carriage ways through pleasant groves.

"The object which next interested us was Carisbrooke Castle, a mile beyond Newport, which is itself five miles inland from Cowes. Ordinarily it would have been desirable to have taken a carriage for a journey of this distance, but the norning was so balmy and beautiful, and the way so enchantngly lovely, that, as if lured by fairies, we walked on and on, thinking nothing of time or distance until we found ourself in the narrow and winding but clean and pleasant streets of Newport. Dinner, and then on to 'Carisbrooke Castle,' which, with large trees half concealing it, glowers upon the little town from its high elevation.

"It would hardly be possible to crowd more quiet, sweet enjoyment of nature, art and rural life into one day, than we have had in this, and we earnestly recommend all travelers who may ever happen to be within one hundred miles of the Isle of Wight, in either the spring, summer or autumn time, to take the necessary time for a visit. No wonder that it is Victoria's favorite home.

"Agriculturally considered, the Isle of Wight presents but little that is worthy of notice. The soil is variable—in some parts of the island a deep hard clay, in others a calcareous and flinty gravel. The crops are evidently not very large, though the cultivation is good. A number of tile factories supply good tile for thorough drainage. Of all public improvements, the roads appeared to us the most remarkable. They are mostly narrow, but the smoothest and handsomest we ever saw, inclosed with beautiful green hedges all the way, substantially macadamized, with a surface as smooth as any sanded garden walk, and, furthermore, without any of those miserable ditches which make most roads in America so unpleasant and unsafe. They afforded us constant pleasure, and made our afternoon pedestrianation of fourteen miles seem but a single hour's promenade in some delightful park."

DEWEY'S FRUIT PLATES .- D. M. DEWEY, of this city, publishes a very fine collection of colored plates, comprising several hundred of the best and most popular of our fruits and flowers. They are designed principally for the use of nurserymen, and we have just seen a very fine volume of one hundred and fifty varieties, prepared by Mr. D. for Morrison & Bell, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Most of them are executed with skill and with great fidelity to nature.

Advertisements.

TOSIAH CARPENTER, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

32 Jay Street, New York, Sells for Farmers and others every description of Country Pro-duce at the highest market prices. Advances made on consign-ments, and Country Produce bought for cash. All Farmers and Shippers should send to him for one of his weekly "Price Currents." It contains the New York; rices of farm produce each week. Sent free to any address. 657-8t

THE CHAMPION. Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone

CIDER AND WINE MILL. 10,000 in use and approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1862. If is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself.

Address the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT. Chappell & Sprague,





"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER."

For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end. It cleans from 150 to 200 bushels per day, and a boy can operate it, and its exceeding

LOW PRICE

Brings it within the reach of every Farmer. On receipt of SIX DOLLARS, a Machine (with printed instructions for operating.) will be shipped as directed. Those wishing to engage in the sale of the machine and purchasing by the dozen, will have a fair discount made to them All orders to be addressed to MAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Rochester, N. Y., 658-15t

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Clothes Wringer.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wring-r before the people It surpasses all others in

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WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTIES WRINGER will finish work that "Self-adjusting" Machines and other cheap apologies for Wringers have left undone, and will easily press water from articles on which they have done their best! If you don't employed the proof of the p Acticies on which and, americant at the cough test, for which abundant opportunity will be given to all.

WE WARRANT

EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

CANVASSERS WANTED.

To men who have had experience as canvasser, or any who would like to engage in the sale of this truly valuable invention, liberal inducements will be offered and good territory given them (they paying nothing for the Patent Right) in which they shall have the exclusive sale.

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JULIUS IVES & CO., General Agen

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Sold by SPECIAL CANVASSERS throughout the land.

Padies' Department.

GONE BEFORE.

ALL day I sit amid his unused treasures. With folded hands, and head upon my breast : His broken toys—a mine of endless pleasures— Scattered and heaped, just as he left them, rest; And side by side, within the distant corner, Placed as they left his feet, Battered, and worn, and red, his little sandals My aching vision greet.

I hear again his burst of childish laughter Pulse softly on the amber-colored air, The gay halloo that follows quickly after, And then his footsteps on the nursery stair; I hear his hand upon the knob slow turning-Oh, nameless hopes and fears! Within the doorway stands there not my darling? I cannot see from tears.

Oh, breaking heart! cease in your vain endeavor; From out earth's darkness and its bitter gloom, He dwells with God, for ever and for ever, In gardens where celestial roses bloom : He walks with angels, and his seeming presence Alone stands in the door! Oh. heart. be strong! Not lost, the missing darling,

HOSPITAL STORES WANTED.

Not lost, but gone before!

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN WHO READ THE RURAL

Mr. EDITOR:-With your permission, I wish to address the women who read the RURAL. I know most of them are truly patriotic. I know, too, they are energetic, and do not spend all their patriotism in attending war meetings, reading the papers, and talking over the news. They are of the class who act as well as speak. I wish to remind them that the vast increase of our army implies a corresponding increase of hospitals, with all their scenes of untold suffering. And who are to fill those narrow beds? Our husbands, our sons, our brothers, our neighbors. We can not shut our ears against their groans, even if we could disregard those of stran-

Many of us are now actively engaged in preparing hospital stores, but we do no more than supply the present demand: what, then, must we do, if the army is doubled? Must we not double our exertions, and enlist in the work those who have, as yet, done nothing? I hope no reader of the RURAL is included in the latter class.

Besides, it will not do to wait until the hospital wards are full of sick and wounded men. Our boxes must be prepared and sent to New York in advance. I do not ask you to dry a little fruit-I ask you to secure all the fruit and vegetables you have, and all you can get. Suffer nothing of the kind to decay, this year. If you have no fruit but apples, why not send a cask of cider apple sauce, or apple butter? Join with your neighbors, and fill a barrel of pickles. Send from your dairy a tub of butter or a cheese. Gather from your garden every vegetable that can be preserved fresh in cans or

Now is the time for securing these precious stores. We must lay aside our fancy work in such times as these. Extravagance in dress, if ever allowable, is disgraceful to an American woman now. Our suffering soldiers need our time, our strength and our

REMARKS.—We most cheerfully give place to the above timely and all-important appeal, from the pen and heart of a lady in Tompkins county, who hopes in this way to stir up many of her countrywomen to good works. The appeal should come home to the conscience of the mother, wife, daughter, sister, or acquaintance of every volunteer, as well as to that of every woman who loves her country, and it ought to incite all such to immediate action in aid of her child. That tablet and that history will remain the wounded and dying soldiers who have so patriotically risked their lives to sustain the glorious cause of the Union. Read it again, carefully, and then see what and how much you can do in furtherance of the laudable object-remembering that early and decided action is important.—ED.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GREEN - AND - YELLOW MELANCHOLY.

" Now hope farewell, farewell all joys below: Now welcome sorrow, and now welcome wo. Plunge me in glooms," etc.—H. K. White.

"THERE'S nought in this life sweet, If man were wise to see't. But only melancholy."

-Beaumont and Fletcher "THERE'S such a charm in melancholy,

I would not, if I could, be gay."

OF course I wouldn't; besides, gaiety isn't the fashion, now-a-days. All the young women of my acquaintance are dying of blasted hopes and broken hearts, and I don't see why I shouldn't be as forlorn and miserable as the rest of my lovely and sorrowing sex, and I'm just going to be-so there!

Heretofore it's been against my principles to indulge in sorrow of any kind; I have laughed at care, and worn a cheerful countenance on all occasions, however distressing; and it shocks me to think how gay and light-hearted I have been during all the years of my sojourn in this vale of tears, when I might have been so delightfully wretched and sorrow-stricken! But, it isn't too late to mend yet, and I rather reckon, if I take a notion, I can wade through as many calamities, and disasters, and misfortunes, and vicissitudes, and woes, and trials, and troubles, and tribulations,-through as much affliction, and misery, and anguish, and distress, and weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, and things generally, as any other young female of my size in existence. Anyhow, I mean

to try it. When I was a school-girl, I had a chum, whose "sponsors in baptism" had bestowed on her the euphonious name of MARY ANN SIMPKINS. She was a young maiden of the bean-pole order-long, lank and lean; excessively addicted to Byron and MOORE; to eating slate-pencils, chalk, and drinking vinegar to keep herself thin and interesting, (she had a powerful appetite); to writing sonnets to the sun, moon and stars, etc.; all of which I thought very ridiculous then, for I was a merry, laughing

girl, terribly unsentimental and matter-of-fact. Well, MARY Ann continued to grow more and more melancholy, and took to sighing and weeping in a style quite distressing to witness; also, began to call me her "spirit-sister," and all that sort of thing. "BARBARA," she would say, "my spirit- mothers must needs look upward. The girl-mother, sister, tell me that you love me, for this poor heart feels so unutterably wretched and world-weary!"

To which I would very irreverently and unsympathizingly reply, "For pity's sake, Simpkins, what on | Fern.

earth is the matter now? Any new disaster befallen that dilapidated organ of yours?"

"O. BARBARA, I'm very miserable!"

"Well, I can tell you what, my melancholy MARY Ann, you'll be more miserable yet, if you don't stop calling me 'spirit-sister,' and leave off your heart-broken nonsense and making a goose of yourself generally; I'll make a fuss, see if I don't! You eat too much cabbage for dinner, SIMPKINS; 'that's what's the matter,' and you know it is!"

Of course, the only response to this was "that she was unappreciated, totally unfit to live in such a cold, heartless world," etc., etc. I used to laugh at her then; offer her "Spalding's Prepared Glue" to mend her broken heart, and make all sorts of fun of her. Finally she found society more congenial than that of her "spirit-sister," and, mutually disgusted, we dissolved partnership.

Poor SIMPKINS! I can appreciate her now. I heard, not long ago, that she had married a widowed undertaker, with seven red-headed infant undertakers to commence the world with. What an undertaking! I wonder if he is "spiritual," and if MARY Ann is miserable yet? (I should think she would be!)

Miss SIMPKINS had a fraternal relative. SAMUEL by name, and that interesting youth was excessively devoted to me; but, when his fair sister withdrew her love from me, she also induced the wretched "Samivel" to go and do likewise, and it was to my intense disgust that he went and did it. Now, here would have been a glorious opportunity for me to have become broken-hearted and gone into a decline! -to have written sonnets headed "Faithless," "Deserted," "Forsaken," etc., and to have mouned of blasted hopes and secret sorrows; but, I didn't do any such a thing. I called in my young affections from the false Samuel, and set them on the next vest-pattern I come across; and, flattering myself I had done a sensible thing, went on my way rejoicing. But it agonizes me to dwell any longer on that portion of my life.

I shall immediately set about becoming thin and miserable; and I must break myself of that abominable habit of laughing. Melancholy young ladies don't laugh, I believe, they only smile mournful smiles; and I shall also take to writing blank verse and rhyme by the wholesale, and cultivate hidden griefs and heart-aches. I have composed a few poems already. My affecting "Stanzas on the Death of a Promising Young Gander" I showed to Geor-GIUS REX, and, if you'll believe me, that depraved yound man actually laughed! Laughed until I thought he would burst a blood-vessel, and went about the house singing my stanzas through his nose for several days afterwards. As for my "Elegy in a Country Barn-Yard," he pronounced it a most fowl production; said he should think I'd be ashamed to look a hen in the face again, after writing such stuff!

Of course I expect to meet with coldness and depreciation, but for heartlessness and conceit, and nasty qualities generally, commend me to a young man-that's all! especially when that young man is vour brother!

Well, I have several other pieces. There's my 'Wail of a Dilapidated Heart;" my "Thoughts Suggested by the Loss of a Fine-Tooth Comb;" my 'Ode to the Youth with Yellow Whiskers;" and two or three others, "too numerous to mention." I intend to have them all published some time or other, but I shall do nothing at present but be intensely, supremely, superlatively and delightfully melancholy and miserable, and enjoy myself!

August, 1862. BARBARA G. MOORE

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

EACH mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother will meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the far-coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the sea-shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words or names in the smooth, white sand, which has spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface forever all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth, or error, which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of her treatment of her child. How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind — those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.

THE EXPEUTANTS.

Wно shall tell the hopes and fears that are stitched into little fairy frocks for the form not yet seen! All the world over, the quiet, thoughtful brow of expectant womanhood bends over them silently. Sometimes a glad smile lingers on the lips; sometimes the busy hands lie idly folded over the soft cambric folds, as memory carries them back to their own childhood. Just so their mothers must have sat, with just such thoughts busy at heart and brain, before they nestled in a mother's welcoming arms. Ah, never till now did they fully realize what a mother's love may be. Never till now did they retrace the steps of childhood, girlhood, and maturity so carefully, to note all the Christ-like patience and tenderness to which those long years bear witness. Then solemnly comes the thought, just as I looked up to my mother, this little one will look to me. Me! Warm tears fall on the little frock that lies on the lap. Me! Ah, how do I know that I shall teach it aright? and with the happy love-thrill is mingled a responsibility so overwhelming that it cannot be borne alone. Nor, thank God, need it be, nor is it. Ah! whatsoever fathers may think from that sweet sacred moment, will rise, if ever, disenthralled from her past frivolity, and with the earnest seal of a new baptism on her brow.—Fanny

Choice Miscellang.

AFTER THE SHADOWS, THE MORNING

THE tempest may dash on the vale and hill, But the sunshine will smile behind it; The caverned rock hide the mountain rill, Yet a gleam from above will find it. Gladness will sleep upon Grief's pale breast To soften the voice of its warning; Over the darkness sweet Hope will rest And after the shadows, the morning.

Life may grow darkened, though Love has thrown The strength of its light around it, Till. longer and deeper the shadows grown Hide the halo of bliss that crowned it. Clouds may float down on our valleys of peace And crush our meek flowers with scorning, Yet never this song in our spirits shall cease: After the shadows, the morning.

Never so closely does Pain fold its wings, But the white robe of Sympathy's near it : And each tear that the dark hand of misery wrings Brings the touch of a blessing to cheer it. As fades the dim night at the coming of day When it weaves its bright web of adorning, So floateth pale grief from our life-path away, Comes, after our shadows, the morning.

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

Frw have been so unhappy as to wish they had never lived, and none so happy that they would live their lives over again.

A PERSON ambitious "to be somebody," as the saying is, but unable to accomplish what he wishes -whose heart is strong but whose head or hand is weak-whose abilities are not nearly equal to his aspirations-is a melancholy sight; but a sadder sight is one who does not care what he becomes-who abandons himself to the impulse of the hourwho forms no plans or purposes of improvement ---who has no "extraordinary generous seeking" to guide his actions through life.

RICHES beget idleness, and idleness begets poverty. For a person to be idle because he is rich, is as disgraceful as to be poor because he is idle. There is no more reason why the possession of riches should absolve a person from labor, than the possession of health render the observance of temperance unnecessary. If for nothing else, the rich should labor for the sake of affording example and encouragement to the poor.

THE WAR now waging on this Continent, gives the study of Geography such an impulse as it has never before received since it was first introduced into common schools. Young and old alike feel new interest in and enthusiasm for this most useful science. We are all learning the location and many particulars of scores of places of whose very existence we before knew nothing. We study maps to better purpose than ever before, because impelled by an immediate practical interest in them-by a real desire to understand them.

How curiously several of the States are bounded! Virginia has a long, narrow strip of land running up between Ohio and Pennsylvania, very appropriately called the Pan-handle; she has, also, a piece of territory beyond the Chesapeake bay, and naturally belonging to Maryland; Delaware and Maryland ought to be one; Florida shuts off Georgia and threatens to bar Alabama from the Gulf; Louisiana treats Mississippi in the same way; Missouri runs down into Arkansas without any apparent excuse, and Michigan looks as if she might any moment be sunk fathoms deep under water.

MUCH misconception arises from the careless confounding of pleasantry and ridicule. It would not perhaps be so easy to define them separately, as to say that they differ from each other chiefly in that the latter is spiced with malice.

Locke's division of power into active and passive appears inconsistent and improper. As power is the ability to produce effect, it would seem that the state of being acted upon, or susceptibility to effect, would be better expressed by some other termpassivity, perhaps.

THE unwillingness or inability of the public mind to follow abstractions in Religion or Politics, is perhaps the reason why the masses show more devotion to the exponents of the principles to which they are attached than they do to the principles themselves.

A TRANSITION, to be agreeable, must not be too sudden, and should, generally, I suppose, partake of the upward movement. "It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," somebody says; but the step is downward. A change from the ridiculous to the sublime is more pleasing than vice versa; so, also, from the grave to the gay, the serious to the playful, the tragic to the comic, &c., &c.

THESE words of CAROLINE CHESEBRO, "Ye have no faculty who sit, and pine for lack of employment," are a dagger to those whose conscience impels them to work, but who are so difficult they can never find the right thing to do. South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] ISN'T IT WORTH WHILE?

Do you wish to see a very ugly man - I mean one that you cannot like, one whose presence seems to chill all genuine, genial feeling, and who is debased in character and withal very unhappy? Look at him who is thoroughly self-satisfied, always distrusting and disparaging others, never weary of looking out for his own comfort, interest, and safety, and utterly forgetful and regardless of the interests and rights of others.

Look, now, at the man whose magnanimous heart earnestly and practically desires and seeks the wellbeing of others as well as himself. He loves humanity though it is weak and imperfect. The benevolence and excellence of an exalted nature light up his features, pervade his whole being, and appear in every word and action. He is ever ready to drop kind words and do "little acts of love."

Young man, which of these men will you choose for your "chum" at school-which of them for your friend? Which one will be the more likely to encourage and assist you as you start out into life and business? Which one makes you feel the happier and the more like doing all the good you can? Which one is the better and truer man? Or, to come nearer home, as you may some day stand to others in the relation of "chum," friend, neighbor, or business man, which of these will you be? It is not difficult to decide which is the better, wiser, and happier, and which exerts the wider influence. The difference between the two char- for whom we pray.

acters seems to be this:- One is miserable in trying to make himself happy; the other is happy in trying to make others happy, or in doing to them as he would be done by. Isn't it worth while to be a true, earnest, unselfish man?

Belleville, Pa., 1862. J. K. HARTZLER.

GOOD TASTE. Good taste is the "luminous shadow" of all the

virtues. It is social discretion, it is intellectual kindness, it is external modesty and propriety, it is apparent unselfishness. It wounds no feelings, it infringes on no decorums, it respects all scruples. A man thus gifted, even though he be not a wit. spreads a genial influence about him from the trust he inspires. The stiff man can unbend, the cold can thaw, the fastidious can repose on him. No one is committed to more than he chooses-no ungenerous use is made of an unusual or transient impulse. Good taste is practical, though not deep, knowledge of character; it is perception of the distinctive points of every occasion; and thus it reconciles and harmonizes, where bad taste perpetuates differences, and necessitates separations. And yet we by no means wish to make good taste a synonym either for virtue or intellect-it is rather that quality which sets off both at their best. It is an affair, in some degree, of social training - it is one aspect of knowledge of the world. Those who are little in general society-who confine themselves to family intercourse, or to that of a set or clique, whatever the position, whatever the intellectual or moral pretensions of that clique—are almost sure to fail in it in new scenes.

All persons of a single idea, engrossed by one ob ject, are perpetually infringing on the rules of good taste. If they are religious, they are pragmatical and intolerant, regardless of sensibilities. If they are useful, they do their work with unnecessary fuss. If they are learned, or deep, or clever, they make those good gifts unpopular. If they are grave, they are a check and restraint. They fail in every social crisis. In every difficulty they take the wrong way. They are forward when they ought to be retiring - their diffidence is constantly misplaced. There is no knowing where such people are - to what lengths an emergency or excited spirits will drive them. It is the cause of half the seeming in-

The man of bad taste cannot comprehend why things are not tolerated in him which are allowed in others. He is the last to see that the presence or absence of a correct taste makes the same practice or amusement agreeable or repugnant—that nothing can be judged fairly without taking the manner of doing it into consideration. He is therefore forever grumbling at the inconsistencies and partialities of mankind. The fact is, every hinge with some people grates and creaks, at each turn jarring on sensitive nerves; while good taste is the oil which keeps the machinery of society, with the least wear and tear, noiselessly and profitably at work.-London Saturday Review.

justice of society.

THE SUNSET OF TWO LIVES.

"A. H. K. B." writes in an English magazine pleasant essay about "Beginnings and Ends." Here is his description of a life-sunset:

"I have been touched by the sight of human life, ebbing almost visibly away; and you could not but think of the sun in his last little space above the mountains, or above the sea. I remember two old gentlemen, great friends; both on the extreme verge of life. One was above ninety; the other above eighty. But their wits were sound and clear; and, better still, their hearts were right. They confessed that they were no more than strangers and pilgrims on the earth; they declared plainly that they sought a country far away, where most of those they had cared for were waiting for them. But the body was very nearly worn out; and though the face of each was pleasant to look at, paralysis had laid its grasp upon the aged machinery of limb and muscle which had played so long. I used, for a few weeks, to go one evening in the week and sit with them, and take tea. They always had tea in large breakfast cups; other cups would not have done. I remember how the two paralytic hands shook about, as they tried to drink their tea. There they were, the two old friends; they had been friends from boyhood, and they had been over the world together. You could not have looked, my friend, but with eyes somewhat wet, at the large teacups shaking about, as the old men with difficulty raised them to their lips. And there was a thing that particularly struck me. There was a large old-fashioned watch, always on a little stand on the tea-table, ticking on and on. You seemed to feel it measuring out the last minutes, running fast away. It always awed me to look at it and hear it. Only for a few weeks did I thus visit those old friends, till one died; and the other soon followed him, where there are no palsied hands or aged hearts. No doubt, through all the years the old-fashioned watch had gone about in the old gentleman's pocket, life had been ebbing as really and as fast as then. And the sands were running as quickly for me as for the aged pilgrims. But then with me it was the middle, and to them it was the end. And I always felt it very solemn and touching, to look at the two old men on the confines of life, and at the watch loudly ticking off their last hours. One seemed to feel time ebbing, as you see the setting sun go down.

AFFABILITY.—Be good natured, if you can, for there is no charm so great, no attraction so admirable. A face that is always full of the expression of amiability is always beautiful. It needs no paint and no powder. Cosmetics are superfluous for it. Rouge cannot improve its cheeks nor lily-white mend its complexion. Its loveliness lies beyond all this. It is not the gaze into the face of a noble man or woman, it is not the shape of the features that you really see, nor yet the tint of the cheek, the hue of the lip, the brilliancy of the eyes; you see the nameless something which animates all these, and leaves for your instinct a sense of grateful fascination; you see an indescribable embodiment of heartfelt goodness within, which wins your regard in spite of external appearance, and defies all the critical rules of the æsthetic.—The Witness.

INTEMPERANCE.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the destruction of reason. He is the thief of his own substance, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame. He is a spirit of unrest, a thing below a beast, and a monster of a man.

WE pray for those whom we love; we love those

Sabbath Musings.

THE GATHERING HOME.

BY MARY E. LESLIE.

TEEN are gathering homeward from every land One by one;
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,

One by one, Their brows are inclosed in a golden crown.

Their travel-stained garments are all laid down, And clothed in white raiment they rest on the mead Where the Lamb loveth His chosen to lead One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife, One by one;

Through the waters of death they enter life. One by one.

To some are the floods of the river still, As they ford on their way to the heavenly hill: To others the waves run fiercely and wild, Yet they reach the home of the undefiled, One by one.

We, too, shall come to the river side,

One by one ; We near its waters each eventide.

One by one. We can hear the noise and dash of the stream Now and again through our life's deep dream; Sometimes the floods all the banks o'erflow, Sometimes in ripples and small waves, go,

One by one. Jesus! Redeemer! we look to Thee, One by one;

We lift up our voices tremblingly,

One by one; The waves of the river are dark and cold, We know not the spots where our feet may hold; Thou who didst pass through in deep midnight, Strengthen us-send us the staff and the light-

One by one. Plant Thou Thy feet beside as we tread, One by one; On Thee let us lean each drooping head,

One by one. Let Thy strong arm around us be twined. We shall east all our fears and cares to the wind. Saviour! Redeemer! with Thee full in view; Smilingly, gladsomely, shall we pass through, One by one.

OUR RELATION TO GOD.

Do you suppose a man to know himself-that he comes into this world on no other errand but to rise out of the vanities of time, into the riches of eternity? Do you suppose him to govern his inward thoughts and outward actions by this view of himself, and then to him every day has lost all its evil? Prosperity and adversity have no difference, because he receives and uses them both in the same spirit; life and death are equally welcome, because equally parts of his way to eternity. For poor and miserable as this life is, we have all of us free access to all that is great, and good, and happy, and carry within ourselves a key to all the treasures that heaven has to bestow upon us. We starve in the midst of plenty; groan under infirmities, with the remedy in our own hand; live and die without knowing and feeling anything of the One, only good, while we have in our power to know and enjoy it in as great a reality as we know and feel the power of this world over us; for heaven is as near to our souls as this world is to our bodies; and we are created, we are redeemed, to have our conversation in it. God, the only good of all intelligent natures, is not an absent or distant God, but is more present in and to our souls than to our own bodies; and we are strangers to heaven, and without God in the world, for this only reason, because we are void of that spirit of prayer which alone can, and never fails to unite us with the One, only good, and to open heaven and the kingdom of God within us.

A root set in the finest soil, in the best climate, and blessed with all that sun, air and rain can do for it, is not in so sure a way of its growth to perfection, as every man may be whose spirit aspires after all that which God is ready and infinitely desirous to give him. For the sun meets not the that stretches toward him wit that sympathy as God, the source of all good, communicates himself to the soul that longs to partake of him. We are all of us by birth the offspring of God, more nearly related to Him than we are to one another; for in Him we live, and move, and have our being .- William Law.

PRETTY PREACHING.—I am tormented with the desire of preaching better than I can. But I have no wish to make fine pretty sermons. Prettiness is well enough, when prettiness is in its place. I like to see a pretty child and a pretty flower, but in a sermon prettiness is out of place. To my ear it would be anything but commendation should it be said to me, "You have given us a pretty sermon." If I were upon trial for my life, and my advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes and figures, burying his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of rheto would say to him, "Tut, man; you care more for your vanity than my hanging. Put yourself in my place, speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell your story plainly and earnestly."—Robert Hall.

A PARDONING God.—Show me one, if you can; there is no sin-pardoning God besides our God. "Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth?" None can pardon as Thou dost. None can pardon so freely, none so fully, none so continually, none so eternally, none so indifferently, [impartially,] whether in respect of sinners or sin, as Thou dost. It is all one to Thee what the sins are, and all one to Thee whose the sins are, so they come to ask Thy pardon. And that which is a disadvantage to ask pardon of man, is an encouragement to ask it of God,-the greatness of our sins. The Psalmist did, and any man may, make this his plea: "Lord, pardon mine iniquity, for it is great." Dare any be a competitor with God in this work?—Caryl.

LITTLE THRONES.—The only throne the Christian can erect for those He loves, is a foot-stool about God's throne in Heaven. The moment a creature becomes an idol, then a blight falls upon the worship. But we may place our loved ones, by care and prayer, among the saints in heaven, and that will only increase our treasure above, while making us enjoy the sweeter place below. The little thrones will only make the great throne of God

WE do not find friends by seeking for them. God brings them to us. They are his own special gift, and should be regarded as holy. We should keep ourselves for them as sacredly as for Him. Only thus can they answer our soul's needs.—Smith.

the more sublime.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

MR. KENNEDY, the able Superintendent of the Census, has in press his Preliminary Report on the Census of 1860, embodying and collating the general results and more important details of that Census, in an octavo of three hundred pages, intended to exhibit fairly and impressively the progress of this Republic in Population, Industry, Wealth, Art, Intelligence, &c., during the last decade. In the Appendix is an article on "The Public Press," from which we take the following:

The tabular statement appended to this report. relating to the subject, strikingly illustrates the fact that the people of the United States are peculiarly "a newspaper reading nation," and serves to show how large a portion of their reading is political. Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United States at the date of the Census of 1860, 3,242, or 80 per cent., were political in their character. Two hundred and ninety-eight, or 7.38 per cent. are devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of 277, or 6.83 per cent., while 234, or 5.77 per cent. are classed as miscellaneous.

The last decade in our civil history has been one of extraordinary political agitation. Accordingly, we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding Census. In 1850, their number was 1,630. In 1860, it was 3,242, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1850, the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191. In 1860, it was stated at 277, being an increase of 45 per cent. In 1850, the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2,526. In 1860, the aggregate under this head reaches, as before stated, 4,051, showing a rate of increase of 60.37 per cent. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,409,978 copies. In 1860, the annual circulation is stated at 927,951,548 copies, showing a ratio of increase of over 117 per cent.

The total white population of the United States was stated at the date of the Census of 1850 to be 19,553,114. In 1860, the Census returns report it at 27,008,081, the ratio of increase being 38.12. These figures show how largely the increment of the newspaper and periodical circulation has exceeded the increase of population during the last ten years.

In 1850, the annual circulation of all kinds afforded nearly 22 copies to each white person in the Union. In 1860, the total circulation was at the rate of over 34 per person.

New Hampshire and South Carolina are the only States which, as compared with the date of 1850, show any considerable decline in the number of copies of papers and periodicals published within their limits. In the States of Maryland and Vermont, and the District of Columbia, the emissions of the public press at the two dates are nearly uniform. The largest increase, as might have been expected, occurs in the State of California. Of the total circulation in the country, three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. furnish 539.026.124 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount.

HOW TO USE A BAROMETER.

MANY private persons consult the barometer, and even set it daily, and are surprised to find that they cannot rely on its indications, especially on those of the unscientific wheel barometer, with a face like an underdone clock. The fault, however, is not with the instrument, but with those who use it improperly; "th' ap'aratus," as Salem Scudder observes, "can't lie." A few words on the practical use of the weather-glass may be useful. It is an invaluable fact, and too often overlooked, that the state of the air does not show the present, but coming weather, and that the longer the interval between the barometric signs of change and the change itself, the longer and more strongly will the altered weather prevail; so, the more violent an impending storm, the longer warning does it give of its approach. Indications of approaching change of weather are shown less by the height of the barometer than by its rising or falling. Thus, the barometer begins to rise considerably before the conclusion of a gale, and foretells an improvement in the weather, though the mercury may still stand low. Nevertheless, a steady height of more than thirty inches is mostly indicative of fine weather and moderate winds. Either steadiness or gradual rising of the mercury indicates settled weather, and continued steadiness with dryness foretells very fine weather, lasting some time. A rapid rise of the barometer indicates unsettled weather; a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual change in the weather, and moderate rising of the wind; several successive falls, to the amount of one-tenth of an inch, indicate a storm eventually, but not a sudden one; and a gale if the fall continues. These storms are not dangerous, as they can be foretold; but a such fall of one-tenth of an inch betokens the quick approach of a dangerous tempest. Alternate rising and sinking (oscillation) indicates unsettled and threatening weather. When the barometer sinks considerably, much wind and rain will follow -- from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high. For observing barometric changes, the barometer should be placed at the eye-level, out of the reach of sunshine and of artificial heat, as of fires, and out of the way of gusts of wind. It should be set regularly twice a day by a competent person. A card should be accessible close by, and on it should be registered the indication at each setting .- Chambers' Journal.

THE STORY OF AN ATOM.

THE atom of charcoal which floated in the corrupt atmosphere of the old volcanic ages, was absorbed into the leaf of a fern when the valleys became green and luxuriant; and there, in its proper place, it received the sunlight and the dew, aiding to fling back to heaven a reflection of heaven's gold; and at the same time to build the tough fiber of the plant. The atom was consigned to the tomb when the waters submerged the jungled valley. It had lain there thousands of years, and a month since was brought into the light again, imbedded in a block of coal. It shall be consumed to warm our dwellings, cook our food, and make more ruddy and cheerful the hearth whereon our children play; it shall combine with a portion of the invisible atmosphere, ascend upward as a curling wreath to revel in a many dance high up in the blue ether; shall reach the earth again, and be entrapped into the embrace of a flower; shall live in velvet in their pockets.

beauty on the cheek of the apricot; shall pass into the human body, giving enjoyment to the palate, and health to the blood; shall circulate in the delicate tissues of the brain, and aid, by entering into some new combination, in educing the thoughts which are now being uttered by the pen. It is but an atom of charcoal; it may dwell one moment in a stagnant ditch, and the next be flushing on the lip of beauty; it may now be a component of a limestone rock, and the next an ingredient in a field of potatoes; it may slumber for a thousand years without undergoing a single change, and the next hour pass through a thousand; and, after all, it is only an atom of charcoal, and occupies only its own place, wherever it may be. - Hibberd's "Brambles and Bay Leaves."

A LINE OF BATTLE.

This expression often occurs in referring to the order of troops on the battle field, and it is doubtless the opinion of many that the two armies are in two lines; but it is not so.

The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places - that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will best be able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of battle pretty well by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in the valley, a third in a piece of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the positions. If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the hills all around, just imagine that the enemy is over yonder hill, with ten thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery. You are a General, and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, spread out into the field, or creep through the woods and attack you. You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the left, so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You don't know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You don't want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get near enough to cut them up in return. You see that it is no small thing to be a General. There are great responsibilities.

CALICO PRINTING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland Herald writes of a visit to the Calico Printing Works at Lowell, Massachusetts:

The white cloth - looking like the lighter grades of sheeting - comes in from the looms, is run rapidly through a machine which shears with sharp blades, and singes with flames of burning gas, and is turned out with smooth surface to receive the print or figure for the calico. Six hundred pieces of this cloth are sewed together at the ends, making a string over fifty thousand feet in length; and this is run slowly, rapidly, gradually, topsy-turvy, and by jerks, through, over, under, between bars, bolts, tubs, vats, cogs, and cylinders; mixed up with lime, soda, asphaltum, gum arabic, mordant, fly extract, or perfume, and hydroscatis acid, until it comes out at the other end as white as the driven snow. It now receives the impression or print of its colors from a number of different copper rollers - some prints requiring as many as seven different rollers to perfect the pattern. And now comes to this, the most difficult part of the performances to understand. The white cloth has suddenly become calico, having an endless variety of figures, styles and colors, but great care is taken that it does not come in contact with water, inasmuch as the colors would thus all wash together and off.

It is now run through a heated oven so hot that potatoes will bake in a few minutes—and then goes "kersouse" into a large vat of boiling madder! his, instead of making it be supposed, merely sets all of the other shades of color. It is now washed in hot and cold water, in soap, bran, indigo and other fixings, and the white spots of the calico are clear and spotless, while all of the colors stand out in bold relief.

AGES OF THE STATES OF AMERICA.

THE following chronological table may be interesting to our readers at the present time:

SETTLEMENTS.

1607—Virginia, by the English. 1613-New York, by the Dutch. 1620-Massachusetts, by the Puritans 1623 - New Hampshire. 1633-Connecticut, by emigrants from Mass. 1614-New Jersey, by the Dutch. 1630—Delaware, by the Swedes and Fins. 1634—Maryland, by the Irish Catholics. 1636-Rhode Island, by Roger Williams. 1639-North Carolina, by the English. 1670-South Carolina, by the English.

1682-Pennsylvania, by William Penn. 1733-Georgia, by Oglethorp. ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

1791—Vermont. 1792—Kentucky. 1796—Tennessee. 1802—Ohio. 1811—Louisiana. 1816—Indiana. 1816—Mississippi. 1818—Hlinois. 1819—Alabama. 1820—Maine. 1821—Missouri.

1886—Michigan. 1836—Arkansas. 1845—Florida. 1845—Texas. 1846—Iowa. 1848—Wisconsin. 1850—California 1858—Minnesota

IMPORTANCE OF VARIED EXERCISE.—"Strength is health," has become a favorite phrase. But, like many common saws, it is an error. Visit the first half dozen circuses that may come to town, and ask the managers whether the cannon-lifter or the general performer has the better health. You will find in every case it is the latter. Ask the doctors whether the cartmen, who are the strongest men in the city, have better health than other classes, who, like them, work in the open air, but with light and varied labor. You will not find that the measure of strength is the measure of health. Flexibility has far more to do with it.—Dr. Dio Lewis.

Some one well says:-It is a characteristic of narrow-minded men, that they grasp the few ideas which lie within the limited circle of their comprehension with a clearness which often deceives us in our estimate of their intellect. They are like beggars, who know the stamp and date of every penny

Kural Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"HARK to the sound! there's a foe on our border A fee striding on to the gulf of his doom Free men are rising, and marching in order, Leaving the plow, and anvil, and loom! Rust dims the barvest sheen Of scythe and sickle keen, The axe sleeps in peace by the tree it would mar; Veteran and youth are out, Swelling the battle shout,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!'

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Battles under Gen. Pope.

WE copy from the World's correspondence many interesting particulars of the late battles in Virginia. A Washington correspondent, August 31st, says:

The battle of Friday was fought partly on the old Bull Run field, and that of Saturday almost entirely so. On Friday our forces occupied that ground and the enemy were just beyond, in a south-west direction. On Saturday they advanced upon us, and our right, which was resting on Sudley's Ford, was withdrawn towards the left, thus bringing the contest more directly upon the old field than was that of the day previous.

Analyzing all reports, I find that, after all, but a comparatively small portion of the whole army was engaged in Friday's fght. Sigel, who opened the attack at daylight, did the greater portion of the work, and commanded throughout up to 1 o'clock P. M., and was substantially in charge all day. Heintzleman's war-worn veterans, now fearfully reduced, advanced to the conflict, and though fighting with their accustomed valor, were soon badly cut up, and were relieved by the divisions of Schurz and a portion of Reno's men, the former of whom had been fighting all the morning with splendid effect, and who continued to fight during the entire afternoon. Sigel and Schurz received many high compliments for their skill and daring. Schurz's bravery was very conspicuous, and it is surprising that he escaped. He led his division into the fight and placed them into position personally. Sigel performed the work of withdrawing and re-enforcing the lines most admirably, while his disposition of artillery drew forth plaudits from that valiant old field-marshal, Heintzleman

The troops engaged throughout Friday were the corps of Sigel, Heintzleman, Reno and Rickett's division of two brigades, under Generals Hatch and Doubleday. The latter went in about sundown and suffered severely, losing about 400 men in half an hour. The maneuver, of which this was a part, was one of the most prominent affairs of the day, the credit of which belongs wholly to Sigel. Just before 5 o'clock Sigel suddenly withdrew all our forces from the left, and with great rapidity hurled them upon the rebel left, sweeping him and pushing him back, with great loss, upon his center. Here the conflict was long and the carnage dreadful. The enemy gathered up his forces in support of his center, and maintained the contest with dogged obstinacy until almost dark, when he once more extended his right, with which he met McDowell's two was really terminated by the darkness, but so much | Steinwehr the reserve center. advantage had been gained by our side that Sigelwho knew that Lee had not yet come up in full force, prayed for two hours more of daylight, as he had at hand nearly the whole corps of McDowell, fresh and eager for the fray. Indeed, so confident felt our officers and men of ultimate and complete success, that it was greatly feared the enemy would leave during the night, and thus snatch from our grasp the fruits of the victory almost within it.

On Saturday morning artillery was sent out to feel the enemy at different positions, and likewise a brigade of infantry on each wing. Butterfield, of Porter's corps on the left, and Steven's division on the right. But the fighting was not in earnest. The enemy seemed disinclined at first to pay any attention to our assaults, which were really only intended to draw him out. Pope's desire was to ascertain the point where the enemy had massed his greatest strength, and nearly the whole day, up to 3 o'clock P. M., was spent in unimportant maneuvers, and feeling each other. But everything leads to the belief that this time was of vast moment to the enemy. He was undoubledly bringing up his reserves under Lee. Up to half-past three o'clock he would neither accept nor give battle. But suddenly, at that hour, he opened a terrific attack upon our center, which quickly extended to our left, and though the fight lasted but two hours, until half-past five, the numbers of the enemy were so great that our lines were forced back, and a retreat across Bull Run to Centerville was ordered. Our forces all crossed safely, and in good order, save a considerable portion of Porter's and McDowell's corps, who had become disorganized during the fight.

CENTERVILLE, Va., 5 A. M., Aug. 31.—The battles of yesterday and the day before, on the already classic ground of Bull Run, will rank with Napoleon's bloodiest; and more than one General fought in them to whom, ere this hour, he would have given a marshal's baton, while he would have made proud an hundred privates with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Let me first detail the movements by which the two days' struggle was brought on.

While at Warrenton, early on Wednesday, I learned that Jackson was in our rear, and that we should once more try to trap him. Sigel and Mc-Dowell marched that morning up the turnpike from Warrenton toward Centerville, where the enemy was supposed to be. This road passes through Bull Run battle-field five miles west of Centerville. Hooker, Porter, and Reno, moved from our left (now, as we faced about toward Washington, becomes our right) toward the same point, via Manassas Junction. Sigel, in advance of McDowell,

field, that night, and came upon the enemy's cavalry and stragglers. Resting a few hours, by 3 o'clock he was moving. The enemy did not appear in front, and, leaving McDowell to take care of that road, Sigel turned to the right to connect with Hooker at Manassas Junction. Hooker had fought near there on Wednesday, (of which I will speak in a moment,) and it was possible he needed help.

When within about two miles of the Junction, Sigel learned that the enemy was on the Warren ton Road, and turning short to the left he marched to the south side of the Bull Run field. It was then 6 P. M.; McDowell, who, as before stated, had remained on that road between the enemy and Warrenton, had been throwing shell some hours, and now we could hear musketry. Gaining the heights | day's) immediately met the enemy's advance upon where Hunter fought a year ago, and approaching our left, and although suffering terribly, stayed him the turnpike, we could locate the scene of the engagement by the line of musketry flashes. It was King's division repelling the enemy in his attempt to escape toward Warrenton. The affair lasted two hours, and King held the field. We had come upon the enemy's left flank. Schenck's division became partially engaged, gave the enemy's cavalry a few shell, then the whole corps rested for the night. At the very time King was fighting on the Warrenton road, Ricketts was engaged fighting rebel re-enforcements coming up through Thoroughfare Gap, five miles further west. He was compelled, having suffered a loss of 250, to withdraw and join King, after the latter had finished his day's work. Reynolds' division (Pennsylvania reserves,) then temporarily with McDowell's corps, was in the same vicinity.

The situation then, Friday morning, was this:-Sigel's corps (divisions of Schurz, Milroy, Steinwehr, and Schenck,) on the Bull Run field fronting to the west, was close against the enemy. Mc-Dowell's corps, nearly connected with Sigel's on the latter's left, but was not within fighting distance of the enemy. Heintzleman's corps (divisions of Hooker, Kearney, and Reno's corps,) was at Centerville, moving down the turnpike, which would lead it upon Sigel's right. Porter was far back -seven or eight miles - in Sigel's rear. These corps - Sigel's, Reno's, Heintzleman's, McDowell's, and Porter's - were all that were engaged at any time during the two days, Friday and Saturday. They came into action in the order I have named

Fortunately I had been with Sigel during his two days' march to find the enemy, and was with him now that it fell to him to open the main struggle. His corps had held the advance under heavy artillery fire on the Rappahannock the four previous days, had now marched two days, a part of the time in line of battle, and taking but four hours' rest moved into a battle-not a skirmish, not an affair not an action, not an engagement, but a great battle; for such are the names given to fights in the order of their magnitude.

Long before daylight Sigel had visited every position of his line, had seen to the placing of every battery, and with the daylight his artillery sounded. The "Jessie Scouts" (transferred by Fremont to Sigel) reported the enemy as massed in and beyond a stretch of woods a mile long, west of and running nearly parallel with the road. Their line, however, extended on their right to the road, where they had guns on commanding heights on their left to Bull Run stream, with a battery or two across upon the north side. Sigel's line was opposite on the south side of the road.

The first hour in was all artillery. Sigel was advancing battery after battery to this and that eminence, supporting each with a brigade, hearing the reports of scouts, sending cavalry now far to the right, now far to the left, gradually advancing his division in cover of hills upon which he had placed guns-in a word, feeling for the enemy, rapidly advancing, but cautiously, every step. The enemy disdained to make any sign-but not long. His artillery was compelled to answer ours, and, pressing on, we unearthed his infantry. There was a light rattle, then a roar of musketry. Milroy, in advance, had come square upon rebels in masses. Our line of battle was formed, Schurz having the brigades and in reality repulsed them. The fight | right, Schenck the left, Milroy the advance center,

A little after, Milroy and Schurz became engaged. They drove the enemy a mile or more. During this time Schenck had been engaged on the left, but not heavily. Tough old Heintzleman arrived at this juncture from Centerville with his whole corps. Schurz was withdrawn for Kearney and Hooker to take his place. Reno arrived soon after from the same direction. Stevens' division of his corps marched to the left to support Schenck, and the attack was once more along the whole line. I should have stated that some time before the cessation, Milroy, after two hours of musketry in tornadoes, was driven back, much cut to pieces, and replaced by Steinwehr, who was assisted by Schenck at his left.

It was now I o'clock. Sigel's corps only had been engaged, and we had on the whole gained groundat the right nearly a mile. It was reasonable to suppose that with the assistance of Reno and Heintzleman, and most of the day before us, we should utterly demolish the enemy. It has since appeared that simultaneously with our re-enforcements he received larger ones. Longstreet's whole command. whose passage through Thoroughfare Gap Ricketts had disputed the day before, had now joined Jackson and Ewell, whom he had been fighting. Hitherto Longstreet would naturally join Jackson at his right. It was upon our left and occasionally our center that we were most severely pressed the remainder of the day.

Up to this time Sigel had command of the field. He had made the dispositions before the fight, and conducted it successfully six hours. Pope arrived from Centerville about noon, and assumed command. but wisely and generously deferred to Sigel the rest of the day, as being best acquainted with the

At 2 o'clock the fight was raging along the whole line terrifically—musketry like Gaines' Hill, and artillery like Malvern Hill. There was not 10 minutes cessation at any one time for the next three hours. We advanced not a step; we retired not a step. The enginery of war — men, guns, and "villainous saltpeter"—seemed equal on each side to the other. At 5 o'clock Schenck was ordered back to the left, and the artillery of that wing fell back to the next eminence. During the three hours, scarcely a regiment of the three corps on the field that had not been into the thickest. Promptly and skillfully, as a command would become exhausted, it would be replaced by another, but only for a brief rest, then to up and at it. These splendid "passages of lines," as such movements are technically called, seem to me a feature that ought not to pass uncommended.

The withdrawal of the left was not a giving up of | Morton, yesterday afternoon, asking him to meet

reached Gainesville, four miles from the Bull Run | the battle. Troops were rushed to the right, and a redoubled onset made there. Again the enemy was forced. His left was swept upon his center -we took him "endwise," in flank. While the infantry fought those, our artillery, eleven batteries in line, played stunningly, each gun pointed well to the left, that no unlucky shell might harm a friend. We could move the rebels no further than their center. Musketry in rolls, in crushes, sounded out of the spot of woods where our advance was stayed; how tenaciously the enemy held their ground I cannot hope to adequately express.

It was 6 o'clock. The enemy not only held his center but advanced upon our left. It was critical. Opportunely McDowell's corps appeared coming to our relief. Two brigades (Hatch's and Doubleuntil dark. The day's work was ended. We held more ground than in the morning, but not so much as at noon.

The following is a summary of the situation on Sunday, Aug. 31:

Pope's whole army was at Centreville. Since the battle of Saturday he has been joined by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, fully 25,000 of veteran Peninsula troops, and 20,000 of the newly volunteered troops were marching on from Washington. Pope has with him, responding to each roll call, over 50,000 who were engaged on Saturday, undemoralized and anxious for other battles. There remain 30,000 troops immediately in front of Wash-

Engagement at Richmond, Kentucky.

In our last we gave a brief telegraph report of a severe battle fought at Richmond, Ky., in which the Union General, Nelson, was wounded and compelled to retire with his forces. The General has returned to Cincinnati, and from the Gazette of the 1st inst. we gather the following particulars of the battle:

From a gentleman who left the battle ground at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and came down on the special train that brought General Nelson, we obtain the following particulars of the engagement up to the hour of his departure.

On the afternoon of Friday, the enemy, under Gen. Kirby Smith, supposed to be 12,000 to 14,000 strong, drove in our cavalry pickets, who were stationed out some distance from camp, and the whole force of Col. Munday and Col. Metcalf's cavalry retreated to the camp line, about one mile and a half from Richmond.

General Manson, formerly Colonel of the 10th Indiana, had the forces under his command in the absence of General Nelson, who was at Lexington, consisting of the 12th, 16th, 66th, 69th, and 71st Indiana, the 95th Ohio, and 18th Kentucky, and the cavalry of Colonels Munday and Metcalfe, formed in line of battle, and advanced a mile and a half on the road, when we came in sight of the enemy's cavalry, breaking off to the left of the road. We there formed in line of battle with the artillery, which consisted of five pieces in position. The pieces were at once unlimbered, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly. We captured one piece of artillery, and a number of blankets and accoutrements.

We thus advanced up the road after them to Rogersville, and there bivouacked for the night. Metcalfe's cavalry were sent out to see how far

the enemy had gone, and came up with them seven miles distant. They were in force, and our cavalry were fired into by them, when they returned. The next morning, (Saturday,) between five and

six o'clock, Gen. Mason started ahead with two regiments and four pieces of artillery. After proceeding a short distance we saw some of the enemy's cavalry coming toward us, on a scouting expedition, to the right of the road, and after advancing a short distance we were opened upon by their artillery. We formed in line of battle, and had an artillery fight, which lasted for an hour or more. We now found the enemy attempting to turn our left flank, when sharp firing took place between our and their skirmishers.

The Colonel whose regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, sent in for re-enforcements, when the 69th Indiana was ordered to re-enforce him. They advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell the enemy, and went at it like old soldiers. After some heavy firing they turned our left flank, and advanced on us with a large force. We then retreated between two and three miles, and reformed in line of battle on some high hills, with the artillery on the right and left flanks, when firing from the artillery commenced on both sides, and was kept up for several hours, when the enemy again advanced in large force from a dense wood on our right flank, and after some severe firing, succeeded in turning it, when a retreat took place to the original camping ground of the brigade about a mile from Richmond.

Here Gen. Nelson, who had just come up, met the men, and by great efforts re-rallied them, and again formed them in line of battle. At this time the ammunition of the artillery had almost given out, and some of the guns were without any men left to work them, all being killed or wounded; but with what little ammunition was left, we replied to the enemy's guns until they either changed their position or were silenced. This was about 4 P. M., on Saturday, when our

informant left the ground. He states that Lieut.-Colonel Topping, of the 71st Indiana, had a horse shot under him, and was afterward shot through the body and died from the wound. Major Conklin, of the same regiment, was reported killed. The Major of Metcalfe's cavalry was also reported killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Stout, of the 69th Indiana, is reported wounded, and so is the Major of the 18th Kentucky. From other gentlemen who arrived from Richmond and Lexington last evening, we learn that another attack was made on the lines after it was formed by Gen. Nelson, by the infantry and cavalry of the enemy, and our forces were completely routed. Some two thousand of our men were taken prisoners, and the balance scattered, many of them on the road to Lexington. In this engagement General Nelson received his wound. The 95th Ohio maintained their ground until they were scattered by Colonel Metcalfe's cavalry, which dashed in among them.

All our forces that were in this engagement were raw men of the last levy. Our informants state that they acted well so long as they were in position; but as soon as their commander attempted to move them they became disorganized, and could not again be brought into position. Col. Manson acted gallantly and nobly, and his management of the raw troops under his command is highly spoken of by those who were present.

Gen. Lew. Wallace received a dispatch from Gov.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

him at Lexington to-day, and he leaves with his

staff on the first train this morning. From another gentleman who arrived last evening from Lexington, we learn that about 6,000 men have been sent forward from that point, and that a stand will be made at the Kentucky River.

Army of the West.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Journal writes that the rebel Morgan and his band left Glasgow, Ky., at 4 P. M. on the 30th ult. While there they destroyed the indictments for treason found by the Grand Jury at the last term of the court-over 100 in number. They also mutilated the records of the court, so that no traces of the indictments are left. The horses and mules of all the Union men were taken away, and other property was destroyed.

Col. Shackleford, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, overtook A. R. Johnson, at Morganfield, Ky., on the 1st inst, killing and capturing a number of Johnson's band. Col. S. then divided his forces, sending Lieut.-Col. Foster, with two companies of cavalry, in the direction of Slaughtersville. Foster overtook a party of the enemy, killed two and took 23 prisoners and 43 horses.

On Wednesday morning Col. Shackleford started for the rebels, and came upon Col. Johnson's camp on Gilliger Lake, drove in his pickets, and took possession of his camp. Johnson rallied on the opposite side of the lake and opened on Shackleford, who dismounted his men and with carbines fought the rebels, 600 strong, till his ammunition was expended, leaving many rebels killed and wounded. The federals then retreated in good order, when the rebels advanced, and Shackleford ordered a charge, leading in person. Col. Shackleford's left foot was torn in pieces by a leaden slug from the enemy's cannon, which killed his horse. His forces then burned the rebels' camp, and retreated in good order. The federal loss was eight wounded.

The success of the rebels in Kentucky caused a good deal of excitement in Cincinnati, and fears were entertained that an attack upon that city was meditated. Business was almost entirely suspended, the people organized themselves into military companies, and the utmost exertions were made for the defense of the city. Our latest telegraphic dispatches (5th inst.) say business is still suspended. Volunteers and armed bodies of men continue to pour into the city by thousands. The city is quiet — no excitement beyond the enthusiasm manifested over these arrivals. A bridge of boats is being built across the river, at the foot of Walnut street. Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river for miles above and below. Reports from Kentucky conflict, and nothing is known of the whereabout of the rebels since their arrival at Paris.

From Tennessee we have the following dispatch: GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 2, 1 P. M. Via Cairo, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.

Via Cairo, Sept. 2, 4 P. M. 5 To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:—Col. Demis, with from 400 to 500 men, met with the rebel cavalry yesterday, a few miles west of Whedon, in superior force, driving them and whipping them badly. The enemy left 110 dead on the field, and their wounded are estimated at 250. Our loss is 5 killed and 40 wounded.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.

Dispatches received from Jackson, the 2d, say Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Price; also, a large force of the enemy, seven miles from there, are threatening an attack. Gen. Villipique is reported to have crossed the Hatchee river at Brownsville, on the night of the first, and is probably making towards Bolivar.

A skirmish between rebel pickets and a squad of federals took place on the 22d, near Greenville, Miss. Two of the latter were killed.

A dispatch from Memphis, on the 3d inst., says a fight is reported to have occurred at Widdelugh, seven miles from Bolivar, on Sunday P. M., lasting several hours. The town was taken by the confederates. Federal loss, 37 killed and 27 prisoners. Rebel loss, 4 killed and 8 wounded. Among the rebels killed was Capt. Sappington, of St. Louis.

The Amelia was fired into on her last passage up from Helena, by guerrillas, from the foot of Puck Island, killing one and wounding two. The military landed, burned the houses in the vicinity, and laid the plantations waste. Fifteen prisoners were taken. The negroes on the plantations were also brought away.

From St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, we learn that Poindexter, the notorious rebel leader of guerrilla bands in Missouri, was caught on Monday night, asleep in a house, twenty miles from Hudson. He is condemned as a spy and will suffer death.

A dispatch from Greenfield, Mo., Sept. 1, says Major Lippard has obtained another signal success over the guerrillas in South-eastern Missouri, with a squadron of the 13th Illinois cavalry, two companies of the 20th Missouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of the 2d Missouri Artillery. The Major attacked Col. White, whose force was estimated at 1,000, about twelve miles south of Pitman's ferry, on the Cumberland river, and after a desperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed White. capturing all his wagons and equipage, and taking many prisoners, also a number of horses and mules Our loss in killed and wounded is not stated, but is slight compared with that of the enemy.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Fort Scott, Kansas, Aug. 26, says:

The greatest activity prevails here in getting this army ready for immediate advance toward Arkansas. Gen. Blunt, commanding the forces here, has had reliable information that all troops in defense of Kansas, and all those in South-western Missouri, including all the new levy of militia, will be concentrated at a designated point. His portion of the Ferry yesterday, and amused themselves by salutarmy is finely equipped, and contains four complete batteries of eight guns each.

Information has just been received here confirming the report that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Cross Hollow, Arkansas, intending to march north, proposing to take Fort Scott and then Fort Leavenworth. Pike had told his rumors is that the rebel forces, comprising, at a men he intended to be quartered in the latter fort before snow fell. There is no mistaking that such is the idea held out to the rebels now concentrating | into the valley, and stretching upwards toward

Day before yesterday Quantrell's and Hays' bands came upon six companies of the 2d Kansas and three companies of the 6th Kansas, near Lamar. Major Campbell and Captain Greno, of the 6th, attacked them with about 60 of their men, and had a severe fight, lasting two hours. Two were killed cannon for a short period seems to confirm this. and 21 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Bassett, commanding the 2d Kansas, marched upon the opposite side of the stream, out of danger. The wounded men state that the rebels had about 700, and if Bassett had helped they would have whipped them.

A report has been received that Nashville, Tennessee, is abandoned by our troops and occupied by

The Situation in Virginia.

On the preceding page we have given a detailed account of the great battles in the vicinity of Manassas, up to Saturday night. The telegraph furnishes us the following additional items in relation to affairs in Virginia, up to the time of going to press:

There was no fighting of consequence on Sunday, only occasional skirmishing or a few shots poured into the woods from time to time on the enemy, as if trying the range of our guns. From the severe conflicts previously, it was evident that both armies were engaged in repairing damages.

On Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, 15 of our ambulances, being in advance of the train down a hollow, were captured. In all there were 250 ambulances and 60 hacks.

About one o'clock Sunday afternoon, several trains of cars at Manassas Junction, with ammunition and stores, were burned by the military authorities, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels, which seemed to be imminent, the bridge at Bull Run having been destroyed by the rebels, and the property, therefore, being cut off from retiring to a place of safety.

A Tribune correspondent, who went over the field of battle on Sunday, says our dead lay untouched as they fell in battle, with the exception of their caps and shoes. I did not see a single instance, among the whole 1,800 dead, where the shoes had not been rifled. There were palliating circumstances, for many of the rebels were barefoot.

On Monday morning, intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of Hill and Longstreet intended to appear on our right in force, and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of Gen. Reno was dispatched by Gen. Pope to Fairfax Court House. It was deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centerville to cover our base of operations, inasmuch as Generals Hill and Longstreet were known to be in force some distance toward Washington from the battle field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court House on Monday, at 9 o'clock, Reno's division leading the march, and McDowell's corps following. As Reno's division was forming its line of march, and when within 14 miles of Fairfax Court House, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 P. M. The whole force was a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and was commanded by Gen. Stuart. The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens' brigade, composed of the 28th Massachusetts, 8th Michigan, 50th and 100th Pennsylvania, and 46th New York.

Reno and Stevens immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery. Gen. Stevens rode up and down kis lines, gallantly rallying his men, intimidated by repeated volleys from the enemy. Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. Stevens ordered his men to fix beyonets and charge them through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter. While thus charging them, Gen. Stevens was hit with a minie ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. Stevens, the son of the General, was wounded in the hand.

Kearney's batteries now opened on the rebel forces, causing sad havoc among them. Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated and the train passed on.

Gen. Kearney was also killed in this engagement. The manner of his death was precisely ascertained by Surgeon Feye, while a prisoner at the scene of battle. The General rode into a piece of woods to reconnoiter, and came upon a Leuisiana regiment. He was ordered to halt, but instead, turned his horse, leaned over to avoid the bullets, and rode rapidly away. While doing so he was shot in the back, killing him instantly.

Eleven hundred paroled prisoners, some of whom were taken as far back as Thursday, at Manassas, arrived at Aqueduct Bridge, on Wednesday evening, and report that Gen. Lee has established his headquarters on the battle-field, three miles beyond Bull Run, on the Warrenton turnpike. The only force at Fairfax was Stuart's cavalry, he being there in

person. Information has reached Washington that the rebels are demonstrating up the river, and some have already reached Leesburg, and were also spreading between there and the Chain Bridge, as if designing to cross the ferry connecting with Montgomery county, somewhere in the neighborhood of Poolsville.

A dispatch dated Washington, Sept. 4th, says the work of getting the army into a good position in front of Washington, has been accomplished with fair success. So well conducted has been the process of falling back from Centerville to their present positions of perfect security, that not one army wagon has been lost on the route. Everything was done most systematically. The troops have for the greater part resumed the precise localities held by them previous to their leaving for the Peninsula.

Five rebel scouts or spies crossed over at Edvard's Ferry on Wednesday, and were seen at or near Poolsville. They did not long continue in that neighborhood. Such reconnoissances are believed to be of frequent occurrence.

A regiment of rebel cavalry was at Edward's ing our men on this, the Marvland side, with their field pieces, but doing no damage.

The rebels, in the recent engagements, did not fight with their entire forces, having a powerful reserve, to be made use of as the exigencies might require. The most reliable among the conflicting guess, 100,000 men, were still moving yesterday, (Sept. 3,) through Thoroughfare Gap, branching off Harper's Ferry. Paroled prisoners say that the rebel soldiers express their confidence of crossing over into Maryland in heavy force in the course of four days. They doubtless will make the attempt.

In front of our army to-day clouds of dust indicated activity among the enemy. The sound of

It appears from a private letter that our troops have been withdrawn from Acquia Creek; if not altogether, at least in part. The stores have been placed beyond the possibility of falling into the hands of the rebels. Five or six gunboats were at last accounts lying in that vicinity. The rebels do not occupy Fredericksburg with any force, as the

warded to Jackson. The citizens are performing guard dutv.

The rebel force, under five Generals, Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill and Smith, is not less than two hundred and fifteen thousand men at the present time. A gentleman just from the rebel camp states that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, while Smith is marching with a column of 30,000 strong on Fredericksburg.

The following is gathered from newspapers and private sources:

It is believed that the rebels have crossed in some force this side of Point of Rocks, and subsequently, for the most part, re-crossed into Virginia, as though hesitating to make the experiment of getting lodgment in Maryland. The rebels have thrown shells across the river at canal boats, &c., but done no damage. A man professing to have escaped from the vicinity of Leesburg, Wednesday, reports Jackson as entering Leesburg and pushing toward Harper's Ferry, and Longstreet is marching in the same direction.

The rebels are well supplied with artillery, and most of the Unionists of Winchester and Leesburg had escaped into Maryland. Others, who were captured by the secessionists while attempting it, were imprisoned. Upon learning that Jackson was marching toward Leesburg, rebel flags were displayed in token of joy at his coming.

A gentleman who arrived at Washington, from Fredericksburg, on Thursday, reports that the destruction of bridges over the Rappahannock, at that place, was not completed by our troops before they all evacuated. The wire bridge is passable only for foot passengers and light trains, havonly been partially injured, and has since been repaired by the citizens.

An officer of Sigel's staff says the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, began with heavy firing from artillery, on both sides, from Gen. Franz Sigel's division or corps. The effect of the firing from Gen. Sigel's batteries was terribly effective upon the enemy, literally creating winrows in their ranks. This is proved to be so from the fact that shortly after a temporary cessation of our fire in Sigel's line, long after the Confederate batteries had been silenced, the rebel Gen. Jackson sent two staff officers with white flags to seek permission to bury his dead. This permission was granted.

Gen. Reno said in conversation that he never saw a more daring act than the one performed by the rebels on Saturday. Out of the woods, on the flank of several of his batteries, swarmed, what appeared to be stragglers from our forces; a few at first, then more and more, until not less than a regiment or two had emerged. He was completely deceived until they were nearly upon his guns, when he caught sight of the red patch; he knew them to be rebels, turned his artillery upon them, and destroyed almost every man.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 3d inst., states that a dispatch from Gen. Kelly, dated the 2d inst. says that he was attacked by the rebel guerrillas, Col. Jenkins and Imboden, the same who made the raid on Buckhannon and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number.

The rebel Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, calling for a State force of 10,000 men, to be formed into a division and placed under the command of Gen. Floyd.

The rebels are carrying out a threat long since made, of invading the Northern States. Indeed, in all their operations they are exhibiting great quickness of movement, and it is difficult at this stage to say whether they are guided by wisdom or desperation. They have crossed the Potomac in the neighborhood of Poolesville and Leesburg, and now occupy both banks of that river in force, cutting off the portion of our army at Harper's Ferry from resources and aid, and unless our Government is prepared to march to their rescue at once with a strong force, they must surrender before superior numbers. The rebels now occupy a large territory. running to within 15 miles of Washington on the one side, and the same distance from Harper's Ferry on the other. This embraces a section of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the city of Frederick, in Maryland, and other smaller towns. Frederick is by railroad 58 miles west of Baltimore, 23 east of Harper's Ferry, and about 40, in a straight line. north-west of Washington.

The following are the latest dispatches received by telegraph:

From one of the Times correspondents who has just returned from Poolsville, we learn that on Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monocacy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry and threw over a pontoon bridge and crossed with artillery, which encamped on Rogers' farm and threw out pickets toward Poolsville. On Friday about 11 o'clock a column of infantry and artillery commenced to cross. They were crossing in three places besides the bridge, the water being up to a man's neck. No resistance was offered to their coming. Some cavalry who were watering there were attacked and chased to Poolsville. There the houses were closed and the streets blockaded by the citizens. The farmers fired upon our flying cavalry as they passed by their corn fields. About dusk Gen. Lee rode into Poolsville at the head of four regiments of infantry, and guided by a farmer who was professedly a Union man. Their infantry went off to the left toward Frederick.

The rebel Generals Robert Lee, Hill, Stewart, and Fitzhugh Lee, are with the men. They march in solid column. They have few or no shoes, and no knapsacks. Their wagon trains were crossing on Saturday and Sunday morning. The farmers are bringing in hay and provisions of all kinds, and giving them away. There is not a loyal man, with one or two exceptions, there. Women received them with flags and demonstrations of joy.

The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomac, and is believed to be reliable: The rebel force in the neighborhood of Darnstown and Clarksburg is estimated at 3,000, and is composed entirely of cavalry.

A body of the enemy, about 1,500 strong, crossed the river last night at White's Ferry, and are supposed to be en route for Frederick. Our forces hold the bridge across the Seneca creek, which was not injured by the rebels on their return from the recent dash on Darnstown.

It has been ascertained that Jackson crossed the Potomac opposite the north mouth of the Monocacy, and passed along the bank of the stream to Frederick. A rebel picket, captured near Clarksburg to-day, says Jackson's force is 45,000.

Darnstown is on the Potomac and about 15 miles above Washington, and Poolsville about five miles further up.

The latest reports by telegraph, this (Tuesday) troops designed to hold the town have been for | morning, are that rebel pickets were extended eight

miles south-east of Frederick, Maryland, and that nearly all the enemy had left our front in the neighborhood of Manassas, but whether for a bold attack upon Maryland or for some other work, seemed to be unknown to those in search of news, if not to the Government. The rebels move in solid columns, first cavalry, then artillery, then infantry, with baggage in the rear, and these again followed in order by similar troops. The people of the Valley have contributed to the subsistence of the rebels, and probably furnished them with all needful information.

Nothing has yet been heard from the Federals at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off from re-enforcements by the rebel movement toward

A gentleman who arrived at Washington on the 8th, says the rebel force at Frederick is estimated at 40,000, under Jackson. From this gentleman's conversation with rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one object is to destroy the Western Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and otherwise operate in that State, and having ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our government seems to be actively preparing for the new circumstances in which we are placed, tor it is said immense bodies of troops are moving for the Upper Potomac, and everything shows vigor and determination on our part.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Provost Guard was busy on Tuesday closing up all the liquor establishments in the city. Their captures were sent to the Medical Purveyor's office.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American telegraphs that it is now understood that the period of drafting will be left to the Governors of the respective States to decide for themselves, as the Government is not disposed to push the matter, unless the emergency should be such as to render a single day's delay fatal.

H. M. Pierce, President of Rutger's Institute in New York city, has been appointed General Superintendent of Hospital nurses in the military district of Washington, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. All applications from persons desirous of acting as nurses should made at the Surgeon

The following circular was issued on the 30th ult.:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 30. To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States:—The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in defense of their country will soon be in need of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more use-fully given than in furnishing us the means to dress ounds of those who fall in the defense of their

rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received in Boston by Sur-Contributions will be received in Boston by Surgeon McLaren, U. S. A.; New York, by R. Satterlee, U. S. A.; Newark, by Asst. Surgeon Jareway; Philadelphia, Geo. E. Coupen, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C. Cox. U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon C. J. Tambucci; Cincinnati, Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. A.; St. Louis, Asst. Surgeon C. G. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any medical officer of the U. S. A.

C. J. Hammond, Surgeon General U. S. A.

The following order has been issued by General Halleck:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 122. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1862. Major-General McClellan will have command of all the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the Capital.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The re-appointment of Gen. McClellan is principally due to the wishes of the army itself. A distinguished Major-General who had been opposed to General McClellan's strategy, stated that candor compelled him to admit that the soldiers demand McClellan for their leader. Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces in Virginia and the neighborhood of Washington, Gen. McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river. His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm.

Gen. McClellan has issued the following order:

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1862. 1st. Pursuant to General Order No. 122, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of the 2d inst, the undersigned hereby assumes command

2d inst, the undersigned nereby assumes command of the fortifications at Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the capital.

2d. The heads of the Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective departments at these headquarters.

3d. In addition to these consolidated morning respective departments are the second of this data from

ports required by the circular of this ports required by the circular of this date, from these headquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance with the assign-ment to positions heretofore given them, stating defi-nitely the ground occupied and covered by their commands, and as to what progress has been made in obedience to the orders already issued to place their commands in condition for immediate service. G. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen. S. Williams, A. A. G.

A dispatch dated Washington, Sept. 4th, says, information has been received here that a number of nersons from this city, with others, were yesterday on the late battle field, attending to the burial of the dead, and the comfort and removal of the wounded. About twenty surgeons were of the party. It is further stated that a number of our citizens, including the government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday by the enemy, who were engaged harrassing General Banks on his retreat from Warrenton. Their going to the battle field to perform the duty assigned them without a flag of truce was an unsafe proceeding.

The paroled prisoners who have arrived here say that they were well treated by the rebels except in the matter of food.

It appears from General Orders No. 118, issued by the War Department, that the number of officers of the U. S. service who have been exchanged as prisoners of war, up to the 27th ult., is 279, including two Brigadier-Generals, Reynolds and McCall, 11 Colonels, 9 Lieut.-Colonels, 17 Majors, 95 Captains, and 83 1st and 2d Lieutenants. 113 Confederate officers were changed for rank and file of the United States army.

The Surgeon-General has sent away over 2,000 volunteer surgeons. Some of them objected to do duty in the Washington hospitals, and were inexorable unless they could cut and carve on the battle field. A number of gunboats have approached within a view of Washington. The appearance of two, near Georgetown, this afternoon, was indeed a wonder -such a craft never before having appeared in the Potomac. The river shore in that vicinity is lined with spectators, and the day being beautiful, the surrounding scenery and the movement of troops

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The National Feed Cutter—Whitterore & Son. Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co. A Nursery for Sale at a Bargain. Apple Trees, &c., for Sale—E Moody & Son. Trees and Plants at Low Prices—Frost & Co. Endless Chain Railway Horse-Powers—R & M Harder.

The News Condenser.

- It is publicly denied that Sigel has lost any guns. - Senator Fessenden's son, Samuel, was killed in the battle of Friday.

- Canal receipts to August 22d exceed those of last year 8835,821.80.

- All the property of John Slidell has been confiscated by Gen. Butler.

- Gen. Nelson has relieved Gen. Lew Wallace, who will ake the field.

- The death of Gen. Stahl is positively contradicted by Gen. Blenker.

- Norfolk and Suffolk have been strongly re-enforced by

Federal troops. - The 73d Illinois regiment is commanded throughout by

Methodist preachers. - A French ship has been captured on the coast of North

Carolina with a cargo of cotton. - A monument to the memory of Prince Albert is to be

raised in Coburg, his native town.

- The tunnage, afloat, of the United States, is larger than that of any other nation on the globe. - Joe Balding, a colored man, died in the Zanesville In-

irmary on the 11th ult., aged 121 years. - Twenty-three Indiamen are now on the way to Boston, larger number than for several years past

- Jeff Davis has issued an order to treat Gens. Hunter and Phelps as outlaws, to be executed as felons.

- Edwin G. Ripley, President of the Ætna Insurance Com-

pany of Hartford, died on Tuesday, 26th ult. - The Emperor Napoleon has fixed the majority of the

Prince, his heir, at the age of fourteen years.

- Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was killed in one of the recent engagements in Virginia.

- Hon. John Willard, member of the N. Y. State Senate. died at Saratoga on the 1st inst., aged 76 years. - Alexander M. Ross, the engineer of the Victoria bridge,

died in England recently, in an insane asylum. - It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has declared

that France intends to defend the Pope of Rome. - Three West Springfield athletes are said to have swam

three miles up stream in the Connecticut recently. - The Georgetown Seminary Hospital is appropriated exclusively to sick and wounded officers of the army.

- The headquarters of Gen. Wright, the new commander of the Department of Ohio, will be at Louisville, Ky.

- Among the articles comprised in the cargo of the captured steamer Tubal Cain, were 18,000 stand of fire arms.

- A war with all the Indian tribes is at hand. The Califor nia mails arê to be sent via New York until further notice.

- As the work upon the census is approaching completion, 100 clerks will be discharged from the Interior Department.

- The Chinese Government has ordered three propellers of New York builders. They are in course of construction. - Gen. Burnside expressed the opinion at Fortress Monroe recently, that McClellan would make a mark leading all the rest.

- Tuesday, 26th ult., twenty-six clerks in the Land Office were discharged, on account of the falling off in the business. - The New Orleans Advocate figures up a loss to that city of \$250,000,000 as the effect of secession, already experienced.

- Mrs. S. P. Boutwell, of Williamstown, Vt., has six sons and one son-in-law in the Union army, volunteers for 3 years. - It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully

concentrated, Gen. Halleck will take the field as Commander in-Chief. -The Government has perfected arrangements with a Boston company to raise the fifteen sunken vessels in Hamp-

ton Roads. - The total tonnage of the United States on the 1st July, was 5.539.812 tuns—an increase of 185,944 tuns over the pre

vious year. - Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, is to marry the King of Portugal on the 10th of October, the anniversary of her birth.

- Up to the present time this year, only 3,757 less emigrants have arrived at the port of New York than during the like period last year.

- The new census of San Francisco gives a population of 90,000, against 83,000 last year. The city is in a very prosperous condition: - Twelve hundred applications have been made to the

French Government for the place of Guardian of Napoleon's Tomb, just vacated. - Three gentlemen caught 741 trout in Vermont last week, in eight hours time. Committing such havoc among the treut

is shameful business. - It is said that the imperial nursery of France will have another inmate before long, to the great delight of "the nephew of his uncle."

- John C. Rives, ex-publisher of the Washington Globe, has subscribed \$5,000 for the District volunteers. He has previously given \$10,000. - The Government of Brazil has decided that after two

years, the Amazon and its tributaries shall be open to the

commerce of all nations. - From the 11th to the 16th of August, no less than 16,600. sick men were removed from Harrison's Landing with boats

a twenty dollar Confederate States note, as the difference in making an exchange of horses. — The ladies of Production, U. C., have offered to con-

- A man in Shrewsbury, Vt., has been arrested for passing

toward the Ladies' H and the offer has been accepted. - Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a cavalry regiment for the defense of the

river counties against rebel raids.

- Father Dunne, a former Catholic priest of Chicago, has accepted a Colonelcy in the Union army, and is raising a Dunne Legion for service in the field.

- Mrs. Flannager, while under the influence of liquor, was run over by a train at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night, 26th ult., and had both her lower limbs cut off. - The U. S. steamer Hatterss captured, while trying to run

the blockade at Benorick Bay, the rebel schooner Josephine, with 322 bales of cotton, bound for Havana, - The Provost-Marshal of St. Louis has notified seven

well-known secession females to quit the city in forty-eight hours, on pain of imprisonment for refusal. - Bridget Gleason, of Rutland, Vt., about 25 years of age,

was so burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp Saturday, 30th ult., that her death ensued on Sunday morning. - The town of Jackson, in Amadas county, California, was

ourned on the 23d ult. Two thousand people were rendered homeless. Loss \$400,000, and very little insured. — The man who was for some time supposed to be Nena Sahib, of execrable memory, has died in a British prison in

India. An order had just been issued for his release. - In Sharon, Vt., on the 11th ult., a little girl four years old, while playing with matches, set fire to her clothes, and

was so severely burned that she lived but a short time. - Maj. Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., contributed \$3,000 to aid recruiting for the Ulster and Greene regiment, and subscribed \$5,000 to aid in filling up another regiment.

- Edward Lee, a workman in the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., was caught by the teeth of a wool picker lately, and so horribly lacerated he lived but a few minutes.

- Several wooden tenements and three stables in Charlestown, Mass., were destroyed by fire Saturday, 30th ult., and presented a scene at once beautiful and impressive. twenty families were made homeless. Loss \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1862. Tors market is unusually quiet, and we have to report but

few changes. Oats are a little higher than last week, and the same is true of Pork, Butter, and Eggs. Rochester Wholesale 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%@11c
Flour, buckwheat 0.00 @0.00	Candles, extra 11@12c
Meal, Indian 1.06@1.12	
Wheat, Genesee 97c@1.20	Fruit and Roots.
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Apples, bushel 25@30c
Corn. old	Do. dried ∰ fb 4@4%c
	Peaches, do 12@14c
Corn, new	Cherries, do 12@14c
	Plums, do 8@10c
	Potatoes 35@45c
	Hides and Skins.
	Slaughter 4%@5c
Beans 1.50@2.00	Calf 7@8c
Meats.	Sheep Pelts \$0.25@1.00
Fork, mess\$10.50@11.00	Lamb Pelts 25c(2)1.00
Pork, clear 12.00@12.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50(a) 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef, cwt 4.00(a) 6.00	_ Do. large, 6,00@6,25
Spring lambs, each 1.50(a) 2.00	Timothy 2.00(@2.25
Mutton, carcass 4@5c.	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 8@9c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
Turkeys 9(2)10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
Geese 40@50c.	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.53@1.56
Butter, roll 12@121/c.	Straw tun 5.00@6.00
Butter, firkin 11(a)12c	Hay, tun11 00@13.00
Cheese 6%@7%c.	Hay, tun
Lard, tried 8%(@9c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25(@3.50
Tallow, rough 6@6%c.	Codfish. quintal 4.50@5.25
Tallow, tried 8@8%c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50
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THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8.—FLOUR.—Market dull, but with a limited supply, prices without decided change. Sales at \$5.00 (26.15 for superfine State; \$5.28(26.53) for extra State; \$5.00(26.5). If for superfine State; \$5.28(26.53) for common to medium extra Western; \$5.28(26.53) for roommon to medium extra Western; \$5.88(26.55) for trade brands do,—the market closing rather heavy. Canadian flour dull; sales at \$5.35(26.40) for common, and \$5.40(26.30) for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3.76(24.30) for inferior to choice Corn meal in moderate demand and steady; sales at \$3.50(23.75) for Brandywine; \$3.60(23.75) for Marsh's caloric, and \$3.00 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened heavy and with a further material advance in freights; the market cosed [2020 lower Sales Chicago spring at \$1.12(2), 21; Milwautee club at \$1.17(2), 23; inferior do at \$1.15, amber lowes at \$1.24(2), 124; red Western at \$1.40, and white Michigan at \$1.34(2), 134; ye with western at \$1.40, and white Michigan at \$1.34(2), 134; ye with western at \$1.40, and white Michigan at \$1.34(2), 134; ye quiet, withoutmuch change; sales at 79.280c for very prime Western, and \$2.280c for State. Barley market is dull and nominal at 70c Barley malt continues nominal at 90c Peas are nominal at 90c. Barley malt continues nominal at 90c Peas are nominal at 90c. Gror market dull and with less doing; sales at 6(260c for od mixed Western; 56(260c for Eastern; 47(2)45c for unsound Western; 70(270c for yellow Western, and 72c for choice. Western: Oats dull and lower; sales at \$2.007c for Jersey, Canada, Western and \$1.40, 160; prime mess, and \$10,000 (a),000 for country prime; \$3.001,35 for prime mess, and \$10,000 (a),000 for country prime; \$3.001,35 for country mess; \$12.261,35 for country mess; \$12.261,37 for re-packed doi; \$15.76214,87 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is dull and steady at \$19.201,50 Beef hams in better request; sales ohoice Western & \$1.90,016.60. Cut meats are in more active demand, and prices are very

ALBANY, SEPT. 8.—FLOUR AND MRAL—The market for flour pened steady at the closing prices of Saturday, and during the corning a fair but rather moderate husiness was done

ming a isir but rather moderate business was c	we.
Common to good State,	5.00Xã
Fancy and Extra State,	5.20Xa
Common to good Western,	5.000
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c,	5.75G
Extra Ohio,	6.000
Common Canadian,	5.000
Extra Canadian,	5.600
Fancy Genesee,	5.750
Extra Genesee and city brands,	6 600
Corn Meal is in active request at unchanged pri	CONT.
,06@1,19 \$9 100 fbs.	00,54

Corn Meal is in active request as universal set \$1,000,119 \$100 bbs.

Grain—A steady market for Wheat, with a moderate milling demand; sales red winter State at \$1,20 prime white Michigan on p. t. Rye quiet and dul' at 80c for State. There is some inquiry for Barley, but as yet no sales of the new crop have been reported. Oats in request at the recent large reduction on prices, with sales 6,500 bu. State at 50c.

prices, with sales 6,500 bu. State at 50c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 8.—FLOUR—The market steady, with fair interior demand; sales at \$7.25 for extra Michigan and white wheat Canadian; \$5,05,25 for Illinois extra; \$3,25,05,75 for extra and double extra Ohio; \$5,50 for do white wheat Canada.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderately active demand; sales red winter Toledo \$1,10; No. 2 red winter Illinois at \$1; No. 2 Chicago spring at 9tc; Canada white, in bags, at \$1,25. Corn dull; sales sound Western mixed \$20,43°; hot \$4,635. Oats inactive at \$6,70 kg. No. 1 Chicago, Ryo quiet at \$2,650.

FROVISIONS—The market quiet for most kinds excepting hams and lard, for which there is a fair demand at improved prices. Fork—lacary mess, \$10,50,61; light mess \$10,610,60. Hams—Sugar cured, sacked, firm at 9c; plain hams 8c. Frime Lard firm at 9c; but the provided of the sacked of th

TORONTO, SEPT. 4.—GRAIN—The surplies of grain on the street market this week, have been but small.

Fell What—In moderate supply, sold at 90c@\$1.00.

Fell What—Very little of which was offered, sold at 80@86e.

Barley—Barley has been in moderate supply this week, and prices were somewhat better, the average being about 51c \$4\) but.

Res. We use the comminal at 60c. There was none offered this week.

Oats—The quotations for oats are also slightly improved; 38 @42c would be given for them. There are very few offered now Peas—We noticed no peas on the market this week. Buyers offer 50c \$1\) bushel for them.

Chickens, & pair	30@40
Ducks. 🙀 pair.	38@45
Turkeys, each	12(a)\$1
Potatoes, # bushel	33(0)40
Hay & tun	\$17.00@18.00
Straw 20 tun	10.007/10.00
Apples, & barrel.	\$1.00(\overline{a}1.75
	-Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

	BEHF CATTLE.
First auality	
Ordinary quality	7, 50(@8,0%) 7, 50(@8,2%) 7, 00(@7,60 6,50(@7,00
Common quality	7.00(-7.60
Treferior anality	, 1,00@1,00
mierior quanty,.	0,0U@1,U
	COWS AND GALVES.
Wirst anality	\$45,00@50,00
Ordinary	
Orminary quarity	,
common quanty	,
Inferior quality,	7, 40,00@45,00 30,00@35,00 25,00@28,00
	YEAL CALVES.
First anality	# Tb 5%@6
Onding quarry,	
Armural during	4%(0,0%
Common quality	4/2(0)4%
Inferior quality.	4 @4%0
,	界 Ib 5 5 億 - 4 3 (
rrime quality,	
Urdinary,	3.75@4.50
Common	9.00%

3½@3½c — (d) — c 3½@3½c do. light Still-fed, ALBANY, SEPT. 8-BEEVES-The receipts are about 200 head less than last week, and the quality much better, although there is none that can be classed as premium. Prices advanced 10(315 %) b, live weight, and the market is much excited, so much so that nine-tenths of all the cattle have changed hands, and some droves two or three times, and it is the general opin ion of both buyers and sellers that this is the best market tha we have had here in three months.

Corn-fed, SWINE, do. light

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of re-ceipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to

the car:	v and commun	IMMELL OUT, OU	umening to M
CattleSheep	3,328 3.816	Last week. 8,555 8,480 206	Cor. weel last year. 3,712 2,329 105
Prices—The following	are the rulin	ıg prices;	
Premium,		00@0.00 \$	Last week. 4,75@0,00
Extra, First quality,	4,	,50@4,75 .00@4.30	4,40@4,60 3,90@4,20
Second quality, Third quality,	2,	,45@2,90	3,25@3,65 2,40@2,85
SHEEP—The receipts a mand is good and nearly at 3%@4%c & h, light w	rall sold. The reight.	fresh arrival	s sold briskly
Hogs — The receipts c	ontinue heav	v. We have:	no change to

notice in prices.

Milon Cows—\$25@40 for common to first class.—Argus.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 4.—At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 6,000 Sheep and Lambs, 350 Swine.

BREF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,7620,00; first quality, \$6,50@, 600; second do, \$6,00@,00; third do, \$4,76@5,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$97, \$100, \$122@\$125.

MILDE COWS—\$43,00@,00.

STORES—Yearling, \$8@8,60; Two years old,\$14@16; Three years old, \$19@20.

NO. SINGUE. HORSE -64-GOT & Dr. Tallow -71/4071/4c.
PRINTS -64-GOT & Dr. Tallow -71/4071/4c.
PRINTS -80.5(0), 0), each. Calf Skins -80.90 & Dr.
SHEP AND LANDS -\$2.00(0), 20); extra, \$5.00(0), 50.
SWINTS-Stores, wholesale, 4 @c; retail, 45/200 c. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Figs, 6cts; retail, 606/4c.

OAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 3.—At market. 1313 Cattle, about 1000 Beeves, and 313 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra (inclinding nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$5,00@6,78, first quality, \$6,00@6,25; second do, \$3,726,00; ordinary, \$—@—
WORKING OXEN, \$9 pair—\$70(3)45.

Cows AND CALVES—\$20, \$35,044.

WORKING UKEN, ST PRIT—DIGGLISD. COWS AND CALVES—\$20, \$35(0)44. STORES—Yearlings, \$7(0)8,50; Two years old, \$14(0)15; Three years old, \$18(0)20. SHEEF AND LAMES —6900 at market. Prices in lots, \$1,75@2,25 each; extra, \$2,62@3,00.
HDES —54@76 \$1 D. Tallow —74@74c.
Pairs — 87c@31 Calf Skins—3@9c \$1 D.
VBAL CALVES, from \$0,00@0,00

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3.—An active demand has prevailed for the low and medium grades and better prices kave been obtained. Fine fleeces have been comparatively neglected although sales have been made at 7@100 below coarse wools. The sales during the past month are:

Fleeces, 470,000 ibs, 50(6.55c; pulled, 51,000 ibs, 45%55c; 40,000 ibs. South America at 80c; 16,000 ibs Turkey 47%c; 530 hales East India 80,242%c; 500 bales Mexican 3%36c; 500 bales Mediterranean 32@40c; 300 bales flow Chilian 30@3%c; 100 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Cordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Cordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Cordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Gordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Gordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Gordova 33c; 200 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100 bales Bombay 21@33c; 100

ached, 20 mio Grande and Diack Douskoi;	10 UU AUGIRIUG 29,
c, 6 months.	
Saxony Fleece # fb. American full-blood Merino	60@62
American full-blood Merino	60.a 62
American half and three-fourths Merino.	62@ 65
American Native and quarter Merino	
Extra pulled	
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	
No i pulled	
Lamb's pulled	50X a 55
Lamb's pulled California fine, unwashed.	44(a)46
California common do	90 7 25
Pernyian washed	\$0.7x\$9
Chilian Merino unwashed	32/@34
Chilian Metiza unwashed	32(a,34
Valuaraiso un washed	17.7 18
South American Merino unwashed	26(4)28
South American Mestiza unwashed	2(Ya)25
South American common washed	22/a 25
South American Entre Rios do	25(0)27
South American unwashed	17@19
South American Cordova washed	97. 240
Cape Good Hope unwashed East India washed	30xa.35
East India washed	35(a)45
African unwashed	25(0)27
African washed	40/0/45
Mexican unwashed	
Texas	00:000
Texas Smyrna unwashed	25 028
Smyrna washed	30/285
Syrian unwashed	22@25
,	M V Constates

N. Y. Spectator.

week:	following are the rates	for the
Saxony and Mer., fine, 55% GRS Full blood, 58,060 y and 4 blood, 60,265 Common, 60,062 Pulled, extra, 50,060 Do. superfine, 47,055 Do No. 1, 48,052 Do No. 2, 00,000 Western mixed, 46,062 PHILADELPHIA. Septembl 455,000 bs Fleeces at 88,065 cent	Smyrns, washed, Do. unwashed, Syrian, Cape, Crimes, Buenos Ayres, Peruvian, washed, Canada,	14(024 15(036 25(056 11(023 15(056 24(034

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—Sales for the past month 74. 900 the Fleeces, 50(256c; 9,941 fbs, 44/2c, 6 mos; and 3,000 fbs pull-

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The market rules firm, but was less active than it was during the past fortnight. We learn of sales of 2,000 fbs fleece and 7,700 fbs lambs' on p. t.—Journal.

OINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—A fair market, and the demand good at 45@65c. There is not much coming in.—Gazette CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The season is about over, and there is little or none offering here. In the Eastern markets an advance of \$255 \(\text{P} \) is has recently taken place in consequence of the great quantity which will be wanted for Government accounts. Prices range from 48\(\text{Q55c} \), according to quality.—Journal.

TORONTO, Sept 4.—The quotations for wool this week are very uncertain. On Monday 40,042c \$\overline{\psi}\$ b. was given by dealers as the price; the reason of this is the scarcity of it, as the season for wool is nearly gone.—\$Globe.

Married.

Iw this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. A. NBALY, Mr. W.M. B. EVERNDEN, of Rochester, and MARY FILLMORE of Buffalo. In this city, on the 2d inst, by the Rev. A. G. Hall, DD, LOUDON U. DODGE, Esq., of Buffalo, and Miss KATE H. HUSBANDS, second daughter of JOSEPH D. HUSBANDS, Esq., of Rochester.

Died.

In this city, on the 8th inst, of Cholera Infantum, FRANCIS HAGERMAN, son of FRANCIS S. REW, aged 2 years.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Terry-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-YORKERfull twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal-renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FAOT should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of

TREES AND PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.—
FROST & CO.'S WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 4, for
Fall of 1962, representing Nursery Stock grown from upward of FROST & CO.'S WHULESALE, CARRY From upwa Fall of 1862, representing Nursery Stock grown from upwa Three Hundred Acres of Land, is now ready for distribut GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N.

200, OO APPLE TREES, 4

Years old. Also, a large Stock of
Diana, Concord, and Delaware Grape Vines.
White Grape and Cherry Currants, &c., &c.

Send for Catalogues. E. MOODY & SON,
661-4t
Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

POUR THOUSAND DOLLARS!

A Nursery at a Bargain! For sa'e on the most reasonable terms, an old established, thriving and well stocked Nursery in Central New York. A large portion of the stock is now ready for the market, the variety is large and select of all classes, and crops of Trees. Shrubs, &c., are included, in all stages of growth. It is a rare chance for &c., are included, in all stages of grown and susiness, as other engagements alone induce the proprietors to part with it. Full particulars may be had on application at this office, if made soon.

THE NATIONAL FEED CUTTER, Patented April 29, 1862.

Cuts any length desired and all kinds of feed. No Machine ier or faster, and none is less liable to get out of order It is very superior for stalks or fine cutting, and will doubtless supersede the high price "feed roll" cutter for that purpose, a it sells for one-third less money. It has no hide roll, copper or soft metal to cut against, as hardened cast steel is used instead It has been thoroughly tested in its sale for the past six months and is warranted satisfactory, and every way as recommended Orders are solicited. For sale by dealers generally, and manu factured by WHITTEMORE BROS., Worcester, Mass.

The Patent Right will be sold upon territory too distant from the manufactory for shipping.
See cut and description in Rural of August 23d

TENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO. OFFER an immense stock of TREES and PLANTS for planting during the Autumn of 1862 and coming Spring, which will be supplied at

LOW RATES

and on favorable terms.

Their Nurseries occupy at present upward of *Three Hundred Acres*, and contain an extensive assortment of

Fruit Trees, both Dwarf and Standard, SMALL FRUITS, etc., as well as great stock of

EVERGREENS, DECIDUOUS TREES, ROSES, &c., &c. Our Descriptive Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, of Fruits, Framental Trees, Shrubs, etc.. Green House Plants and Hardy Bulbs, and also No. 4, their Wholesale List, are sent free on application.
Parties who desire to plant in large or small quantities should apply to them before purchasing. All communication promptly noticed.

661-2t

Trees at Low Prices.

OUR STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and in quality the VERY BEST. We give prices below, and for par-ticulars invite you to send for our Catalogue. Prices per 1000 as follows, and most things at same rate per 100.

Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet, fine, \$45; 4 to 5 feet, \$20. Standard Pear, 6 to 8 ft, extra, \$250; 4 to 6 ft. No. 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.

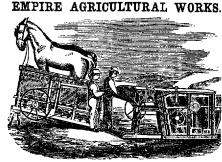
Plum, No. 2, \$100. Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25. Hornet Raspberry, fine stock, \$5 \$ 100. Apple Seedlings, \$3; Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Angel

and Orange Quince stools, cheap H. SOUTHWICK & SON, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money, Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their Wildows, Orphan children and heirs at law, promptly collected on reasonable terms, and without charge until the claims are realized, by SAMUEL V. NILES, (late of the General Land Office,) MILITARY, NAVAL AND GERMERAL AGENCY, (established in 1857,) WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

July, 1862. 655-1St

BUY THE BEST,



THE undersigned manufacture Changeable Endless Chain RAILWAY HORSE-POWERS, COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

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

THE THRESHER AND CLEANER

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

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

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Ellwanger & Barry Beg leave to announce that their stock of Nursery Articles for the ensuing FALL TRADE, embracing everything desirable, new or old, in both

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

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers To examine their Catalogues, which give details of the stock Their new Wholesale Catalogue for the season is just issued, and will be sent gratis to all who apply and inclose one stamp.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

Rochester, N. Y., August, 1862.

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

Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862.

**TO LOAN.—The Monroe Moneos The Moneos To Loan On Improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties.

**TO LOAN.—The Monroe Monroe The M

40.000 PEACH, APPLE, and PEAR TREES for sale, on the ground, or otherwise, five miles out Buffalo road.

E. M. POTTER, Rochester, N. Y.

DOLLARS & MONTH!—We want Agents at Sixty DOLLARS & 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 \$\times\$ 1000.

Apple Seedlings, 2 years, \$140 \$\times\$ 1000.

Apple Tees, 5 to 6 feet, \$40 \$\times\$ 1000.

White Grape and Cherry Currants, \$40 \$\times\$ 1000.

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

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

FLUSHING, N.Y., Offer these Vines, in excellent health, at the following low 1st quality, \$25 ₩ 100-\$200 ₩ 1000.

2d quality, \$15 \$\mathref{H}\$ 100 -- \$100 \$\mathref{H}\$\$ 1060. 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,.....\$15,90 🔁 1,000

NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched,\$125,00 do SCOTOH PINE, 6 feet; well branched......\$140,00 do GEO. BAKER, Toledo, Ohio,

660-8t Successor to Fahnestock & Baker.

NTERPRISING MAN WANTED.—Wanted, an 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 Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont None but active men wanted, who will send reference. Address

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR.
JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O., COOK CO., ILLINDIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the Northwest. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid EVERGREENS, sure to time—"Small Fruits," of 60 best sorts; near 300
varieties of hardy Shrubs and Flowering Plants, and some that
are tender. Pie 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! Packing extra, warranted safe. Terms, except to
known customers, Cash with the order. Priced Lists and information FREE.

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

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents! (in silver.) Five, of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address 658-4t F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

USSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY
PLANTS.—Recent rains have forwarded these Plants so
rapidly, the subscriber is induced by urgent demands, to put
them in market after 20th August, 1802.
Price, \$5 per dozen; or \$3 per half dozen. Cash must accom
pany orders.

GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.
658-4t

PEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOS-DEBIDERION SQUARE ENVILISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOS TON, MASS.—Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A. M., Principal. Twelv. Professors and Teachers. Number of Family Pupils limited to twenty. The next School Year will begin Menday, Sept. 223 For Catalogues, including Circulars, please address the Princi pal, 26 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK-The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of GREGORY & GOLDSMITH, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

The stock consists of forty thousand Dwarf Pears, 30,000 Standards; 30,000 Cherries; 12,000 Apple Trees; and a large rariety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs, on the late farm of James H GREGORY, adjoining the Nursery of ELLWANGER & BARRY. 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.

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 1,000 acres
of (APROVED LAND, in and adjoining the Village and College
grounds, in lots to suit purchasers, from one acre upwards.—
Also, 93 acres east of the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, one half improved, 3 miles west of the Village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, also,
over 3,000 acres of wild lands lying in the Southern tier of towns
in Hillsdale county, in lots of 40 to 80 acres. Hillsdale Village
is a thriving and healthy Village, at which place 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, D. L. Editor "Monitor," Brandon, Vt.

C. PEARSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 167 Water Street, Chicago, Ill., Receive consignments of produce to be sold in this market, and for shipment; fill Eastern orders for Grain by the cargo, Flour, Provisions, &c.; making advances (if desired,) in either case. REFERRORS — A. C. Badger & Co., Bankers Chicago; W. E. Gould, Esc., (International Bank.) Portland, Maine; Edwards, Nichols & Richards, Boston; Van Boskerck, Rowe & Butler, N. Y. City; H. H. Martin, Esq., Albany City Bank. N. Y.; W. E. Howard, Esq. Marine Bank, Butfalo; W. C. McReynolds, Esq., Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, Rushville, Ind. [664-8t]

EFSUPERIOR STRAWBERRY

PLANTS. Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. Triomphe de Gand, \$1.60; the Great Austin or Shaker, \$2; Wilson's \$1 per 100. Great reduction in price when one or more thousands are taken. J. C. THOMPSON, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

MILLER Foreign and American Horticultural Agent AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS Ne. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York.

All kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shruis, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Designe, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

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

Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent Bonds, due August 19th, 1862, paid at their Banking Office, on Bonds, due August 19th, 1902, pane to resentation.

Highest premium paid for gold, silver, Canada currency, and U.S. Demand Notes, of old issue Interest paid on special deposits and Ireland in sums to suit.

Sight drafts on England and Ireland in sums to suit.

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

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

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

M. J MONROE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y. ALSO, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatees, Green and Dried Fruits, &c 13 Pure Wines and Liquors, and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes. [640]

HARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Jackson, Michigan,

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

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

O. W. BENNETT.

E. BANCKER.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS,

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogues containing testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians. Constantly exhibited in competition with instruments of the other best makers, they have never, in a single instance, failed to take the highest prize. The only GOLD MEDLI ever awarded to read instruments in this country was to one of these. Prices of Harmoniums, of which several new styles are now first offered,) Se0 to \$400 each; of Melodeons, \$45 to \$200 each. New York ware-rooms, at Nos. 6 7 Mercer St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS. Building Brick and Drain Tile.

The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile. Pipe Tile of all sizes from two to six inches, and Horse Shoe from two to ten inches. The Tile manufactured by this Company are longer than that made by other manufacturers, being 16 inches in length, 1,000 pieces making 39 rods. They are also strong, hard burned, and every way of superior quality. The following list of prices shows the low rates at which we offer our Tile, and the facilities thus afforded farmers for cheap underdraining.

Per 1000 pieces. Per rod. 2 inch Pipe. \$10.00



Equal to any in the World!!!

MAY BE PROCURED

At FROM \$8 to \$12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.

1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Ellinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon themost Favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS. Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers og great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.

WHEAT, CURN, COTTON: TOBACCO.
Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, (a distance of 115 miles on the Brauch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk,) lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at a small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and Dunleith, (a distance of 56 miles on the Branch and 147 miles by the Main Trunk,) Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn.

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pensylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kenlucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of lemperature in the United State

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grades, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

during the past year.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advan-tages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others

to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

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

MINING AND MANUFACTURES. C The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron. Lead,, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterpis-ing and energetic men accustomed to convert them into

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great net-work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio.— As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS. From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now \$14,891.—The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.

CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS. DEPOTS, There are Ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railway, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villiages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met

for all kinds of farm produc EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been toid of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns, and it is believed, that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

THE WAR BY AND THE

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT—ON LONG CREDIT.

80 Acres at \$10,00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. 40 Acres at \$10 an Acre. annually upon the following terms: Cash Payment,.....\$48 00 Payment in one year,..... 24 00 Payment in one year,..... 48 00 " two " 24 00 " two years, 48 00 66 " five "112 00 66 " " five "224 00 " six "106 00 " " seven "100 00 "

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OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

LAY down the axe; fling by the spade; Leave in the track the toiling plow; The rifle and the bayonet blade For arms like yours were fitter now And let the hands that ply the pen Quit the light desk, and learn to wield The horseman's crooked brand, and rein The charger on the battle-field.

Our country calls; away! away! To where the blood streams blot the green; Strike to defend the gentlest sway That time in all its course has seen. See-from a thousand coverts-see Spring the arm'd foes that haunt her track : They rush to smite her down, and we Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave. And moved as soon to fear and flight, Men of the glade and forest! leave Your woodcraft for the field of fight, The arms that wield the axe must pour An iron tempest on the foe; His serried ranks shall yield before The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm, In grassy steep or highland lake, Come for the land ve love to form A bulwark that no foe can break. Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock The whirlwind : stand in her defense : The blast as soon shall move the rock As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye whose homes are by her grand Swift rivers, rising far away, Come from the depth of her green land As mighty in your march as they; As terrible as when the rains Have swelled them over bank and bourne, With sudden floods to drown the plains And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng beside the deep, Her ports and hamlets of the strand In number like the waves that leap On his long murmuring marge of sand. Come, like the deep, when o'er his brim He rises, all his floods to pour. And flings the proudest barks that swim A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few are they whose swords of old Won the fair land in which we dwell: But we are many, we who hold The grim resolve to guard it well. Strike for that broad and goodly land, Blow after blow, till men shall see That Might and Right move hand in hand, And glorious must their triumph be.

The Story-Teller.

JONATHAN'S PRESENT.

"I wish I knew what to buy our Effic for a birthday present!"

"Our Effic." How natural it seemed to use the caressing household phrase-and Jonathan Starke thought, with a sudden thrill of happiness, how short a period would elapse ere he might say his Effic-his own darling, blue-eyed wife! And Jonathan, a gigantic, brown-browed son of Connecticut, strode along Broadway with ponderous tread and cheery whistle, viewing, with benevolent pity, the manikin dandies who thronged the fashionable pave, and wondering if they, insignificant little waspwasted beings that they were, had been able to find "Effices" of their own! Not likely, Jonathan thought, for the girls up his way preferred six-footers, who could swing an axe and wield a sickle like men, and foolish Jonathan imagined New York belles were similarly inclined.

Only the evening before, when he had stood at her father's wicket gate, with the new moon glimmering through the purple March twilight, Effie had said to him, softly as if the dew and the starlight, and the faint, delicious smells of the golden daffodils in the garden border, and the blue violets just budding out on the meadow slopes, had passed into the very tones of her voice, "To-morrow I shall be seventeen?" And Jonathan had thought of a dozen pretty things to say, but hadn't been able to get any one of 'em any further than the roof of his mouth! So here he was fingering his brown leather purse uneasily in front of every store window, and envying the courage of the experienced shoppers, who skimmed into the stores, and asked the prices of things, and skimmed out again, without any more idea of buying than the man in the moon!

"If it was a man, now, I could tell something about it!" groaned Jonathan; "but how is a fellow to understand the things a woman fancies?"

My dear, unsophisticated Jonathan! a good many people have been precisely in your predicament before now!

There were dainty little bonnets of blue velvet and plumes; there were lace collars, looking to Jonathan's bewildered gaze as if they would flutter away at the merest breath of air; and gleaming folds of lustrous silk, which he couldn't any more fancy Effie Scott wearing than he could imagine the russet robin of the Connecticut woods decked out in the gaudy plumage of the paroquet! There were flashing jewels, and tiny work-bexes of shining satin-wood, with thimbles a la Lilliput-very nice to look at, no doubt, but by no means adapted to the wants of the thrifty little maiden who was equally at home darning the blue woolen stockings of her farmer-brothers, or setting a neat patch into the knees of her papa's trousers! Jonathan stopped before a thriving grocery, and eyed some glass receptacles where gherkins and onions and glossy green peppers lay enshrined in gulfs of vinegar; but then he remembered that a jar of pickles wasn't the exact thing to present to an affianced lady-love, and he passed on to a doorway where cage-like crinolines swayed gracefully back and forth at every

"If there was any way of getting the creature home!" he thought, disconsolately; "but I can't wear it myself, and I don't see any other convenient method of transferring it to Mill Hollow! No; that

Suddenly Jonathan Starke stopped short before the glistening treasures of a druggist's window, where a gilded filagree basket contained two fairy

cut-glass bottles filled with clear, sparkling cologne. "That's what I want!" ejaculated Jonathan, clapping his hat gleefully on one side. "Wont that gimerack look nice on Deacon Scott's parlor table? Why, the minister's wife herself hasn't anything better than a flat camphor bottle and a vial of ped. "See here, Deacon Scott, what's the meaning essence of peppermint. Hallo, Mr. Shopman, what's the price of that little basket of bottles?"

"Three dollars, sir!" said the glib attendant, who

ceedingly juvenile costume, and short, bears' greased

Three dollars sounded larger in thrifty Jonathan's ears than three hundred would have done to the other young men who were lounging about the store, but Jonathan thought of Effic Scott's blue eyes, and dived into the depths of his leather purse without a repining reflection.

"Here's the money," he said, laying a tiny gold coin on the counter. "Pack up the concern tight, will you, so that it wont break to pieces before I get

"Certainly, sir," returned the shopman politely, "if you will have the kindness to wait one moment, until I have attended to this lady."

Jonathan Starke sat down on one of the revolving stools in front of the counter, and swung himself creakingly round and round, staring at the drugs and sniffing in the aromatic odor of the scented soaps, and stealing sly glances at the antiquated female, who was whispering mysteriously to the shopman, with an odd kind of incredulity that she could by any possibility belong to the same sex with his blue-eyed, peach-blossom little fiancee, pretty Effie Scott!

He was roused from this meditation by the halfsuppressed laughter of a bevy of gay girls, who had fluttered like a swarm of butterflies into the store. And what was worse, Jonathan was uncomfortably certain that they were tittering at his cowhide boots and home-made garments. He turned very hot, and felt a moisture starting upon his brow.

"Your parcel is ready, sir," said the man of vials and gallipots, and Jonathan, making a dash at the square package, neatly tied with a pink twine, rushed out of the store, and never stopped until he had reached the cars, whose flying feet of iron bore him far out of the noisome city suburbs into the peaceful solitudes, where the still glens seemed to listen as the "evening train" sped by, and the golden spring twilight was full of the strange, indescribable fragrance of budding shrubs, and shooting grass, and early wild flowers, opening their meek eyes along sunny spots on the edge of talkative brooks!

"The city may be a very nice place," soliloquized Jonathan, as he alighted at the little station in the woods, "but you don't catch me going there again in a hurry! My head feels like a rattle-box, and I do believe the soles of my feet are blistered! I'm glad I bought Effie's present, though; I wonder what she will say to it!"

And Jonathan burst into a shy, hilatious kind of laugh, which startled the echoes all along the glen read, into hollow, dying cachinations. Yes-Jonathan Starke thought he hadn't accomplished a bad day's work. How little do we, any of us, know just

what we've done, and what we haven't! Deacon Scott's house, on the brow of the hill, looked dark against the crimson fires that yet lingered along the west, when Jonathan Starke opened the "keepin' room" door, and thrust his curly head

sheepishly in. "Come in, Starke," said the deacon, who was thoughtfully rubbing his spectacles, while his better half was storming a substantial looking stocking at

the point of the darning-needle. "Do stop a minute, Jonathan," said brisk little

Mrs. Scott. "You're always in such a hurry." And Effie, who sat on a low stool, just in front of the generous, glowing fire; paring a wooden tray of red-cheeked apples, didn't say a word, but pared away for dear life, and pretended not to see Jonathan.

"Thankee, I can't stay to-night," said Jonathan. "Effie, here's something I brought you for a birthday present."

He laid the package on the table, alongside of a japanned tea-tray and the big family Bible, and disappeared. And the first Deacon Scott knew, the apples were all rolling about the floor, and Effie had vanished, up to her chamber.

"Well," said the deacon, apologetically, "we've been young ourselves, Betsey!"

How Effie Scott's heart beat as she removed the wrappings of the small white box, by the dim light of one tallow candle, on her little pink-draped toilet table. How kind it was of Jonathan to remember her-how pleasant it was to be thought of. She opened the box, with cherry lips half

cheeks flushed with bright expectation. The box was divided into small compartments. Effice had never before seen anything like it; and she gazed in mute wonder, that was soon changed

into indignant wrath. "Good gracious! what does this mean?" she

ejaculated. There were tiny pink pastilles labelled "rouge," and a cup of white powder marked "pearl," and a bottle ticketed "Cream of roses, to be applied every night and morning," and a crimson, paste-like cosmetic, in a vial, with a suspicious little brush in it.

Effie got no further in her investigations, but dashed the box angrily upon the floor, and burst into a storm of sparkling tears. Did Jonathan mean to insult her? Did he suppose she had need of these vile drugs and poisonous cosmetics? She would

never speak to him again—no, never! Poor Effie! she sobbed herself to sleep, with her head resting on the toilet-table, and her pillow one rounded arm; and so her mother found her an hour or two later, when, mother like, she came up on tip-

toe to see "what ailed the child." "Good morning, deacon," said Jonathan, the next day, as he wiped the mud off his shoes on the

deposited his hat on the table. "Morning," said the deacon, laconically.

"How is Effie to-day?" "Well," returned the deacon, gazing solemnly

into the fire, "she's pretty well, I guess." "How did she like her present?" inquired Jona than, bashfully.

"Well, I b'lieve she didn't like it at all," said the deacon, hitching his chair a little back. "Not like it!" Jonathan opened eyes and mouth

in inexpressible surprise. "Well, there! nobody can tell anything about a woman's fancy. I did think she'd have been pleased, though." "Hem-m-m!" remarked the deacon, senten-

tiously. "Is she at home?" pursued Jonathan.

"Well, yes, she's to hum," answered Deacon Scott. "Can I see her?"

says she don't never want to see you again, Mr. Starke!" "Not want to see me again!" Jonathan's brown skin took an ashy shade, and his under jaw drop-

The deacon took his pipe out of his mouth. "She

of all this?" "Well, Mr. Starke," said the worthy deacon, you was a gal, you wouldn't like it very well to

metic stuffs. Thank, goodness, my Effic don't need no such fixin's to make her look pretty, but——"

"Deacon, deacon!" ejaculated Jonathan, "wasn't there two little cologne bottles in a gilt basket in that package?"

"No," returned the deacon, "there was paint and powder, and such like things that women put on their faces, sometimes, like silly geese, as they are!" Jonathan sprang from his chair, as if there were spiral springs inside of him.

"Deacon, I've brought home the wrong package!" he halloed. Where is it? Confound the old maid at the drug store!"

The deacon was a man of few words-he merely pointed to a parcel on the table, and smoked on. Perhaps, after all, his women folks had been mistaken-he was a rustic philosopher, and would wait the progress of events.

When the evening train returned to Mill Hollow, it bore an impatient youth, with a filagree pannier of fancy colognes.

Effie was out in the "door-yard" looking after some gold-eyed crocuses, which had poked their emerald spears through the ground, as if determined to lead the ranks of the flower-army. She had heard the eldritch whistle of the train, but of course she didn't connect it in her mind with Jonathan's return! Why should she? Hadn't she declared, only the evening before, that she never would speak to Jonathan Starke again? So she gardened away in the level sunset beams, her brown hair blowing about, and her cheeks beautifully tinged with nature's own rouge.

Suddenly a strong arm was thrown round her waist, and a voice whispered, softly:

"Effie, darling!"

"Why, Jonathan, is it you?"

"Yes, and here is the true present I bought for you! Pray, pray, don't believe I ever intended that horrid box of cosmetics: but there was an old Jezebel of a woman at the store, when I was buying these things, and she got my parcel and I hers! But it's all right now, Effie, if you will only forgive my stupid blundering!"

"How pretty-O, how pretty!" said Effie, examining the dainty cut-glass bottles and their odorous contents, and skillfully avoiding a direct answer to Jonathan's words. "I am so much obliged to you."

"Then I am forgiven?" "Of course you are, you stupid fellow," said Effic archly.

"Well, then, Effie," said Jonathan, drawing her still closer to him, and speaking in lower accents yet, "wont you tell me when-

If the crocus stars, and the brown robins in their nests above, heard the conclusion of that sentence, they must have had sharper ears than we are gifted with. And the only fact by which we are enabled to guess at the drift thereof, is that Miss Effie Scott changed her name to Effie Starke, within the next three months!

Jonathan still retains a strong dislike to visiting the city; he says "a man's head gets so confused there, that he can't tell whether he's buying a cologne bottle or a paint box!"

LEARNING AND GENIUS.

A CERTAIN nobleman, very proud of the extent and beauty of his pleasure grounds, chancing one day to call on a small squire, whose garden might cover about half an acre, was greatly struck with the brilliant color of his neighbor's flowers. "Ay, my lord, the flowers are well enough," said the squire, "but permit me to show you my grapes." Conducted into an old-fashioned little green-house, which served as a vinery, my lord gazed with mortification and envy on grapes twice as fine as his own. "My dear friend," said my lord, "you have a jewel of a gardener—let me see him!" The gardener was called—the single gardener—a simple looking young man under thirty. "Accept my compliments on your flower beds and your grapes,' said my lord, "and tell me, if you can, why your flowers are so much brighter than mine, and your grapes so much finer. You must have studied

horticulture profoundly." "Please your lordship," said the man, "I have not had the advantage no scholar; but as to the flowers and the vines, the secret as to treating them just came to me,

you see, by chance." "By chance? what chance?"

"Well, my lord, three years ago, master sent me to Lunnon on business of his'n; and it came on to rain and I took shelter in a mews, you see."

"Yes; you took shelter in a mews—what then?" "And there were too gentlemen taking shelter, too; and they were talking to each other about

charcoal." "About charcoal - go on."

"And one said it had done a good deal of good in many cases of sickness, and specially in the first stage of the cholera, and I took a note on my mind of that, because we'd had the cholera the year afore in our village. And I guessed the two gentlemen were doctors, and knew what they were talking about."

"I dare say they did; but flowers and vines don't have the cholera, do they?"

"No, my lord, but they have complaints of their own; and one of the gentlemen went on to say that charcoal had a special good effect on all vegetable life, and told a story of a vine dresser in carpet rug that always lay just inside the door, and Germany, I think, who had made a very sickly, poor vineyard, one of the best in all those parts simply by charcoal-dressing. So I naturally pricked up my ears at that, for our vines were in so bad a way that master thought of doing away with them altogether. "Ay," said the other gentleman, "and see how a little sprinkling of charcoal will brighten up a flower-bed."

"The rain was now over, and the gentlemen left the mews; and I thought, 'Well, but before I try the charcoal on my plants, I'd best make some inquiry of them as arn't doctors but gardeners;' so I went to our nurseryman, who has a deal of book learning, and I asked him if he'd ever heard of charcoal-dressing being good for vines, and said he'd read in a book that it was so, but had never tried it. He kindly lent me the book, which was translated from some forren one. And after I had picked out of it all I could, I tried the charcoal in the royal arms, and marked "pure." the way the book told me to try it; and that's how the grapes and the flower-beds came to please you, my lord. It was a lucky chance that ever I heard those gentlemen talking in the mews, please your lordship."

"Chance happens to all," answered the peer sententiously; "but to turn chance to account is the gift of few."

His lordship, returning home, gazed gloomily on the hues of his vast parterres; he visited his was busy waiting on a sour-faced old maid, in ex- have your feller send you a box of paint and cos- vineries, and scowled at the clusters; he summoned

his head gardener, a gentleman of the highest re pute for science, and who never spoke of a cowslip except by its name in Latin. To this learned personage my lord communicated what he had heard and seen of the benignant effects of charcoal, and produced in proof a magnificent bunch of grapes, which he had brought from the squire's.

"My lord," said the gardener, scarcely glancing at the grapes, "Squire ----'s gardener must be a poor ignorant creature to fancy he had discovered, a secret in what is so very well known to every professed horticulturist. Professor Liebig, my lord, has treated of the good effects of charcoal-dressing, to vines especially; and it is to be explained on these chemical principles"—therewith the wise man entered into a profound disputation, of which his lordship did not understand a word.

"Well, then," said the peer, cutting short the ha rangue, "since you know so well that charcoaldressing is good for vines and flowers, have you ever tried it on mine?"

"I can't say I have, my lord; it did not chance to come into my head." "Nay," replied the peer, "chance put it into your

head, but thought never took it out of your head." My lord, who if he did not know much about horticulture, was a good judge of mankind, dismissed the man of learning, and with many apologies for seeking to rob his neighbor of such a treasure, asked the squire to transfer to his service the man of genius. The squire, who thought that now the charcoal had been once discovered, any new gardener could apply it as well as the old one, was too happy to oblige my lord, and advance the fortunes of an honest fellow born in his village. His lordship knew very well that a man who makes good use of the ideas received through chance, will make a still better use of ideas received through study. He took some kind but not altogether unselfish pains with the education of a man of genius whom he had gained to his service. The man is now my lord's head forester and bailiff. The woods thrive under him, the farm pays largely. He and my lord are both the richer for the connection between them. He is not the less practically pains-taking, though he no longer says "ben't and his'n;" nor the less felicitously theoretical, though he no longer ascribes a successful experiment to chance.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

"Jump over all the 'ifs' and 'buts,' There's always some kind hand To lift life's wagon o'er the ruts, And poke away the sand."

"What'er of life remains for me, Fil pass in sober ease; Half pleased, contented will I be-Content but half to please."-Mrs Greville.

"FAILING." What a world of agony is in that word.—Smith.

Ir earth were more satisfactory, Heaven would be less longed for.—Smith. THE Christian alone can experience all the bless-

edness of love and friendship.—Smith. Be not too slow in the breaking of a sinful custom: a quick, courageous resolution, is better than a

gradual deliberation. Only as we love generously, unselfishly, and fully, can we begin to comprehend aught of that love that passeth knowledge.—Smith.

Love is a prop, a support, a sustainer. It gives energy, hope, aspiration—everything good this side of Heaven—and Heaven itself.—Thomason.

THE majority of human beings are mere tadpoles dull promises of life, into whom there has not yet entered soul enough to classify them as frogs.

THE more exalted, pure and devoted our love of My 8, 4, 30, 10, 5, 14 is a city in Austria earthly friends, the stronger our desire to be meet for My 34, 33, 20, 7 is a lake in the United States. our heavenly home and to be one with Him who has redeemed us. - Smith.

VULGARITY of manners may co-exist with a polshed mind, and urbanity with a vulgar one; the union of both constitutes the gentleman, whatever may be the grade in which it is found. A CHILD is never happy from having his own

way. Decide for him, and he has but one thing to nut him to place himself and he is trout with everything and satisfied with nothing. THE shadows of the mind are like those of the

ning they stretch along and deepen before us. THE cheerful live longest in life, and, after it, in

as to the mind, and is to both the cause and effect of | gun to shoot the squirrel? health. "How you win me daily." So it always should

be in friendship, and always will be when God has laid the foundations in union of tastes, sympathies, temperaments, and objects. We love our soul's friends more and more, till we love them perfectly in Heaven.—Smith.

THE first step in knowledge is lowliness. It is, as Augustine tells us, believe that thou mayst knownot know that thou mayst believe. And this humbling of the inquirer is the beginning in the Lord's teaching. "Jesus called unto Him a little child, and set him in the midst."

YANKEES OUTDONE.—Hitherto, when it has been desired to express the highest degree of financial acuteness, we have referred to the Yankee who sold wooden nutmegs, or to the one who turned his refuse shoe pegs to account by sharpening the other end and selling them for oats; or, finally, to the seller of "Suffield indigo," i. e., blue colored cakes of starch. But Johnny Bull is now a little ahead. Mr. W. L. Scott, in a recent lecture before the London Society of Arts, says the fruit dealers in England are selling painted imitations of the American Newtown Pippins; stale oranges are colored up bright and new with saffron; melons and cucumbers, when rusty, are brightened with acetate of copper, (verdigris;) while they are sending to our country Cayenne pepper manufactured from old ship bread which is first soaked in a solution of genuine pepper, then dried, and colored, if need be, then ground fine in a little lime, and put up in boxes labelled with

WHAT'S IN A NAME?-From a description of the Chinese Capital, in McMillan's Magazine, is extracted the following selection of names of Pekin streets:--" Fetid-hide street, Dog's tooth, Cut-assunder. Barbarian. Boald of Punishment, Dog's-tail, Boat-plank, Obedience, Water-wheel, Cow's-hornbend, Newly-opened, Pay and Rations, Goddess of Mercy, Temple, Mutton, Sugar-place, Old-screen, Pine, Immeasurably-great, Proboscis, Handkerchief and Stone-tiger street."

Wit and Humor.

the most dismal part of poor old Virginia.

Ir our rebels growl and bark now, we guess they will howl by-and-by—howl like dogs or dervishes. THEY say that Breckinridge in his late battle lost an arm. We trust that in his next he will lose an

THE Richmond Examiner says that Breckinridge achieved great honor at Baton Rouge." But he didn't achieve Baton Rouge.

were born great liars, and have become much greater ones by industrious self-cultivation.

A PREACHER of the M. E. Church says that he and his brethren will fight the rebels in this world, and, if God permit, chase their frightened ghosts in the

HE who opposes the policy of the Government's drawing troops to recruit its armies, doesn't deserve the privilege of drawing his breath to recruit his

Some of the skedaddlers from the draft who have reached Havana are now in mortal fear of the yellow fever, which has appeared there, but they get only ridicule and contempt from the Spaniards.

ALBERT PIKE complained, in his letter to Gen. Hinman, that he was very unpopular with the Indians under his command. The fact is, some of the Indians are getting slightly civilized, and they don't like Pike's ways.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

I AM composed of 79 letters. My 29, 74, 2, 40, 7, 15 is a river in Michigan. My 38, 77, 75, 68, 61, 18, 2, 72, 70, 5, 35, 11, 34 is a lake in N. H.

My 12, 58, 32, 13, 17, 19 is a lake in Illinois. My 52, 44, 62, 8, 14, 78, 57 is the capital of my 43, 23, 16, 10,

My 72, 56, 13, 44 is a city in Greece.

My 33, 28, 4 is a sea between Africa and Asia.

My 47, 22, 14, 21, 58 is a river in Arkansas.

My 41, 65, 33, 13 is a town in Africa.

My 18, 61, 9, 60 is a county in North Carolina.

My 64, 71, 44, 31, 59, 32, 68 is a county in New Hampshire.

My 3, 19, 4, 44, 42 is a river in Portugal.

My whole is one of Solomon's proverbs. Marshall, Michigan, 1862. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

I AM composed of 34 letters. My 18, 32, 21, 28, 9 is an animal.

My 12, 23, 7, 21, 5, 14, 5 is a United States Senator.

My 6, 21, 14, 10, 17 is a Major-General in United States Army. My 22, 19, 27, 24, 21, 25 is an American statesman.

My 31, 2, 32, 11, 7 is an officer in the United States Navy.

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

SUPPOSE a pole 60 feet in length (upon the top of which a squirrel is perched) to stand perpendicular to and at the center of a circular plain 40 rods in diameter; suppose, also, that two men, A and B, stand upon opposite sides of this plain, resting upon its circumference, and having exact aim at the squirrel; then suppose the pole to fall toward A until its top has passed through two-thirds of the distance it would have

Austinburg, Ashtabula Co., O. THADDEUS C. BELKNAP. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

1. No charm in a ball. 4. Valued in a train. 2. A man cries. 5. Nasty Rome. 3. Mercy to m True gals lie.

Ten lice at I. Answer in two weeks ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 659.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Answer to Geographical Enigma:-The Union, now and

Answer to Arithmetical Problem: -36% days.

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PRENTICEANA. AT present the Dismal Swamp is far from being

JEFF. DAVIS, Beauregard, Pillow, and Van Dorn,

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

My 42, 63, 20, 65 is a county in Illinois My 19, 24, 66, 13, 39, 6 is a county in Michigan. My 1, 33, 51, 73, 55 is a cape on the coast of one of the British

7, 79, 74, 45. My 27, 67, 53, 52 is a city in my 30, 24, 64, 52, 74, 45, 46.

My 26, 67, 45, 39, 40 is a seaport in Africa My 69, 28, 74, 76 is a sea in Turkey. My 42, 49, 54, 74, 47, 44 is a county in Michigan.

My 25, 48, 36, 37, 50, 32, 5, 71, 75 is a village of the Netherlands

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

My 27, 24, 16, 13, 18 is a timepiece. My 14, 13, 33, 2, 15, 22 is a preposition. My 1, 32, 24, 11 is a garment.

My 29, 26, 29 is a boy's nickname

My whole is a proverb. Bellevue, Ohio, 1862. HAMILTON Z. WILLIAMS. Answer in two weeks

body. In the morning of life they all lie behind us; in a right line passing through its center, with that part of at noon we trample them under foot; and in the eve- the barrels of their guns which is 6-12 feet from the muzzle our regards. Cheerfulness is the offshoot of good- to pass through in order to reach the plain, and rest there; ness. It is a sanitary principle as well to the body how far would each be obliged to lower the muzzle of his