TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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{WHOLE NO. 662.

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 Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embrace Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

AGRICULTURAL.

ENGLISH HARVEST-AMERICAN PRICES.

It has become a common saying that "Cotton is King," but why we cannot say; perhaps because kings are of comparatively little value in the world, and are dependent for their existence upon the hard earnings of the poor and industrious. If this mark of distinction were to be awarded according to real value, all would agree in bestowing it upon the great staple which gives us bread, the very staff of life, which is alike needed in the cottage and the palace, and is essential to human existence. Men are only children of a larger growth, and perhaps cotton is declared king on the same principle that the boy looks upon his bread and butter with contempt, and as of little consequence compared with oranges and peanuts; yet the same urchin, when hungry, can appreciate a good, substantial dinner. Our English friends have talked of cotton, the past summer, as though there was nothing else worth a thought: but now that it is evident the harvest just gathered is short of the average, and there is little old grain left in the country, and things begin to have a hungry look, the people and press are awaking to a realizing sense of the fact that bread is the most important product of the soil.

The London Agricultural Gazette has received its usual harvest reports from 200 correspondents in as plowmen, herdsmen, &c.; and under this arrangedifferent sections of the country, and from them draws the following conclusions:—" The wheat crop is very inferior, barley is barely an average crop, oats are a fair average, beans are generally good, and peas on the whole a fair crop. There can be no doubt, if the gentlemen who have favored us with their opinions have taken only ordinary care in forming them, that the wheat harvest crop of 1862 is one of the worst we have had for many years. There has always hitherto, on the occasion of these annual returns, been, among two hundred correspondents, a considerable proportion who have declared the crop to be over average, even where the preponderance of opinion and the ultimate experience lay all the other way. We have never before had to report that of 188 reporters there is only one who speaks of the crop in his neighborhood as being 'very good.'"

The Mark Lane Express believes England must be a large importer of grain, by hopes that France will not compete in the purchase of grain, as in that country the crop is about an average. "With all our extended breadth, this season, it seems doubtful whether we shall reap an average gathering. But as our popular increase is not so stationary, and we begin with nearly empty granaries, and, as regards old corn, with almost clean barns and rick-yards, so we must again be in the condition of large importers all the year through."

The North British Agriculturist apprehends a short crop of potatoes, as well as grain, as will be seen by the following:-"The recent heavy rains have caused increased apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the potato crop. In several of the English counties the blight has appeared, and in more southern counties the haulms and tubers are rapidly decaying. In Scotland the potato fields show a deficiency of plants, and these are generally weak and stunted in appearance. In Ireland the potato crop is reported to be very inferior. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the half of an ordinary crop is all that can be calculated upon, even with the occurrence of dry weather for the maturing of the tubers."

"There can be no question now that unusually large imports of grain will be required, and that an advance in prices, particularly of wheat, will rule for some months. The accounts from the United States are not very favorable, some apprehending that the raising of such a stupendous army during the present month, when the wheat harvest is just completed, but the maize and other crops yet remaining unharvested, will prevent extensive shipments of grain to this country; we will, therefore, require probably to draw the greater portion of our supplies from the Bla k Sea provinces of Russia and other Continental States."

publishes reports from all sections of the Island. nearly all of which show the grain crops to be light. but potatoes we judge to be more than an average crop, and thus far appear to be suffering but little from disease, as compared with most other seasons. The editor makes the following remarks: - "From these reports we learn that the wheat crop is generally under an average; in some cases it is represented as good, but 'thin,' while many complain of rust. The state of the potato crop is always a matter of great importance, and we think that, on the whole, present prospects are good. The tops have been affected in many cases, but the tubers appear to be sound as yet, and the instances where the tubers are seriously diseased are comparatively few in number."

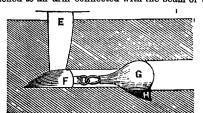
Our crops are above the average, we judge, from the best information to be obtained; and though we have been unusually short of labor, all thus far have been harvested in fair condition. For this result, under present circumstances, we are indebted to the very general use of reapers and other labor-saving implements. That the foreign demand will be good for our surplus products, at paying prices, we cannot doubt. Notwithstanding our national troubles, we are blessed with another year of agricultural prosperity, but we are a little anxious for the future. The draft upon our patriotic laboring force is very great, and it will be difficult, the present fall, to get in the usual quantity of winter wheat; but interest and patriotism alike require us to do all we can to prevent a diminution of our great staple crop; and if we have to work earlier and later and harder than usual, let those at home remember that their hardships are nothing compared with those endured by the young men now so gallantly fighting the battles of our country.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Mole Drain and Ditching Plow.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having noticed in the RURAL notices of inventions for draining land by the use of the mole drain and the ditching plow, I wish to know the cost per rod for draining with the mole drain plow at two and three feet deep. Also, at what price can ditching be done for tile with the ditching plow two or three feet deep.—A. S. HUTCHINS, Hudson, Michigan, 1862.

So many circumstances affect the cost of making drains and ditches, and, indeed, almost all kinds of farm labor in this country, that it is difficult to say precisely what may or may not be a fair price. Our farm labor is not systematized as it is in England, for there we find men who do little or nothing but ditch and drain, while others are known ment, the men get to be experts in their business, fair day's work, and what will be the cost of any specified job. On the contrary, our labor is diversified, and he who plows to-day, mows to-morrow, drains when necessary, does chores evenings, and saws wood for exercise and amusement. The cost depends, too, somewhat upon the nature of the soil; and when this is tolerably free from stones, the mole plow and ditcher may be used with advantage, and the cost of draining is comparatively light. The mole plow forms its own drain, by compressing the soil together-a cutter and ball called moles, or something that will answer the same purpose, being attached to an arm connected with the beam of the



plow. The engraving shows the operation, E being the arm attached to the beam, and F, G and H the moles which form the drain. The principle is the same in all mole plows, though different somewhat in construction.

In our issue of April 19th, we gave an engraving and description of a Drain or Mole Plow invented by J. CARRINGTON, of Steuben county, which we know to be highly prized by many farmers in that section, and particularly so by Hon. A. B. DICKIN-SON, who has often urged upon farmers of the State the value of this system of drainage. It cannot, of course, be supposed that a drain made by simple compressure of the soil can be as durable as wellburned tile, yet when properly made in a clay subsoil. it will doubtless endure for many years; and, for cheapness at first, no drains can compare with the mole. James M. TRIMBLE, of Hillsboro, Ohio, states that he made 4.560 rods of mole drains from three feet to three feet six inches deep, at a cost of \$190, which is only about four cents per rod. On the durability of mole drains, Mr. T. writes as follows:-"As to the question of durability of mole drains (a very important item in their economy), I can only say, from present indications, my better impression is that they may last ten or more years, and that they will last five years, I have no doubt. The fall rains have started the most of my underdraining. They are throwing off small streams of water as freely as they did last spring. If there is a single defective drain on the farm, I am not aware

The Irish Farmer's Gazette of the last of August became necessary to connect with those made a year previous. In digging down to and boxing up these connections, we found the original drain sound and perfect in every instance. I have no fears of my drains crumbling in, caving in, or filling up, at least for many years to come. Most of the defective mole drains that I have seen or heard of, cave in from the top of the ground to the bottom of the drain, or they fill up: This is owing to two causes: First, too much fall has been given to the drain, and the seam or aperture made by the cutter bar is not permanently closed at the top of the drain, either of which is fatal to a mole drain; second, the grade of the drain should be regular, and not run so as to make a siphon. Lead pipes or tile may answer in such drains. Without either the one or the other, the drains will fill up. A mole drain, with a regular, gradual fall of one inch to a thousand feet, is abundantly better than one with irregular falls and rises as the inequalities of the ground happen to be, with a fall of three feet in a thousand.

Draining a Swamp.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-I am making one hundred rods of drain through a swamp, through and from which there is but little fall. Considerable water flows over this ground, from say first of November until the first of June; in the summer it is dry. Muck or decayed vegetable sub stance is deeper than I can make the drain, and in places quite soft. I wish to inquire, through your excellent paper, if I can make an underdrain of it; if so, what size of tile mus I use? Will three or three and a half inch tile do, and can the tile be placed on boards or narrow plank? Perhaps more than the writer will be benefited by an answer from some one who knows.—Alpha, Salford, C. W., Sept. 3, 1862.

Hap our correspondent ascertained and informed us the amount of fall he could obtain for every hundred feet of distance, we should have been in a better position to give advice. In many cases, when farmers think they have no fall or very little, on examination we find they have quite sufficient for all practical purposes. War, will run down hill very easily, and one inch the true hundred feet is sufficient for thorough drainage, and even one inch in one hundred and fifty feet will answer. Indeed, it is almost impossible to find a farm that cannot be drained, and we could give accounts of very good drainage where only one inch of fall was obtained in three hundred and sixty feet. SMITH, the celebrated drainer, says that with six inches of fall to the mile a stream thirty feet wide and six deep will travel one mile in an hour.

Another mistake usually made by farmers, is in regard to the size of tile. For everything but main drains into which the laterals discharge, two inch pipe is quite large enough, and even one inch would answer where two and three inch tile are now used. poard at the bottom in ordinary soils. but with the horse-shoe tile, either a sole of the same material as the tile, or boards, may be employed for the purpose.

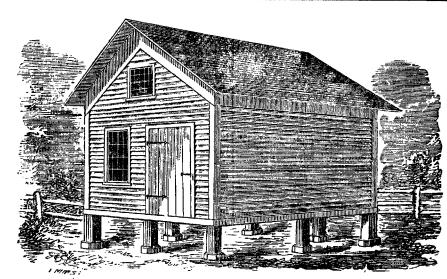
Suckering Sorghum.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-My sugar cane (sorghum) as a great many side shoots or suckers, and some of my neighbors say let them grow and I shall have more stalks; others say cut them off, as they will not get ripe and they will hurt the main stalk. As this is my first season in farming, I shall be very glad to have your opinion.—SUBSCRIBER, Shiloh, Cum. Co., N. J., 1862.

THERE is a good deal of difference of opinion among growers on the question proposed by our correspondent. On the whole, we think it best to allow them to remain, not that they are of any particular value, but when removed the plant makes an effort to produce others, and often will succeed in throwing them out, even from some of the upper joints. This, of course, exhausts the energies of the plant even more than allowing the original suckers to grow. The plan we have pursued is to cut or pinch out the heart of the sucker, allowing the outside leaves to remain. After this is done. there will be no more suckering-the leaves of the sucker that are left will only increase in size. . M. HARTER, of Independence, Iowa, gives his experience on this point as follows:-"About the first week in July, I commenced some experiments in suckering the cane. After two weeks' diligent attention in removing the suckers, I found the adjacent rows, which had been allowed to grow uninterruptedly, were twelve inches taller than those from which the suckers were kept removed. Many stalks which were kept free from suckers at the ground, would produce them at the upper joints, presenting the appearance of a small shrub or tree I have counted as many as eight bunches to one stalk. The lice or insects which gave me such concern about the middle of the season, suddenly disappeared, leaving no mark of material injury to my crop."

WHEAT AND SPRING CROPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—It is a great mystery to me how you can write about growing corn and wheat and grapes in these stirring times of war, and yet the Rural makes its visits as promptly as ever, and comes loaded with valuable thoughts and timely suggestions, increasing in wisdom and dignity as it increases in age, and becoming every year more prized by those who know the true gold from the tinsel and gilding. The drums are beating, the fifes playing, and these fill my ears and give direc-



DESIGN FOR A CORN HOUSE.

SEVERL inquiries are before us, asking for a good plan for a Corn-House, safe against rats and mice, and so constructed as to cure corn newly husked. We don't know that we can furnish our correspondents with any thing particularly new or striking, and therefore present a plan and design furnished us some time since by a subscriber of Oneida county. If any of our readers can give us a plan better suited to the wants of farmers, or one more cheaply constructed, we will most cheerfully publish it for the benefit of all. We say, with HORACE,

...... "If a better system's thine, Impart it frankly, or make use of mine.

"Inclosed I send you a sketch of the 'Elevation' of Corn-House, with a granary, that suits me. It will admit of almost any required reduction or extension in size. It is 24 by 18 feet, posts 14 feet, which extend 2 feet below the floor, and rest on stone supports 8 inches high, and sunk into the ground 3 feet. The studs, 2 feet apart, are set 1; inches inside of face of the sills and posts, with strips of plank 2 by 4, notches cut in them in the form of a right-angled triangle, the base 11 inches deep, the hypothenuse 51 inches long, the perpendicular parallel with the face of the plank, one immediately above the other, nailed on the sides with the back corners of the notches even with the face of the studs. Clapboards, 6 inches wide, are nailed on the notches, with the lower edge extending 1 inch below the notch, and the upper edge of the clapboard in the Where pipe tile are used, there is no necessity for a next notch below; thus leaving a space of 1 inch between the 2 clapboards, which admits plenty of air, ing process, especially in damp weather. and at the same time prevents the rain from blowing in upon the corn. The bins are 3 feet wide, extending both sides of the building - the floor does not extend under the bins - the bottom of the bins are formed of strips 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide set edgewise, 1 inch apart. The doors should be hung with strap hinges — so that they can be taken off in the fall, and doors made of slats hung in their places, so as to admit of a free circulation of air through the building. The floor overhead is 11 feet below the top of the plates, and the entrance to the upper story through the floor directly over the window, by means of a movable ladder.

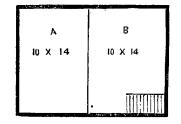
The granary is in the center of the building, and is 6 feet wide by 18 feet long, with two partitions dividing it into three bins. It rises 2 feet above the upper floor, and extends down to within 6 feet of the ower floor. The grain is drawn up with a tackle hitched directly over the entr nce to the upper story. emptied into the granary, and is taken out by means of a slide at the bottom, where you want a movable pair of steps, 4 feet high, with the board on the top 1 foot wide. The entrance steps should be made and hung so that the door cannot be shut when they are down, but must be turned up into the building in order to close it, thus advoiding the possibility of leaving it down for mice to run up. There should be a tin fender, 6 inches in width, nailed around each post, close to the sill, projecting downwards."

As "in the multitude of counsellors there is wis dom," we give another plan, from a friend in Catta-

raugus county: rushing to arms by hundreds of thousands,—our friends, our sons-those we love, are going,-and though an old man's body may not go, his heart goes with them, and his prayers follow after, every night and morning. Truly I can say, "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." A million of men in the field, perhaps by this time, and more getting ready, and our best men, too, in most cases, hard working, sober, industrious men, the very bone and sinew of the land, and the producers of all our wealth. And not only men of strength physically, but men of large intellect and strong purpose have gone, and may the God of battles preserve them and bring them to their families and friends again. May our rulers learn what a wealth of noble men they have at their command, ready to serve their country even at the cost of their lives, and not sacrifice them to save the reputation of political, weak-minded, or traitor Generals—nor even to save an institution which has been a curse to our land and all lands where it has existed.

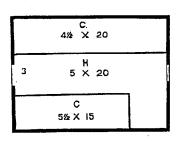
of it. Last spring, in constructing new drains, it tion to thought, even against the will. Men are You see, Messrs. Editors, that I am unable to do our very best in preparing for another season,

"Commence by laying a good stone wall in lime mortar, (which will not be a good harbor for rats and mice,) and on this wall place sills of sound, hard wood, with a rabbet of an inch and a half



GROUND PLAN. A, Granary; B, Store room

depth, in order to admit plank I inches thick. (The plank should be hard wood.) Over this may be used clapboards, or (what is more fashionable now days,) boards up and down, battening the cracks. The floor may be laid with good, sound hemlock boards, 1 inch thick, jointed and laid double. It should be ceiled with well-seasoned hemlock boards, matched and well put together. The height between lower and upper floors $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet — the same above the second floor to the plates. The granary, A, may be cut up into bins, to suit the taste of the owner. The store-room, B, will be found very convenient for barrels and boxes, for keeping fall fruit, &c. A small box stove would be of some service in the dry-



SECOND PLAN. C, C, Corn-cribs; H, Hall.

The plan of the second floor gives you a crib, C, the whole length of the building upon one side, and on the other, is a crib, C, part way, leaving sufficient room to go up and down stairs. At one end of the alley we have a door of sufficient size to admit of large boxes of corn, which may be drawn up by means of a pulley in the ridge above. At the opposite end a large window for light, and also for a draught of air. At the figure 3, in the alley, should be a screen fixed in the floor coarse enough to let shelled corn through; over this may be placed the corn-sheller. The corn, after being shelled, passes through the screen into a conductor, (made tunnelshape,) which empties it in a large bin below, leaving the cobs above. The front of the cribs should be made of slats in order to let in air. The corn may be taken from small doors, near the bottom of the

what I give you credit for doing so well, and though I started to talk of Agriculture, I have thus far written only of war. Well, it is on my mind and heart, and I am not yet schooled to subdue my feelings. What I wanted to bring before the people is the fact that more than a million of our producers now not only produce nothing, but are consumers, and must be fed and clothed. We may have four million of working men at the North, and this takes one-fourth of our industrious population, and even a greater proportion of some sections, and particularly in the country. In times of war, too, there is great waste and destruction of provisions, and I have no doubt twice as much will be needed to feed this million as though they were at home with their families. Then, thousands of horses and teamsters, &c., are employed by our Government, all of which produce nothing. Now, I am not alarmed, nor do I wish to frighten anybody; but I do think that unless we are careful to save everything produced this season that can feed man or beast, and unless we do

TO SERVE OF SERVE

BUNG-WYS AL

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

scarcity, high prices, and hard times, will be the result. Not only do we need extra food for our own people and armies, but we need a great stock to sell to Europe; for we need the gold, and this we can get for wheat almost any time. Gold, I believe, is now worth 18 or 19 cents premium in New York; so that if we sell our wheat in London or Liverpool at just what it is worth in New York, adding transportation, we make a good profit, for we take our pay in gold, and that is worth a premium large enough to make it a paying business. Let every farmer, then, put in plenty of fall wheat; and this is just the time to do it. I have not a large farm, and I had only designed to have fifteen acres, but during the past few days I have made up my mind to add ten more, which will make me twentyfive. Now, I wish to urge farmers to do likewise-get ready for ten or twenty acres more of wheat than you designed. Never mind the spring crops just now, for you will be able to arrange that in the winter. We must make a strong pull this time for big crops, if we never do it again. There never was such a time in the history of our country, and never will be again, and never so much need of extraordinary exertion on the part of men, women, and even children. Some are saying "I can't get help enough, and I shall have to let my wheat land lie until spring, for corn or oats;" but this, though it might answer in times of peace, is poor, shiftless talk for these times; so go to work in earnest, and make thorough, hard work of it, and prepare your ground and put in your seed in such a manner that with the ordinary blessings of Providence you will be pretty certain of a good crop. Those who do so will never regret that they followed the advice OLD FARMER. of an

Monroe County, N. Y., Sept., 1862.

MINNESOTA.

Its Topograhu-Soil-Timber - Productiveness - Water Pow ers-Climate-Healthfulness, &c., &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YOKKER:-I notice an inquiry in the Rural about Iowa and Minnesota lands. Iowa I know nothing about; but if my observations of Minnesota are worth anything, I am willing to give them; leaving Iowa for some one who has been there, and knows more about it than I do.

The face of the country in Minnesota is not alike in all its parts; indeed, there is great diversity both in quality of land and amount of timber to be found in different parts. So great is the variety of soil and scenery, that nearly every taste, however fastidious, might be gratified in this State. The soil is generally sandy in the northern part of the State, and heavier in the southern part, though in various degrees in different sections. Sandy land prevails mest on the east side of the Mississippi River.

The soil is warm, and will produce all kinds of grain with great facility as far north as forty-six degrees. North of this is a great wheat country, and but little corn is raised. Nowhere have I seen finer crops than in the country about St. Paul, and especially on the west side of the river. They ripen nearly as early as in Northern Illinois, and are much better, besides being less liable to failure. There is seldom too much rain; and when there is too little, the land does not dry out, but retains its moisture and pliancy for a much longer time than a clay soil does.

There is more timber than prairie through the whole State. In the southern part there is a good deal of poplar. On the east side of the river. about St. Paul, there is mostly scrub oak and tamarack: but on the west side, in what is called "The Big Woods," heavy timber is found in great variety. These woods extend many miles along the Mississippi River and far west. Sixty miles north of St. Paul there is more rock maple than anything else, except in the pine regions, where, of course, pine is universal.

The water powers of the State are immense. There is nothing to prevent its becoming a great manufacturing State, when its resources come to be known to capitalists. It is a fine country to raise wool, and thousands of sheep are driven in every year. Other kinds of stock thrive well also; the only objection is the long winters; but there are broad meadows, and every man, with a little extra exertion, could provide for as large a herd as he

would wish to keep. But the great and attractive feature is the climate. The air is pure and bracing at all seasons of the year. The winters are rather cold, but the atmosphere is dry, and that piercing chill is not felt as in damper climates. It has quite a reputation as a resort for invalids, especially consumptives; and I have known sufferers, who had been given up to die obtain immediate relief. Any one who will take the trouble to look at a map of Minnesota, will observe that it is dotted with lakes. These, no doubt, are one great cause of purity of the atmosphere; and besides supplying the inhabitants with fish of the best quality, are a great source of enjoyment to pleasure-seekers-which is quite an important item-and would be worth something, even it no other advantage was to be gained by them.

Altogether, I think Minnesota the most desirable State to settle in of all the Western States. Here is plenty of timber, plenty of good farming land and meadow, plenty of water to be turned to any account that will pay, plenty of game for tourists and health, and good cheer in abundance. What young State can present a bill of fare as attractive as that?

I have spoken of the long winters; but they are not very much longer than those of Iowa, perhaps six weeks longer; but this is more than compensated for in the severity of Iowa winters. Snow is usually twice as deep there as with us. And then, who would not choose a country where ague is not known, and fevers are of rare occurrence, instead of one where these miseries are forever at one's door. But, as I do not wish to build up one country by pulling down another, I will leave the subject to be considered by whoever it may concern.

Illinois, July, 1862. AN IMPROVED CORN HORSE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:--Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to give to all concerned my way of making a Corn Horse.

Get a stick of timber (basswood is good, as it should be as light as possible) three and a half feet and put two legs in one end two and a half feet in apart. Now, with an inch auger, bore a hole through the center of this stick (the legs are in) from the top side, four inches from the other end, and saw through into which put the wide end of a strip of board, six

and bore a one-fourth inch hole through the side of desire to see the latest novelty in the way of cropthe stick the legs are in, two and a half feet from the killers, are invited to call and look at them. Meanend, and make a stick for this hole, four feet long, to go in and out easily, and it is done.

The improvement is in the joint. For tall corn, raise it up, and lower it for short. It is much handier in moving about, and can be made lighter than one with a pole 10 or 12 feet long. Attica, Ohio, 1862.

THE STATE FAIR AT ROCHESTER.

THE following notice appears in the number of the State gricultural Society's Journal published the current week:] Two or three of the State Societies have this year concluded, owing to local circumstances, or the war excitement, to omit their customary exhibitions. although not without exciting considerable local

criticism as to the propriety of such action. Without attempting to judge for the Societies of other States, we are glad to see evidences so generally afforded that the Farmers of New-York will at least sustain their exhibition. And we desire to state particularly that the citizens of Rochester have gone on with their preparations as promptly, and have arranged the erections and grounds as commodiously, and upon nearly as extensive scale, as has been the case in any former year. For the energy and activity they have displayed, they deserve a "benefit" from the rest of the State, as well as from the rich and fertile district immediately around

The editors of newspapers, city and country, throughout the State, would doubtless confer a favor upon their readers, by calling attention to the occurrence of the State Fair, as usual, this year-time, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. If there was ever a period when the importance of our agriculture and the absolute necessity of its successful prosecution should be appreciated by the public, it is now; and yet, without the hearty co-operation of the Society's friends. the occurrence of the Fair may perhaps in some measure be overlooked. A letter from a gentleman in Otsego county, just received, states that he has determined for this very reason, although at considerable personal inconvenience, to exhibit a portion of his herd at the Rochester Fair; and we trust this example will be followed by others who have the interests of the Society really at heart, and who wish to see it sustained in its career of usefulness. There is no reason why, as a display of the products of the Agriculture of the State, the Fair this year should not be unprecedentedly successful; and, as regards attendance, the interval that has elapsed since the holding of a State Fair in Western New York, and the opportunity afforded to the people of coming together and comparing views with one another upon other subjects as well as farming, can scarcely fail, it seems to us, to ensure the presence of at least as large a crowd as the city of Rochester can easily take care of. Among the other attractions of the occasion, the desire to extend a cordial greeting to Rev. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, who delivers the Address, to manifest our appreciation of his distinguished and patriotic services, and to listen to the views he will express, will not be among the least.

We close these "last words," by reminding our readers that the usual liberal arrangements have been made with reference to the transportation of stock and articles to the Rochester Exhibition. The Hudson River Railroad Co., the New York Central Railroad Co., the Eric Railroad Co., the Buffalo, New York and Erie Co., the Genesee Valley Co., will all carry stock and articles free, and on the local roads tickets will be issued at reduced rates of fare. The steamboat companies on the Lake have agreed to carry both articles and passengers at about one-half their usual rates.

Kural Spirit of the Press.

Breeding from Young Sows.

THE Maine Farmer says "it is quite common breed from young sows, say fall pigs, to come in with a litter of pigs when one year old, a practice to be utterly condemned, and if contiuned in the same family for a few generations of the swine, they will be found to dwindle down from three or four hundred hogs to two or three hundred. It is much better to keep the sow three or four years, or even much longer. They have been kept some fifteen years to advantage. The hog is some years in his natural state in maturing. It is a fact well known, at least to every Irishman in the "ould" country, that pigs from old sows will grow into hogs some thirty or forty pounds heavier than those from young ones."

Liniment for Swellings on Animals.

A. WILLARD, JR., in the Country Gentleman, says:—I notice that an animal of E. M. Goffin, of Iowa, had a hard, callous swelling, which he says came on midway between the eye and nostril. I purchased a three-year-old colt two years ago, which had a swelling on the same place as described above, which was an objection among the horse buyers, who prized her \$25 less, and feared to buy at all. I ventured to purchase, and apply what I thought might scatter it. The owner said it came on about a month before I bought her, but did not know the cause of it. I applied the following liniment, and in less than three months the swelling disappeared wholly. I consider it the best liniment extant for swellings on man or beast. Apply once a day, and rub it briskly:- Half an ounce spirits of hartshorn, one gill spirits turpentine, half pint sweet oil, one pint alcohol, two ounces gum camphor—(dissolve the camphor in the alcohol.)

Panlard Wheat — Caution to Farmers.

THE Lyons Republican (Wayne Co., N. Y.,) says:-"A number of farmers in this county, and we presume in every county in the United States, have received from the Patent Office small sacks of a variety of wheat, called 'Poulard,' (recently imported from France) for seed, the sacks each containing about a quart. The 'Poulard' is a winter variety, and its kernels are mostly large and plump and to all appearances, at first, it is a very desirable sort; but a closer examination of the kernels reveals the fact that nearly every one contains the larva of a bug or beetle, of a species hitherto unin length, and three and a half inches in diameter, known in this country, the introduction of which would result in incalculable damage to the wheat dength, having them stand about one foot eight inches crops. Mr. Daniel Spier, of this town, has brought us one of these sacks of Poulard wheat, for examination. In this sack, a great number of the bugs have arrived at maturity, and having eaten the to each side of this hole, and you will have a mortice | inside of the kernels, leaving them mere husks, have worked their way out. These bugs are about threefeet long, three inches wide at one end, and one and eighths of an inch in length, and of a dark brown color; a half at the other; fasten this strip in with a half and certainly unlike any of the numerous insect

time, it is to be hoped that such farmers as have received sacks of Poulard wheat, will see to it that not a kernel is planted."

A New Dish for Stock.

UNDER this heading the American Agriculturist gives the following hints, which should be borne in mind while making provision for feeding stock through the winter:-It matters little what the new dish is, only let it be something new. Many farmers seem to think it enough to provide fodder sufficient in bulk to last through the winter season, regardless of its variety. Every winter shows observing men that domestic animals become cloved on the best of food, if confined long to one article. It is so with man. He craves a variety, and he must have it if he would continue in good health. Notice how seamen, on long voyages, are subject to attacks of scurvy or other maladies; and that chiefly because they are confined to nearly the same bill of fare week after week. Experiments have been tried on dogs and cats and other animals, and it has been found that they sicken, languish, and die, if kept an undue period on one kind of food. Obviously, the true course for the farmer is to lay in both enough and a variety of fodder. Hay to succeed stalks, and then roots to vary both, and meal to vary that, and so on. This will carry them safely and pleasantly through the long confinement of winter.

How Deep Should Drains be Dug?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Teleraph says that this is a question upon which there always has been and perhaps always will be a difference of opinion. The depth required must depend on the kind of soil; for if the soil is a hard one, on top of a hard, gravelly one, I do not find that there is much advantage in going far into the hardnan. If, on the other hand, the subsoil is loose and more easily dug, there is an advantage to be derived from going deeper. My rule is, to gauge the drains by their distance apart. Let the depth be one-seventh of their distance asunder, and it will secure a thorough drainage. If the subsoil is hard, and the digging expensive, then do not sink the drains so deep, but place them closer together, but hold on to the above rule. In many cases, especially where tile are used, it will be more economical to sink the drain one foot deeper, and by so doing save one-seventh of the tile; but where tile can be cheaply procured, this is not always the case. For a farm drain I prefer them about four feet deep, with an opening, formed of flat stone, in the bottom, and this covered with small stone to within twenty inches of the top. The latter are not necessary if those forming the opening are covered with reversed sods.

To Cure Kicking Cows.

WE find the following in an exchange, without any indication of its paternity: 1. Never allow the slightest degree of heat or

passion, or departure from perfect self-control. 2. Never strike the animal but once at a time-

no matter what the provocation may be - a single. sharp cut with a switch (kept under the left arm,) excites fear and alarm-two or more strokes produce a re-action, and cause rage but not fear.

3. Adhere faithfully to the principles of cause and effect, and the animal will quickly understand these principles, if the sing alarming stroke always instantaneously follows every attempt to kick.

4. Treat the animal in a firm, soothing, gentle manner at all times - only let the blow always come quickly after every kick, whether it be merely an abortive attempt, or the whole pail of milk is upset—the intention of the animal is the same.

I do not wonder that so many fine cows are spoiled, that are treated according to passion and caprice, and not according to principle nor rule. If a cow kicks maliciously, but happens to hit no one, the milker takes no notice of it; if a mere accidental movement of the foot oversets a pail of milk, a shower of furious blows follows, and it becomes impossible for any brute to know, from such irregular practice, what connection there is between the punishment and the offense.

Drilling Wheat.

A. Linton, of Chester county, Pa., makes the

following remarks in the American Agriculturist: To say anything advocating the use of the drill in sowing wheat in this section of the country, would be as superfluous as to discuss the excellence of anthracite for fuel, or the utility of steam for a motive power. The use of the wheat drill is so nearly universal here on all land where it can be used. that the sight of a field sown in the old-fashioned, broadcast wav is a rare occurrence.

The advantages of drilling wheat may be very briefly stated as follows:-It distributes the seed more evenly over the ground than is generally done in broadcast sowing; the wheat is not so liable to be thrown out by the freezing and thawing that occurs here during the winter; the depth at which the seed is placed in the ground can be regulated to a certain extent, as the moisture or dryness of the soil may require, to insure its speedy germination. It takes less seed; the crops look better, and ripen more evenly than if sown in the old-fashioned way; and

evenly than if sown in the old-fashioned way; and lastly, the use of the drill insures a more thorough preparation of the ground previous to seeding, being a good cultivator itself.

As to the points to be possessed by a good drill: It should apply the seed regularly and equally to the separate drill tubes. The grain, as it drops into them, should be plainly in view, that the eperator may see at a glance that they are all working properly. It should not be liable to clog so as to prevent the regular flow of the seed. It should have an index to mark the quantity of ground sown, and a fixture enabling the user to regulate the amount of seed per acre. There should be a contrivance to raise all the drill tubes off the ground when turning; each should work independently of the others, and raise all the drill tubes off the ground when turning; each should work independently of the others, and be so attached that its angle of inclination with the ground may be altered to regulate depth. The drills should be eight inches apart, (some prefer nine,) and eight in number. A good seed-sower should be attached, so that grass-seed may be sown at the same time the wheat is. These points are possessed by all drills of recent manufacture used here, though there are many different mechanical contrivances there are many different mechanical contrivances to secure these ends.

Inquiries and Answers.

INQUIRY .- A GOOD CLIP OF WOOL .- I have almost every year, about this time, two or three ewes whose udders grow hard and cold and the milk bloody, and they die in a few days. Some have two lambs. Will some of the numerous readers of the RUBAL tell me the cause, a preventive, or a cure, or all of these? They would much oblige me by communicating the same through the columns of the RURAL.

In the RURAL of May 31st, you published an article of mine relative to sheep raising. I there stated that I expected to have my flock, some time, average 5 pounds. Since the writing of that, I have shorn my flock of 823 sheep. The average weight of the fleeces was 51/2 pounds of washed wool, of one year's growth. The clip brought me 50 cents per pound .inch pin, to work loose. Now, set it upon its legs | pests already known to our farmers. Persons who | Jacob Stoolfire, Hebron, Ohio, August 15, 1862.

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1862. NATIONAL AND PROVINCEAL FAIRS

STATE FAIRS.
 New York, Rochester
 Sept. 30—Oct. 3

 Ohio, Cleveland
 Sept. 16—19

 Kentucky, Louisville
 Sept. 16—29

 Mionesota, St. Paul
 Sept. 17—10
 COUNTY FAIRS. - NEW YORK.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MICHIGAN.

 Ashland, Hayesville
 OHIO.

 Columbiana, New Lisbon
 Sept. 23—25

 Clermont. Bantam
 Sept. 23—26

 Huron, Milan
 Sept. 24—26

 Knox, Mt. Vernon
 Sept. 24—26

 Miami, Troy
 Sept. 24—26

 Miami, Troy
 Sept. 24—26

 Lorain Union, Wellington
 Sept. 30—0ct. 2

 Lake, Painesville
 Sept. 30—0ct. 3

 Ashland, Ashland
 Sept. 30—0ct. 3

 Portage, Ravenna
 Sept. 30—0ct. 3

 Lorain, Elyria
 Sept. 30—0ct. 3

 Valvania
 Sept. 30—0ct. 3

 Coct. 1—3
 Coct. 1—3
 Loram, Elyria. Sep
Hardin, Kenton
Shelby, Sidney
Harrison, Cadiz
Morrow, Mt. Gilead
Seneca, Tiffin
Summit, Akron
Wayne, Wooster
Lawrence, Ironton
 Wayne, Woosen
 Oct.

 Lawrence, Ironton
 Oct.

 Trumbull, Oak Grove
 Oct.

 Tuscarawas Valley, Masillon
 Oct.

 Richland, Mansfield
 Oct.

 Morgan, McConnellsville
 Oct.

 Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia
 Oct.

 Williams, Bryan
 Oct.

 Lown, Bellefortains
 Oct.
 Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia Oct.
Williams, Bryan Oct.
Logan, Bellefontaine Oct.
Delaware, Delaware Oct.
Coans Yania Oct.

Greene, Xenia Oct.
Stark, Canton Oct.
Union, Marysville Oct. INDIANA.
 Wabash, Wabash
 Oct.
 7— 9

 Posey, New Harmony
 Oct.
 7— 9

 Fulton, Rochester
 Oct.
 10, 11
 ILLINOIS.

Warren, Monmouu.

Madison, Edwardsville

Edgar, Paris

Oct.

Piatt, Monticello

Oct.

Oct.

Oct.

Oct.

Oct.

| CANADA WEST. | Kingston | Sept. 18 | Peei, Brampton. | Sept. 17, 18 | Brockville, Brockville | Sept. 18, 19 | Russell, Auburn | Sept. 30 | North Simcoe, Barrie. | Oct. 1 | South Simcoe, Bradford | Oct. 2 | Grenville, Prescott. | Oct. 8, 9 | Stormont, Cornwall | Oct. 8, 9 | Stormont, Cornwall | Oct. 8, 9 | Durham West, Newcastle | Oct. 9, 10 | North Ontario, Prince Albert | Oct. 7 | East York, Markham Village | Oct. 9 | South Wellington, Guelph | Oct. 10 | North Wellington, Guelph | Oct. 14 | North Wellington, Fergus | Oct. 14 | CANADA WEST.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE STATE FAIR. - Special attention is directed to the article entitled "The State Fair at Rochester," published in a preceding column. As announced in our last, the local arrangements for the Fair—including fine grounds, erections, &c. are nearly completed, and we can safely assure all who may attend, either as exhibitors or visitors, that they will find ample accommodations, and receive proper attention from officers of the Society and citizens of Rochester. We are confident the people of Western New York-upon whose efforts the success of the Fair must mainly depend—are well disposed, but action is necessary to sustain their enviable reputation. As many as possible should become exhibitors, and thus contribute to the value and interest of the exhibition. As now is the best time to make preparation let every one interested decide to take prompt and efficient action.

- The President and Secretary of the State Society, who have spent the summer in Europe, will (D. V.) return the present week, and be at the Fair. A note from Mr. Secretary JOHNSON, dated "International Exhibition, London, August 23," says:—"Pres't Cornell and myself have taken passage for the 6th of Sept., and hope to reach our shores by the middle of the month, the time allotted us when we left. We shall be on hand at Rochester to attend to our duties, Providence permitting, and trust we shall have a Fair worthy of

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.—The weather thus far this month has been generally favorable for farmers. Up to this date (Sept. 16,) we have had no severe frost in this region, and we hear of none in other sections. The corn crop is rapidly maturing, and will probably greatly exceed the expectations of farmers at planting time. Other crops have matured well, and have been or are being secured in good order. Rruit is abundant, and good. The peach crop is large in this section, and the fruit fine, judging from what has already been marketed.

- Our reports from distant sections, East, West and Canada, are mostly favorable. Correspondents and exchanges both speak of good crops and fine weather for out door operations. The Mass. Ploughman of the 15th says, -" We have now had a number of days more of hot weather, suited to Indian corn; and as we have yet had no frost to stop the filling out of corn ears, the present turn of hot days and hot nights will add thousands of bushels of this grain to the farmer's pile. On the whole, this has proved a corn summer, notwithstanding the doubts of many in May last, who ought to have been planting instead of doubting. Hay is plenty, and many farmers are cutting rowen, or second crops."

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.—We shall probably receive in time for our next, an account of this Fair, (held at Chicago the first two weeks of the present month,) from our Western Aid, who has been engaged in "running the institution," and probably too busy to report during its progress. The Chicago papers give various reports—some favorable and others adverse to the success of the exhibition. The Journal says over 50,000 were present at one of the ladies' equestrian exhibitions; but that number, it reports, was exceeded on some subsequent days. The trials of speed were not confined to trotting or running, it seems, but the fast walking horses were tried. There were six entries, and a lively competition. "The distance walked was one mile. The horses of Messrs. Bidwell and Robbins walked to wagon, and made the mile in 11:37. The horses of Messrs. Harris, Dorsey and Darnell were then walked the mile under the saddle, Mr. Harris winning in 10:01 Mr. Dorsey's horse's time being 10:10, and Mr. Darnell's 10:47. The difference in time between walking under the saddle and in harness was subsequently shown by Mr. Robbins, who walked his mare the mile in 10:38."

A GOOD SUGGESTION-"Second the Motion."-The New York Evening Post makes an excellent suggestion, applicable to both city and country, and which we trust will be heededto wit., that the assessors, assistant assessors and collectors, whose appointment is provided for in the Tax Bill, and who will number some thousands, be selected from the ranks of our disabled soldiers. Men who return to their homes incapable of further military service are now visible in every loyal city and township, equally incapacitated for active business. Maimed, crippled and destitute, many of these brave heroes are unable to procure remunerative employment. With broken constitutions, they come back to their families and friends with limited ability to take a prominent part in those avocations which formerly afforded them a comfortable subsistence, and in many cases become a charge upon the charitable or helpless dependents upon their families. These men, who have shed their blood to sustain the Government, have a right to ask assistance from that Government, and the numerous offices created by the Tax Bill will afford the means of providing them with light and remunerative employment. Much suffering may thus be prevented.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR, to be held this week at Cleveland, Sept. 16-19,) will, it is thought, prove successful, notwithstanding the war excitement. A telegram from Cleveland, says the U.S. Marshal has published a card, stating that all obstructions to travel in that district have been removed, and persons desiring to attend the State Fair can do so without passes. The same dispatch adds:—"The State Fair promises to be a perfect success. The entries up to this evening (Sept. 15,) amount to over 1,000, with the prospect of doubling that amount to-morrow. The live stock exhibition will be large

A GOOD CLOVER MACHINE.—The Clover Thrasher, Huller and Cleaner advertised in this paper, will "fill the bill" of several inquiries on the subject. The BIRDSELL machine has high and wide reputation, founded upon its success in former years, and its recent improvements must render it still more valuable. We confidently commend it to the notice of all desirous of procuring a combined clover machine which does its work effectually and economically-an article long wanted by many farmers.

VALUED APPRECIATION OF THE RURAL .- It is pleasant to know that, notwithstanding the war, volunteering, etc.; absorb very general attention and action, other interests are not forgotten. The friends and patrons of the Agricultural Press. for example, kindly continue their efforts to sustain those journals which have long and faithfully sought to promote the best interests of the People and Country, and which now stand firmly by the Union. We are in constant receipt of the most encouraging letters—containing cheering words and substantial inclosures. Among those of recent date, is one just received from a prominent farmer and landowner in Bradford Co., Pa., from which we will quote. After acknowledg ing the receipt of an invoice of some thirty volumes of agricultural works, previously ordered, our progressive and appreciative correspondent says:

appreciative correspondent says:

"Your 'RURAL' is the most sought for in my family, who are all readers. It is the favorite, not only at my house but at the houses of all my tenant farmers, to each of whom I supply it gratis, as well as to my own men at home. It is not my habit to flatter, but I must say, of all the agricultural papers published, we in this region like the RuraL the best. One of its most popular features is its well-selected war articles, and its powerful hostility to this most unholy Rebellion. cles, and its powerful means of sending you a large club this fall, as I am quietly infusing into the minds of my neighbor farmers the advantage of more 'book' knowledge of farming; hence the purchase of the 'BOOKS,' which will result in the purchase of the RURAL. I am fully satisfied that for each copy of your paper I give to my tenants, I am paid ten times over. Were I competent, I would send you an article now and then but I have too much to do and any too well satisfied over. Were I competent, I would send you an article now and then, but I have too much to do, and am too well satisfied with what you say. I would very much like to meet you here among our rocky hills and pleasant valleys, that you might see how we Pennsylvania farmers live and get along. I can assure you we have not five good farmers in this course. I can assure you we have not five good farmers in this county, and certainly you would find me one of the poorest of all, yet I am trying to learn in my old age. We have no 'Genesee' delta to turn up its rich treasures for our toil."

- And here is another cheering epistle, containing a remittance for 21 subscribers, of which 13 are new-a good indication, considering the war excitement and season of the year. It is from Essex Co., N. Y., and reads thus:

It is from Essex Co., N. Y., and reads thus:

"Dear Sir: I have been Ruraling, and with rare success, considering the 'times,' competition, etc. Last year I sent you 8 names, and only expected to renew them now; but the neighbor of every man who took the Rural last year, said ke must have it this. I send 13 new names. The Rural needs only to be knewn where it is not, to be wanted. I anticipate lengthening the list so that it will outnumber all others combined. If it is so everywhere, what a circulation shall the Rural obtain! But to business—excuse digression. Send the Rural to the following names from No. 660 to 713."

HORTICULTURAL.

SIX BEST ANNUALS.

A SUBSCRIBER, who has no ground to waste, wishes us to name the six best annuals. This is a rather small number, and there will be no difficulty in naming those that are first-rate in all respects, though of course we shall have to omit many that are very desirable, and perhaps equal or nearly so to those recommended. For the purpose of aiding others in making a selection, we will name a few of the good points that an Annual should possess.

1. ABUNDANCE OF FLOWERS.—We have a great many flowers that are curious and really beautiful. but the blooms are so few in comparison with the size of the plant, the amount of the foliage and the room required, that they are desirable only as objects of curiosity, or for the purpose of making up a collection. Some of this class, especially if the foliage is bright and good, may be desirable for making bouquets, and may be mixed with advanfoliage when cut. Such flowers, however, make but a poor show in the garden, unless the foliage is particularly fine. The flowers, for a good showy bed, must have abundance of bloom, the flower being far more conspicuous than the foliage at all times.

2. Constant Bloom.—Some plants make a good show for a few weeks, but the flowers soon fade, and then they become unsightly. These may do well enough in some situations for cutflowers, but should never be used for garden decoration. What we need for beds on the lawn or borders for the walks, are flowers that will bloom early in the season and continue bright and vigorous until late in the fall, even until frost cuts them down.

3. Fine Show.—We have very many flowers that are delicate, beautiful objects, when closely examined, and in some places are very desirable, but they make no show in a bed unless examined. We plant flowers mainly for their general effect in the garden, and not for their general beauty, and for this purpose we must discard those that do not make a good show. It is well to have a border for such plants, but they should not be used for bedding.

4. FRAGRANCE.—Where fragrance is united with the other desirable qualities mentioned, we have a flower as nearly perfect as possible. Everybody loves sweet flowers. The poor little Mignonette would be discarded as a weed but for its fragrance, but now it is a favorite with all.

We will name the half-a-dozen plants required, according to the above rules:

Phlox Drummondii.—Very showy and brilliant, of a good variety of colors, of every shade of purple, scarlet, white, &c., flowering abundantly, and the blossoms well up above the foliage, so that the whole bed looks like a sea of flowers. Commences to bloom in July, and continues until frost. With-

Ten Week Stocks.—A fine variety of colors, and the flowers borne in spikes, very fragrant, and free bloomers. Commence flowering quite early in July, but hardly makes a good show until frost, unless the season is cool and moist. They hold out the longest if planted in a cool shady place. We have now a fine bed that commenced flowering in July, and they will continue good for several weeks.

Gaillardia.—This flower is not much cultivated. but is one of the best annuals, as it gives a fine dil. play during the whole season, and the colors are rare, being red, orange and yellow, and very brilliant.

Double Zinnia.-A constant and showy bloomer. and the double flowers are superb; but those that are single are poor enough, and unfortunately onehalf come single. To make a good bed, set out the plants pretty thick, and as soon as the flowers appear, pull up all that are not double. In this way a magnificent bed may be obtained, particularly suitable for the lawn.

The Petunia makes a fine bed, as showy as can be desired, and durable, but is of no account for cutting. It has long been a favorite.

The Asters are unsurpassed for fall flowers, but do not bloom till quite late in the season-about the middle or last of August. The improved varieties are magnificent in size, and all that can be desired in form and coloring.

The above are perhaps the six best annuals, where only this number are planted, but there many other sorts almost if not quite equal to some of these. The Gomphrena is an everlasting flower, that comes up to nearly all the requirements of a first-class flower, and can scarcely be omitted, even from a very small collection of annuals. Rubra and aurea are the most showy, though the white and fleshcolored may be mixed with them, but should not be in a greater degree than one to four, as it gives the bed a tame look. For a temporary or summer hedge, there is nothing, perhaps, superior to the Sweet Pea. The flowers are abundant and fragrant, and the plant is very neat if supported with well arranged sticks. The only difficulty is that it becomes exhausted early in September, and then must be removed. The Marvel of Peru makes a superb summer hedge. Let the plants stand about four or five inches apart, in rows, the colors mixed, and you will have a beautiful fragrant hedge until frost. On sunny days the flowers open in the afternoon, and close the next day when the sun gets well up, but at all times the hedge is neat, and no Chinese Azalea is more beautiful than a well-grown plant of some of the fine Four-O'Clocks.

WORKING THE GROUND.

By this I mean in all cases something more than can be accomplished by ordinary plowing, for getting an increase of the depth of fertile soil. Trenchplowing consists in going twice or more in the same furrow, but plows of the usual form can not raise the soil very much after the second furrow has been taken, but by the use of great power some of the subsoil is sufficiently raised to become mixed with a portion of the fertile soil. This can be done so that in times of drouth the roots of plants will find nourishment in the moderately fertile soil that is thus made: but it is only better than the subsoil, and not nearly equal in fertility to the surface-soil that is completely moved, disintegrated, and aerated by tillage. To deepen the soil effectively, the surfacesoil must be put below and the subsoil upon the surface, so that it can be thoroughly weathered as well as intermingled with ameliorating materials.

To accomplish this, cultivators sometimes use the spade alone; and often, when an acre or more is to be worked, and not more than two feet in depth, the plow is used as an important assistant of the spade. By this means, the work may be very well done. and at much less cost than if the spade alone were

We will suppose a piece two hundred feet long is to be worked to the depth of twenty inches, and the surface soil is twelve inches deep. The team to be used may be either oxen or horses; but if horses, it must be those that are accustomed to a strong, steady pull. If oxen, they must be powerful and well broken; and then a great degree of patience will be required of both team and driver. At the beginning, plow the first furrow one slice

further to the right than the point at which you intend to begin to deepen the soil. This furrow being made, return without letting the plow go into the soil, and take the next furrow in the same direction as the first. Again return without using the plow, and by the proper adjustment of the clevis, prepare the plow for going the second time in the last furrow. This time, if the first furrow was deeply made, the plow will not do much more than loosen the soil, not being able to throw much of it upon the top of the former slice. To prepare for the next furrow, the loosened soil must be thrown out; and the implements for doing it are long-handled, conic-pointed shovels. If five or six industrious men are emtage with those flowers which have little or no ployed, they will keep the team as steadily employed as will consist with their endurance, giving a few moments for resting at the beginning of each furrow. To gain the required depth, it will be necessary, unless the ground is very light, to go the third time in the furrow; and the last time, if oxen are used, will be found not a little trying to the team and plowman. A yoke of more than the ordinary length, and a wide space for the top of their necks, will greatly lessen the difficulty. At first, not more than half a day should be given to this work, and the other half to something else; for it will be found severe for both beasts and men, if they are diligent.

To work an acre in this way, will require the industrious employment of at least five or perhaps six half-days. After the team becomes accustomed to the work, no driver will be needed but a very strong plowman. The ordinary cost of the labor for doing an acre well in this way may be generally stated at twenty-five dollars.

We have supposed the soil that was put below to be in as good condition as desired, and no enrichment employed. If any enrichment should be employed, it ought to be in the form of well-decomposed compost, for fresh manure should never be placed at that depth.

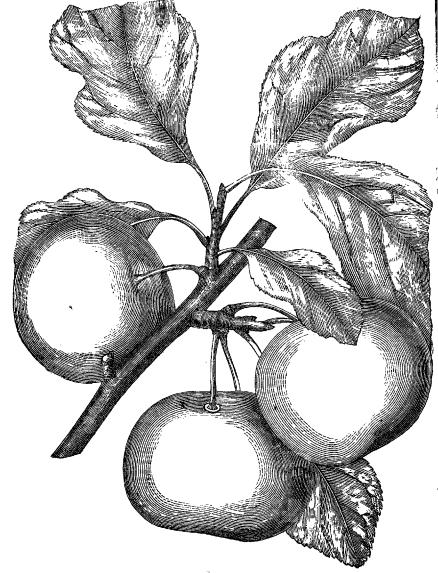
The surface now consists probably of a depth of ten inches of unfertile subsoil, which will require a large amount of fertilizing material to bring it into good productive condition. Where muck, or decayed vegetable matter, or leaf-mold are at hand, the means of doing it are not a very weighty consideration; but if it is to be done with stable manure at the price which it costs near our large towns, the expense will be at least double, if not four-fold, that of the labor, and not more than half the cost of the labor has yet been incurred. To do it immediately, so as to make good soil for gardening purposes, would require thirty cords of manure and two or three times that amount of sods from another field. The way to proceed in making the application would be to apply at once half the quantity of manure named, and then plow deeply, so that a little of the fertile soil would be brought up into the subsoil that is now the surface-soil, but beginning at the outer side of the field and making the furrows in the opposite direction. A swivel-plow may be used for this part of it, and much waste travel saved; but for the trench-plowing no swivel-plow with which I am acquainted is well adapted. After this operation has been performed, the first furrowslice will be found in place. The next plowing may cross the former furrows. Harrowing or working with a large cultivator will be very effective in mixing thoroughly and disintegrating the new surface-soil. After the manure has been applied, and the plowing and working with harrow or cultivator has also been done, thirty or fifty cords of sods from the roadside or another field may be added, and after these have partially fallen to pieces or been broken, another plowing may be performed, another harrowing, and then the balance of the manure put upon the surface to remain all winter, if the work has been done in the fall. The cost of the whole operation will now be found to amount to from two hundred to three hundred dollars.—Landmarks.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

My small experience in the cultivation of the strawberry satisfies me that the wandering disposition of that plant must be indulged to some extent. at least in the case of certain kinds. For three years a bed of the Boston Pine and Burr's New Pine varieties, in our garden, was assiduously cultivated on the plan of removing the runners as fast as they appeared, and keeping the ground loose and free from weeds. The result, so far as fruit was concerned, was unsatisfactory to the last degree; the aggregate proceeds of the concern for the three years not amounting to a quart of berries. During the summer and autumn of the third year of their cultivation, however, they were allowed to send out runners ad libitum, and the following summer produced a bountiful crop of fine fruit. On the other hand, a bed of Triomphe de Gands, planted two years ago, and unrestrained of their freedom, soon covered the ground with plants, but fell short of expectation in the production of fruit. Probably they would have done better kept in hills.

In conversation the other day with a person who raises strawberries for family use, I mentioned Burr's New Pine as a variety possessing extraordinary merits, and, for the first time, heard it objected to as a poor bearer. Not remembering, at the time, how narrowly our own plants of that kind escaped being spaded under on account of their unproductiveness, I defended it, without qualification, as a berry of large size, the richest flavor, light, delicate, beautiful color, highly perfumed, early, and sufficiently productive at least for the garden; altogether unsurpassed for such as like a strawberry that brings its own sugar with it. Doubtless this excellent strawberry, as well as many others, has suffered in the estimation of cultivators, and finally been condemned and discarded, all because it received treatment unsuited to it.

Perhaps where strawberries are allowed to run. it is not advisable to give them liberty to establish as many new plants as they would naturally do, since. in that case, many weak ones, incapable of bearing fruit. would be formed, and the bearing plants be deprived of a portion of the strength they would otherwise have, and which is necessary to enable them to produce a full crop of fruit. It might be well to allow each runner to take root only once or twice the first year after planting, and the second year fill up the ground. Treated in this way, a bed could be maintained in good bearing condition two years, which is as long as plants kept in hills can generally be depended on to produce a supply of



THE McLAUGHLIN PLUM.

plums, and now we present our readers with an engraving and description of one of the best plums grown—the McLaughlin. In quality, it is acknowledged by all to be nearly equal to the Green Gage, and many prefer it to this old favorite. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive; fruit large and market shows that plums are selling at a good price nearly round, usually a little flattened, as shown in in New York.

In our last we gave descriptions of several good | the engraving. Skin thin and yellow, and dotted and marked with red on the sunny side, and covered with a thin bloom. Flesh dull yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and luscious, and adheres to the stone. It ripens usually about the first of September, but is later here this season. Our report of the fruit

fruit. Of course this plan would not give opportunity to use the hoe among strawberries, and perhaps that is one of the greatest advantages of this system of cultivation, as taking out the weeds by hand is undoubtedly much less injurious to the plants than cutting about the roots with any implement.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

CURL IN THE PEACH LEAF.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have seen in your paper, since I have been a reader of its columns, two or three articles on the cause of the curl and destruction of the peach tree leaf; also attempts, by writers in the Massachusetts agricultural papers, to assign the cause. Some have attributed it to a worm at the root, others contend that it is stung by some insect, but none have fully answered my mind as to the cause of the evil or how it is produced.

In the year 1848, I set out five peach trees; one was within six or eight feet of my kitchen door. After two years I discovered they were afflicted with the curl blast. In the spring following I made up my mind, if possible, to discover the cause. Sitting one day in the door, the sun shining bright, the blossoms on the trees beginning to make their appearance, around which the leaves had attained their usual size, I noticed an unusual number of strange-looking flies, apparently in great delight over and around the tree, performing all manner of fantastical gyrations, which convinced me at once that mischief was intended, and I spent a short time in attending to their case.

On approaching the tree I discovered a number of those flies quietly perched upon the upper side of the leaves, on which they had deposited a liquid resembling varnish, both in looks and taste, which lay on the leaf, from the bigness of a three-cent to a ten-cent piece. In two or three days it began to raise like a blister, leaving a cavity on the under side of the leaf, directly under the deposit. When I first examined these cavities, there was nothing to be discovered, but after two days some little mites made their appearance, the size of a small head louse. The next time I looked at them they were an eighth of an inch in length, having wings, which they were not slow to use. The leaves soon began to curl up, turn yellow, and drop off. In a few weeks the trees were again supplied with leaves, from the new growth of the limbs.

I will you a description of these unwelcome cus tomers. They were long and slim, from threeeighths to half an inch in length; their head, back and wings were of a bright shining bronze, having a greenish tinge; and very quick on the wing. After their work was accomplished on the trees, I discovered they assembled in large numbers in the barn-yard, paying their respects to the droppings of the cattle, literally covering them. This was continued for a number of weeks, when they disappeared altogether. Since then I have paid no atten tion to them, having soon after left my farm and trees to other hands. E. RICHMOND.

North Adams, August, 1862.

Morticultural Aotes.

MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE.—The majority of greenhouse plants love abundance of light, a mild, moist air, and a soil composed of about equal proportions of fine sand, leafmold, peat, or turfy earth, and very old stable dung. The soil should not be sifted, but the ingredients must be well chopped and mixed together. Geraniums dislike manure, and do best in clean turfy loam, made light by an admixture of sand.

I should advise an amateur not to attempt the growth of too many sorts of plants, but to have a good stock of calceolarias, petunias, geraniums, pelargoniums, fuchsias, fairy roses, hydrangeas, verbenas, alonsoas and heliotropes, and, unless he has plenty of time and means, to abstain from the growth of cactuses, aloes, nepenthes, and heaths and epacrises, as they involve much trouble, and require a purer air than that of towns. Give roses, pelargoniums, fuchsias and hydrangeas the richest soil, and scarlet geraniums the poorest; keep calce olarias always moist, and use bog earth in the compost.

In the first instance, purchase some good stock plants of a

respectable nurseryman. Prefer strong dwarf plants to those that have run up like Lombardy poplars in search of light. You may use seed if you will, but the process is tedious. though remunerative. The soil should be light, and an admixture of virgin earth and dung, so well rotted as to be crumbly, will give it freshness and good heart. In September, when the plants are brought in, cut them down low, leaving only three or four short stems to each plant, and always cut back to a good eye. Re-pot the plants in good soil, and in pots as small as the size of the plants will allow; if the pots are the least too large for any of the herbaceous plants, they are apt to run away in leaf and produce but few flowers. Give them a good watering to settle the roots, and let them grow slowly, but healthily, during the winter. In watering, lever use cold water as it comes from a cistern, but add a little warm, sufficient to make it comfortable to the hand, but not so warm that steam shall be visible from it. I have long been in the habit of adding a minute pinch of soda or potash to every can of water, and have seen its good effect in the healthy appearance of my plants.—Town Garden.

FRUIT IN NEW YORK MARKET.—As the prices which many of our readers obtain for their fruit, are regulated by the New York market, we give, from the Spectator, the prices of fruit and vegetables in that city on the 12th inst.:

Mercers, choice, \$\pi\$ bbl.

Mercers, common.

Peachblows
Buckeye, Long Island
Buckeyes, Jersey
Dyckmans.
Junes
Sweet potatoes, choice
Sweet potatoes, common. Onions — Connecticut Red and Yellow, \$2 bbl, \$1,25@1,50;

TOMATOES - Long Island, 30 bush, 12@20 APPLES—We quote:—Summer Pippins, \$\(\pa\) bbl. \$1,50; common \(\frac{75c@\$1}{}\); Golden Sweets, \$1,50. Prars very abundant, and prices irregular. We quote:— Seckles, \$\text{P} bbl, \$3,50@4; Bartletts, \$3@5,00; common, \$1@1,50.

PEACHES—We quote, Pasket, 50c@\$1. PLUMS — We quote, % bbl., Egg. \$6; Green and Blue Gages, \$3,50@4; Damson and Horse, \$2,50@3; Bullet, \$1,25@1,50.

LANDMARKS.—This is the singular name of a new monthly periodical, by Dr. C. W. GRANT, of Iona, near Peckskill, N. Y. The first (August) number is now before us, and it is in quarto form, each number to contain sixteen pages. Its typography is in all respects excellent. Our old friend the Doctor seems to be sole publisher, editor and correspondent, and does the heavy work with a will, utterly oblivious of the fact that we are in the midst of the dog-days. In another column we give the plan recommended for thorough pulverization of the soil. The price of the work is \$1 a year, and half this price to clubs of twenty.

FRUITS RECRIVED .- From Dr. JAMES FOUNTAIN, of Jefferon Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., specimens of Summer Pippin apple. It is a very good apple, large, somewhat conical, but, ripening at the same time as peaches and plums, would not prove valuable in this section

- From Mrs. WM. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, fine specimens of foreign grapes.

- From F. W. LAY, Esq., of Greece, the largest and finest specimens of Bartlett pears we have seen the present season.

Inquiries and Answers.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Will some one please to inform me, through the columns of the Rural, how soon after flowering the roots of hollyhocks should be taken up, and in what manner divided?—A Lover of Flowers, Lockport, N. Y., 1862.

Take up the old plants in September or October, and each old root may be divided so as to make many plants. Give to each division one or more eyes or young shoots, each of which will make a good plant for next season.

FLOWERS FOR NAME.—Will you be kind enough to send me the names of the inclosed plants in your to me invaluable paper. It is to me invaluable on account of its Horticultural department, if it contained nothing else. No. 1 is a biennial vine, a very rapid grower the second year, often growing thirty feet. No. 2 is a beautiful little blue star, known to me as the Star of Bethlehem. No. 3 was brought me by a friend from Cobourg, C. W., and called the Fair Maid of France. Please give me the true names, and oblige a constant reader of your paper and a devoted admirer of flowers.—Sara A. Chadwick, Newark, 1862.

No. 1 is Adlumia cirrhosa—Climbing Function.

No. 1 is Adlumia cirrhosa-Climbing Fumitory. No. 2 is not Star of Bethlehem, nor anything like it. From the single lower received, without foliage or any other part of the plant, we judge it to be Common Borrage - Borrago officinalis. No 3 is the double variety of Achillea ptarmica.

BLIGHT ON PEAR TREES. - I noticed in the RURAL an inquiry for a remedy for blight in pear trees. I will give mine. Some years ago I had a tree affected with blight, so I cut nearly all the top off, to remove the dead branches. I then went to a machine shop and got four quarts of iron turnings, and buried them around the roots, and it is now a lealthy bearing tree. Try it, and let us hear the result.-C. B. HOYT, Osceola, Penn., 1862.

Domestic Geonomy.

CANNING FRUIT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Desiring to make a small return for the many benefits I have derived from your paper, I send you my way of canning

The best cans are wide-mouthed glass bottles, and use no corks. Lay them in a pan of clean water, (warm, if you please,) set them over a kettle of hot water, while your fruit is heating in a nicely cleaned brass or porcelain kettle. Allow three ounces of sugar to a pound of peaches, and four ounces to a pound of cherries or currants. If you have a very sweet tooth, you may like more; taste and ascertain. Now remember the old couplet,

" A pint's a pound The world around."

and you will find that two pounds of fruit, with the sugar, will fill a quart can. As soon as the fruit begins to boil, empty the now hot water from one of your bottles, set on a plate, (so as to save what is spilled,) fill it full, wipe the edge of the bottle, and have ready a cover to put on immediately, prepared as follows:-The simplest, cheapest, and surest way, is to take two tablespoonfuls of rosin, (pound the large lumps, so you can measure it,) and one of gum shellac, with a piece of bees-wax as large as a hickory nut, and melt together. Take a piece of cotton drilling, (or any thick, strong cloth,) lay it on a moderately hot stove, and spread the cement upon it sufficiently large to cover the edge of the bottle, put it on, cement downward, tie firmly, and spread upon top, and your work is done. A depression in the top will show you that a vacuum is formed and your work perfect. A word of caution about the shellac may save perplexity. If not good, it will not mix with the rosin and form a smooth cement, but settle in a hard lump, and the more it is heated the worse it will be. If good, it will be found to be clear on being held up to the light; if not, full of black specks. Such is my experience.

Large-mouthed crocks can be sealed in this way, if the glazing is good. Last year I filled a two gallon crock, seven inches across the top, and in January the fruit was excellent.

Save all the covers; they can be used many times by placing them in your cement pan in the oven, and adding new where needed. Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, 1862.

AN APPLE QUARTERER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Allow me, through the columns of your excellent journal, to give its readers a good way to make an apple quarterer: Take a piece of board 18 inches long, 7 inches

wide, 14 inch thick, and make a hole 42 or 5 inches in diameter, 4 inches from one end, for the knife to be put in. The knife is made of the edge of a worn out scythe. Break off (or cut off with an old axe) two pieces, I inch longer than the diameter of the hole; one of them to be & of an inch wide, and the other 11 wide. Cut the wide one one-half in two from the edge in the center, put the other knife in the place you have cut, so that the edges will be on one side, and fit it in the hole in the board. Now make a lever to push the apple through. It should be 4 inches longer than the board the knives are in, 3 inches wide at one end, 12 at the other, and 1 inch thick. Fasten the widest end to the board with a common door-hinge, fastening at the end furthest from the knife. Put a half-inch pin through this lever, three-eighths of an inch at the point where the knives cross, and saw cross places for the knife to fit in when the lever is down, and it is finished. Take a pail or pan, put the quarterer across it, and E. B. TANNER. Attica, Ohio, 1862.

LEMON PIE-WASHING RIBBONS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing JESSIE'S request in your columns, for a recipe for making lemon pie, I send the following, which I think is very good. Crust made and placed on tins the me as for apple pie; slice very thin the ha common-sized lemon, with the peel shaved off; scatter this peel, chopped fine, upon the bottom crust, among your slices. Stir together enough sweet milk with a heaping tablespoonful of flour to make a thin batter, then add two-thirds of a teacupful of sugar and a teacupful of sweet milk. Stir all well together and pour slowly over your slices in the tin; cover with a crust, the same as the bottom, and bake rather slowly. I like this way of making lemon pie, as the articles of which it is composed are within the means of the most limited housekeeper, without resorting to all the niceties that make up the dishes for the rich.

Will some of the many readers of the RURAL inform me, through its columns, the best method of washing ribbons, either white or colored, to make them look like new?-MRS. H. E. EVANS, Irving,

TOMATO FIGS - TOMATO PIE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having received considerable valuable information through the columns of your paper, and having seen an inquiry for making Tomato Figs, I send the following:

Take plum or pear-shaped tomatoes, scald and peel them. To sixteen pounds of fruit put six pounds of sugar; boil until soft, then take them out, put in a dish, and flatten them. Dry them in the sun; then pack in a jar or box and sift white sugar over every layer. Cover the jar or box with paper, and they will keep for a year.

GREEN TOMATO Pre.-I also send a recipe for green tomato pies, which we think very good. Stew a quart of green tomatoes sliced in two cups of sugar. When done, put three teaspoonfuls of tartaric acid to them, and bake between two crusts. This will make a good-sized pie.

Will some one please inform me how to mix the paints for oriental painting? Dane Co., Wis., 1862.

Tomato Preserves.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night; take the tomatoes out of the sugar, and boil the sirup, removing the scum; put in the tomatoes, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again, and boil until the sirup thickens. On cooling, put the fruit into jars, pour the sirup over it, add a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fas-

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] BEAUTIFUL FEET-LITTLE HATTIE.

BY SAREPTA M. IRISH HENRY

BEAUTIFUL FRET! Small and dainty, but very fleet, Shod with the morning sunshine Bathed with the morning dew. Making the sweetest music As in and out they flew-Out, and away o'er the valley. Up by the hill-side spring, Bearing about our treasure The dearest and loveliest thing. Oh, the glow of the sunshine was richer Wherever her footsteps fell. And all things rare and lovely Acknowledged her magical spell.

Beautiful lips! Touched by the morning's finger-tips Asking the strangest questions, Singing the sweetest strain-How often we pause and listen. Waiting to hear it again Calling the names of the household Lovingly, day by day, Tenderly naming them over-The dear ones far away. All sounds were sweeter blended With the richness of her tone-Beautiful lips! their music Forevermore hath flown.

Beautiful eyes! Filled with the light of Paradise, Dark with their depth of meaning, Like a deeply bedded well, Where only the lights of heaven In softest glory dwell.

Alas! that the beauty should vanish From anything so divine, That the lip should lose its laughter And the eye should cease to shine

Beautiful feet! Walking forever the golden street, Shod with the fadeless sunshine, Bathed in the living stream Whose waves of crystal beauty Have brightened many a dream Beautiful lips, that are singing A tenderer, sweeter strain—
In the glorious land of immortals Its music shall thrill us again. Beautiful eyes, whose glory No sorrow can ever pale, That look on the face of the Father With never a dimming vail. Oh, the beauty hath risen to glory, Eternal and fadeless-divine; The star hath been kindled in newness, For ever and ever to shine.

And, passing the mystical river That rolleth so darkly between This land and the country forever Arrayed in perennial green, As we tread, with the glide of a spirit, Those upper-lands, blooming and sweet We shall hear the dear voice full of gladness, The falling of beautiful feet. East Homer, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LETTER TO HARRY BROWN.

University Hall, September, 1862.

I can assure you, mei amici, that my feelings underwent a complete metamorphosis as I finished your elaborate, Yankeefied article. I had the presumption to think some one had been honest enough to answer my queries from experience. But no; you, who know nothing of them personally, attempt | clasped over hearts throbless and cold. No loving a reply by asking me a "great lot of questions" of which I have no experimental knowledge. I find a ther breathed into the listening ear words of love very important you occurring quite frequently in your letter; I don't know whether you mean me simply, or the whole sisterhood of feminines.

Speaking of a man's getting drunk, you say "you encourage us in it." Quite true, many times. I have seen women hand, and even urge men to illuminating the dense darkness, and with clear and drink wine. It always makes me shudder, and steady light leading sorrowing ones to the throne of recoil from females who so audaciously place, as it grace for strength to cheerfully bear life's weighty were, poisonous daggers to their brothers' hearts. burdens, looking forward with joyful anticipation But I find upon observation that such women are of to the blessed hour of re-union of loved ones on the that class who blast holes through their ears in plains of the beautiful land of peace, where "browhich to hang appendages,—a practice as foolish ther taketh not up arms against brother." and heathenish as a barbarian's. But allowing your assertion to be true, ought not a man to have enough of the true glory of manliness about him to resist the alluring and fascinating persuasions of some silly, soulless, pink and white butterfly?

As for ball-room bewilderments, I know nothing, -not attending such places. I have no time to spend in the development of my toe and heel qualities.

Yes, Eve gave ADAM the apple, and he ate it. Don't you honestly think that was very silly in and dying brothers on the bloody "field of strife." ADAM? I do; I wish men would do right, notwithstanding the Eves and CARRIES.

So you think a woman with a quid in her mouth is the most horrible sight in existence? I can not tell you why they will chew gum, unless 'tis from a desire to imitate, as far as their refined tastes will allow, the lords of creation. You certainly can not blame them for imitating their superiors!

I imagine you must think I know "a heap," judging from your queries.

Query number four. "Why will women ruin their healths, &c., by tight lacing?" So you men will say, "What a fine figure!" "How exquisitely formed!" If their waists were respectably large, you would say, (I mean non-sensible yous,) "What a horrid figure!" "Pity she isn't a trifle more chunked!" and like expressions. That's the way Empire State men talk, for I've heard them. No need to deny it, for 'tis true.

You can not imagine my perfect consternation, when you said you weren't acquainted in Pluto's dominions! I hope you may always make this assertion, truthful.

Query number five. "Why will girls paint?" I'm Yankee, too. Why do men color their whiskers? or, why do some dandyfied exquisites paint their faces? One reply might do for all-PROFOUND SIMPLENESS.

Query number six. "Why do women marry men who drink and chew?" Where will they find those who don't? Shades of our ancestors, what are girls going to do for respectable husbands? (find a grand young farmer.) A very great reason why women marry such men is, because they have not enough of the true spirit of independence to willingly accept the cognomen of "old maid." Men nearly always stick up their noses at maiden ladies of thirty-five, (by the way, did you ever know one as old as that?) and pity the poor souls because some one didn't or don't marry them.

Query number seven. "Why do they sue for breach of promise?" Miss Yankee again. Why don't men fulfill their promises? When I came to deemer of the world.

that, I couldn't help wondering if you weren't some relation of Mr. SHAW. You know what a time he had, don't vou?

I, too, am, and have been for a long time, disgusted with the LILLIES, MINNIES and ETTIES, the HARRYS, HERBERTS and ADOLPHS. Why can't we have substantial SAMUELS and HEZEKIAHS?

I can truthfully say with you, that I neither chew nor drink. I'll say more than this. I would not 'spoil my pretty face" with lily white and vermilion, if 'twas so black one would think it had been covered with soot from the bottomless pit;" nor marry a man that chewed or drank, if I had to sit on the top of the North Pole and freeze ten million years; nor sue a man for breach of promise if I had to go and keep house for PLUTO himself.

Lastly, in the fourteenth place, let me ask you a question or two. Why do young men, in a promiscuous assemblage, seek out and pay their compliments to little bundles of nonsense, made up of paint and ribbons, curl papers and millinerish appendages, with just brains enough to give vent to exquisite giggles, say "yes" to everything, and go into hysterics if they meet a stray mouse, instead of showing their preferences for high-souled, intelligent, educated women, if they havn't "peach-blow" complexions or a ruffied silk? Why don't all ablebodied men, who can if they would, instead of cutting off a finger or skedaddling, (remember that is a classical expression,) enlist, and show to their country, in her peril, that she has patriots still living who are willing to lay aside the pen for the sword?

I have the honor to be, sir, Very sensibly yours, MINNIE MINTWOOD. Alfred University, Alleg. Co., N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A TWILIGHT REVERY.

THE shadows of evening have fallen over the grassy vales, and are slowly creeping up the woody hill-sides,-down into my heart with a feeling of sadness, undefined, deep shadows too are stealing. There are times when we can no more throw off the gloom that enwraps us with its dismal folds, than we can cause the sun to shine at midnight, or the stars to sparkle at mid-day,—times when we cry in vain for light. We look up, but thick darkness covereth us, we grope with outstretched hands, seeking a place of rest, yet finding none. The gloomy hours glide by, and the dark-mantled hills and lowly vales again appear in jeweled robes, the gift of night. So in the night time of trial or temptation we often receive the white robe of purity, which the dawn of hope to our longing eyes reveals; then, with strength renewed, we go forth in the sunlight of the fragrant morning of peace, bearing with joy all life's heavy burdens.

our pride and boast, now, alas, baptized in the God, who will not let the evil-doer go unpunished? Oh! that this fearfully dark night would soon give place to the blessed dawn of peace. Every breeze bears a wail of anguish from crushed and bleeding hearts up to the throne of the Eternal; from prayerless lips go forth petitions, from eyes unused to tears they fall like summer rain; yet the fearful tide of blood rolls on, and on, bearing down in its course many of the noble sons of freedom, who from happy homes went forth to rescue our glorious flag from the spoilers' hands. Ah, many mother's "GoD speed thee, my son," are now lying on the far-off Southern shores, with hands idly sister's hand bathed the fevered brow, no fond moand holy cheer, but angel bands hovering near away-"1 die a Christian,"-then bore the freed spirit to realms of endless day. From out the gloomy depths gleams that one bright star of hope,

While the gallant sons of freedom are pouring forth their blood and yielding up their lives a wil ling sacrifice on her smoking altars, shall her daugh ters leave undone anything in their power to aid and comfort the self-sacrificing ones? No - no. From every heart let there be a ready response to the call for help. Lay aside embroidery and fancy work, my sister, and employ those hands in producing something to nourish and comfort thy sick It may be little you can do, but do that little cheerfully, prayerfully, and great shall be thy reward. Though remote from the field of strife, you are not so distant but that your benefactions may reach their destination and accomplish their desired object. Let your benevolence, then, be practically exercised in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. Oxford, N. Y., 1862.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

A MOTHER teaching her child to pray, is an object at once the most sublime and tender that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministration we are incited to good and restrained from evil. The image of the mother becomes associated in his mind with the invocation she taught him to his "Father who is in heaven." When the seductions of the world assail his youthful mind, that well remembered prayer to his "Father who is in heaven" will strengthen him to resist evil. When in riper years he mingles with mankind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty; when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coolness of interested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow-men; but he will remember his "Father who is in heaven."

Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world, and allow the seed of self-love to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender as those maternal lips which instructed him to his "Father who is in heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation but the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to Him who died that we might live—the Re-

Choice Miscellang.

CHOOSE YE! "Thus saith the Lord, I offer thee three things."

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES

In poisonous dens, where traitors hide Like bats that fear the day, While all the land our charters claim Is sweating blood and breathing flame Dead to their country's woe and shame, The recreants whisper STAY!

In peaceful homes, where patriot fires On Love's own altars glow, The mother hides her trembling fear, The wife, the sister checks a tear To breathe the parting word of cheer, Soldier of Freedom, Go!

In halls where Luxury lies at ease. And Mammon keeps his state, Where flatterers fawn and menials crouch, The dreamer, startled from his couch, Wrings a few counters from his pouch And murmurs faintly, WAIT!

That ring with fife and drum, The battling host, whose harness gleams Along the crimson-flowing streams Calls, like a warning voice in dreams, We want you, Brother! Come! Choose ye whose bidding ye will do-To go, to wait, to stay! Sons of the Freedom-loving town,

Heirs of the Father's old renown,

In weary camps, on trampled plains

The servile yoke, the civic crown Await your choice, To-DAY The stake is laid! O, gallant youth, With yet unsilvered brow If Heaven should lose and Hell should win On whom shall lie the mortal sin,

Whose record is, It might have been

God calls you -answer NOW.

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

As the rays of the sun from its high home, in the heavens, pierce the earth's surface and germinate the seeds concealed in its bosom, so the refulgent tellectual glory, shines through the windows of the soul, and gilding all its chambers with a heavenly radiance, develops the embryo seeds of truth and

moral sublimity.

When the great Author of the universe created man, from the "dust of earth," He placed within this temple-shrine of clay a spark of pure divinity, and stationed him at the head of the material world where he appeared as a piece of perfection, which Thus may it be with our fair Republic, so long nothing but infinite hands could consummate, and the recipient of blessings which nothing but infinite blood of thousands of her noble sons. Does not power could bestow. But in return for these gifts, their blood cry out from the crimsoned earth unto so bountifully conferred upon His creature, He required implicit obedience to His high commands and a due acknowledgement of His supremacy, and if we admit that the greatest pleasure which mortals can experience, is derived from devotion to the Deity, then we virtually acknowledge that poetry contributes, in a vast extent, to the attainment of this desideratum; for it cannot be denied that there exists between poetry and religon an analogy of the most distinct character. Nay! an alliance that can never be broken; for as the spirit of true piety leads the soul to contemplate and adore the goodness and who went forth thus, with a father's blessing, a omnipotence of its divine original, so the spirit of true poetry liberates the soul from the chains of materiality and allows it to soar to its native elements, there to mingle in sweet communion with the bright intelligences of the spirit world.

We would cite you to the holy scriptures for examples of this close connection - to the prophets caught the last precious message to friends far and patriarchs of old, whose prophetic vision pierced the vista of the future, and whose lives and relations were so closely and mysteriously connected with JEHOVAH - to the sublime thought and graphic diction of Moses, whose powerful expression and grandeur of conception remain unparalleled, and whose love of civil and religious liberty, taught him devotion to their glorious Author—to the beautiful imagery and fiery grandeur of Isaiah, who dipped his pen in the fountain of inspiration. and imbued with the God-born spirit of prophecy, foretold the advent of the Messiah and the dayspring of Christianity - to the solemn, yet divinely beautiful style of DAVID, the Hebrew poet of antiquity, ascending on an angel's wing to heaven and. like the bird of morn, soaring out of sight amid the

music of his grateful piety. But why need we multiply illustrations from the sacred volume to render this connection more obvious? for who that has ever realized the faintest breathings of poetry has not felt that it engenders in the mind the finest conceptions of the goodness and grandeur of the Infinite. In the halcyon days of childhood it throws a halo of beauty over the material world, and leads the young mind in the contemplation of the great God of Nature, until it is lost in the vastness of its own conceptions: but as it goes out year by year into the broad field of intellectual advancement, and begins to comprehend the relations and attributes of its Author. then the spirit of poetry, fanned by the winds of time, mingles with every aim, desire, and emotion, and becomes a constant companion, whose pres ence is the very essence of sublimity, and who fills the soul with richer melodies than those which flowed from the fabled lyre of APOLLO, at the sound of which the stones leaped up and formed the Trojan wall.

As one of the numerous examples which might be adduced, of the pleasure which the minions of the muses experience, let us look at Milton, England's myriad-minded bard, whose mind was pregnant with empyreal fire, and whose soul drank deep from "Siloa's brook that flowed fast by the Oracle of God." Though to him "returned not day or the sweet approach of eye, or morn, or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose, or flocks, or herds, or human face divine," yet when he closed his eyes on earth he opened them on heaven, and the divine light of poetry, irradiating the world within, enabled him "to see and tell of things invisible to mortal sight," and rendered his life a perfect example of contentment and happiness. The spirit of poetry not only generates the purest and noblest desires that ever fired the human soul, but lends to it the wings of rapture on which it soars through the etherial realms of fancy and mingles with things of a celestial character, and dead indeed must be the soul of him who can arise from the perusal of such a work as "Paradise Lost" without feeling that a ray of light from some beautified spirit illumes and purifies his purposes.

It is readily acknowledged that there are beauties in nature which language has no power to his heart, "My son!"-Trinity Journal.

describe, and a thousand voices that fill the soul with heaven-born melodies—that the placid lake, reposing in its mantle of blue and reflecting from its pure bosom the clear canopy of heaven; the glorious sunset of the year, when the dying summer, more beautiful in death, makes the forests blush with her parting kiss - the autumn sunsets. hung like golden banners from the battlements of heaven; and the star-gemmed vault above, when the sleepy sentinels in their silent virgils over the tomb of day keep winking all night long, never fail to fill the soul with delightful emotions; yet it cannot be denied that nature is the true source of literal poetry; and indeed so close is their alliance that they together form the jewel-clasp that binds humanity to heaven.

In the very influence of poetry there is a power which induces man to avail himself of those high prerogatives which exalt him to companionship with angels and fill his soul with an etherial pressence to which belong undecaying raptures and the tone of a god-like force. It unseals the fountains of love and charity, those inestimable treasures of the soul, and by alleviating the sorrows, augmenting the pleasures, and gilding with the light of fancy the stern realities of life, it renders the world a paradise and peoples it with beings from the argent realms of imagination. It fills the soul with all those high hopes and aspirations which lead it to aspire to the beautiful and true, and lends it wings to soar to the Mount of Parnasses and quaff the pure waters from the fount of Castalia. It leads the mind to contemplate all that is sublime in nature, or grand in human enterprise, and in the ideal kingdom of fancy it erects palaces of pleasure for the soul to occupy, whose halls are illumined by the fires of passion and furnished by the tasteful hand of imagination.

To him who worships at the vestal shrine of poetry, her presence is an agency of joy, and in its soft effulgence "his soul lies strewn on its flowery desires, while from the fountains of ideal loveliness flows softly over it the rich, warm luxury of the fancy's passion." She fills his soul with that etherial essence which is the untamable in man. and is in fact a telegraph uniting him to his Creator, and a faithful teacher, implanting in his mind those immutable truths which elevate man in the scale of moral excellence. Amid all the vicissitudes sun of Poesy, beaming from the high heaven of in- of life her fair form blends with his very being, till it seems a portion of his own immortality, and her sweet voice echoes within the chambers of his soul

Like the soft strains of the Æolian harp, Touched by the fingers of the vesper breeze

CHAS. M. DICKINSON. West Martinsburgh, N. Y., 1862.

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

HEALTH is a blessing which cannot be too highly prized, nor too carefully cherished. It is, bodily, intellectually, and spiritually, the greatest blessing ever bestowed on man. Those who have never been deprived of health, if any such there be, do not, nor cannot, fully appreciate it. Its value who can tell? It is something, too, which is not to be obtained primarily, which may not be possessed only exposed, we lose a precious jewel which all the wealth of India would be unavailing to restore. If a man realize this, how jealously will he guard this jewel; and, if he have lost it, how untiring are his efforts, and unspairing his expense, to regain it. Without it no enjoyment is complete.

Men seek, long and earnestly, for happiness. They toil early and late, deprive themselves of many comforts, submit to many exposures; for they are looking forward far into the future, where the object of their desires—wealth or influence, or whatever it may be, will have been obtained, and they will be perfectly happy! Ask such a one if he does not endanger his health by this course, and the answer is, "Oh, no, I am used to it;" or, "I know I am working rather too hard now; but by-and-by, when I am rich, I shall be free from care!" But, alas! for his sangune expectations. Nature i sooner or later, she will assert her claims, and resent the violation of her laws. Though he may live as long and acquire all that he desires, if health forsakes him, what enjoyment or happiness can he have while life remains? True, he may have the highest degree of health and enjoyment spiritually, but I am speaking of the health physically. Since, then, it is so essent al to life, why will its possessors be so heedless and seemingly unconcerned? Delight. Medina, N. Y., 1862.

STRONG CHARACTERS.

STRENGTH of character consists of two thingspower of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake-because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult,

and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remained chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive—these are the strong men. the spiritual heroes.-Rev. F. W. Rob-

THE MINER'S CABIN.—We can comprehend the dreariness of hours accumulating in the miner's lonesome cabin down the glen. The fire burns cheerfully, but the sparks seem to drop like pound weights from the forestick. The silence outside is more oppressive than the altercations of wrathful storms. In spite of his resolutions, he thinks of his deserted fireside, and in imagination little plainfaced sisters grow to the comeliness of angels, and she whom perhaps he has addressed unkindly, folds her wasted arms about him, and in the unsearchable riches of a mother's love, whispers in the ear of

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHEN I WOULD DIE.

BY LIDA MEDDIC

In lovely, smiling, winsome June, When wild birds hum their gayest tune And beauty glows in every bower, From tree, and shrub, and lowly flower Ye will not miss the song I sing, Nor miss the faded leaves I bring ; When soft the winds that hasten by, And low and sweet the zephyr's sigh, Then let me die.

At even, when purple shadows creep Across the green earth's quiet breast, And brighten, in the upper deep, The twinkling stars, then let me sleep; While fleecy clouds of roseate hue Float lightly o'er the field of blue. And flowerets tremble with the dew, I fain would die.

Where'er through life I sadly roam, Oh, let me rest at home, sweet home Where bright birds sing, and tall trees wave, There make the weary one a grave ; Near the loved haunts where childhood played, The verdant mead, the flowery glade, In mossy dell, 'neath cooling shade, Let me be laid.

Though new-found friends should prove untrue, And shadows darken hope's bright sky, They'll vanish like the morning dew Before the love of friends I knew In youth's glad moments, void of care, If ye may smooth the damp'ning hair, And join with me in that last prayer, And shed one tear of sorrow there, Where I am laid.

In blooming June, at home, at even, Then let my freed soul soar to heaven. Leaving all doubts, all fears behind-In peace with Gop and all mankind : So let me go, from scenes I love. Unto that nobler rest above, Where life knows not one evening hour, Nor broken dream, nor faded flower-

So let me die. North Hector, N. Y., 1862.

TEARLESS EYES.

"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The expression is one of exquisite tenderness and beauty. The poet Burns said that he could never read this without being affected to weeping. Of all the negative descriptions of heaven there is no one, perhaps, that would be better adapted to produce consolation than this. Who is there of the human family that has not shed a tear? Who that has not wept over the grave of a friend, over his own losses and cares, over his disappointments, over his sins, over the follies, vices and wees of his fellow men? And what a change it would make in our world if it could be said that henceforward not another tear would be shed, not a head would ever be bowed again in grief! Yet this is to be the condition of heaven. In that world there is to be no pain, no after having been long and laboriously sought; but disappointment, no bereavement. No friend is to it is freely given us. It is ours to take care of it; to lie in dreadful agony on a sick bed; no grave is to watch and guard against anything which may im- he opened to receive a parent, a wife, a child; no pair it; but if it be trifled with and carelessy gloomy prospect of death is to draw tears of sorrow from the eyes. To that blessed world, when our eyes run down with tears, we are permitted to look forward; and the prospect of such a world should contribute to wipe away our tears here—for all our sorrows will soon be over. Amidst the trials of the present life, when friends leave us, when sickness comes, when our hopes are blasted, when calumnies and reproaches come upon us, when, standing upon the verge of the grave, and looking down into the cold tomb, the eyes pour forth floods of tears, it is a blessed privilege to be permitted to look forward to that brighter scene in heaven, where not a pang shall ever be felt, and not a tear shall ever be shed.

PUBLIC PRAYER. THE most common fault in public prayer is care-

pray without that careful weighing of thoughts and words which he would feel to be proper if he were about to commence a speech. He utters words which may be expressive of his feelings, but which seem to fail to arouse that sympathy and unity of feeling which should be manifest in a praying congregation. The congregation may realize that he is leading in prayer, but they cannot realize it to such an extent as to follow him. His carelessness leads him into the utterance of a succession of stereotyped common-place sayings, which a few moments of careful thought before prayer might cause him to avoid; not that these stereotyped sayings may not in themselves be good and desirable petitions, but that they have fallen so often on the ears of those who are being led in prayer, as to lose all that life and earnestness which should be the characteristics of every prayer offered to God.

In public prayer we cannot be too earnest; we cannot be too direct and pointed in our petitions; and we need not be afraid of making our prayers too short. A very common error is to spin them out to such a length that we may almost seem to think we shall be heard "for our much speaking." Notice the earnestness and directness of the petitions in the Lord's prayer, the publican's prayer in the temple. Peter's prayer when he was sinking, the prayer of the dving thief on the cross; then compare them with some of the long-strung prayers that we sometimes hear. Which is the best?

TIME PASSING. - Have you never felt an impulse to quarrel with time for leaving you so fast, after you had perhaps been impatient for some particular portion of it to arrive? But it would neither stay to be your companion, nor slacken to receive your reproach. It seems to come past you for the purpose of stealing away your life; each hour taking off a share of that as its spoil. Observe how the theft and diminution are incessantly going on. While you are planning, or consulting, or executing, while you are striving, or relaxing, exulting in success, or freting at failure, the one continual fact is that life is speeding off.

GOD OUR KEEPER.-Adam had his salvation in his own hands-he could not keep it. Esau had his birthright in his own hands-he could not keep it. The prodigal had his patrimony in his own hands-he could not keep it. If our soul were left in our own hands, we could not keep it. The world is a false keeper. The devil is a churlish keeper. The body is a brittle and inconstant keeper. God only is the sure keeper.

The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GRAMMARIANS WITHOUT GRAMMAR,

In a late RURAL, and in the department entitled "The Educator," we find an essay on the "Study of Grammar." This essay contains so many errors of language, of facts, and of theory, that it deserves a brief notice.

We concede the writer's fundamental position that custom, and not the grammarian, gives law to language, but we deny his inference that we can more easily learn that law from reading or conversation than from the study of some thorough work on grammar. Well-written books are not uniformly written; well-educated people are not invariably accurate in speech. Trusting to these guides alone, as our essayist evidently has done, he forgets that verbal nouns can not govern the objective case, and writes, "the committing them to memory;" he forgets that when nouns have not a close connection or common dependence, the article must be repeated, and writes, "a boy or girl;" he forgets that when a pronoun has two antecedents connected by or, it must agree with them in the singular number, and writes of his "boy or girl," "when they come to parsing;" he forgets everything, and writes, "what hinders us all learning,"—"all the grammars, from LINDLEY MURRAY down;" and many other passages, equally erroneous.

We will speak of his errors of facts. He affirms that Bulwer has said that "grammar was not heard of before the time of MURBAY." If he made this statement, he simply stated what is not true. BEN. JONSON wrote and published a grammar of the English language a hundred years before Mur-RAY was born. And it is an easy matter to furnish the names of a score or more of others who wrote and published works on the same subjects before MURRAY'S day.

Again, we are referred to SHAKSPEARE, BYRON, Addison and Macaulay, as the proper sources of grammatical lore, and to them we may go and find all the fundamental rules of the language quite as easily as does the grammarian. But Shakspeare is full of archaisms, -he writes an for if, withouten for without. Byron and Addison furnish a liberal supply of the false syntax in our best grammars, and MACAULAY uniformly writes an before historian. Mr. IRVING returns his thanks to Professor FELTON for a favorable notice of his fifth volume of the "Life of Washington," and says, "your assurance that the last volume had been to you of more absorbing interest than either of the others." And Scott writes, "I have been employed these few evenings in reading Deidrick Knickerbocker to Mrs. S. and two ladies, and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing."

The truth is, this authority follows no rule, and it must, hence, be taken with several degrees of allowance. And it is hoped that enough has been said about good authors. Grammar gives us the uniform custom of the educated, and we must study it if we would learn the language.

Some errors of theory remain to be noticed. It is absurd to tell us of the hard terms, the abstract definitions, and the dry study of grammar. Its terms are the same that are employed in the grammar of other languages; nor are they so difficult to understand as are the terms used in arithmetic. The senseless clamor raised on this point, has led to the publication of several new grammars of our language, professedly for the purpose of obviating this difficulty. Hence we have, grammar for beginners, grammar made easy, and grammar fitted to weak minds, for aught we know. This is done from the benevolent desire to lubricate its stiffness, and diluting its dryness with the attractions of familiarity and the oil of small-talk.

We teach Brown's Institutes, and our pupils find no difficulty in learning its text or in understanding its terms. It is a systematic work, covers the whole subject, and leaves no point unsettled in the intricacies of our mother tongue. Its study affords the most direct means of obtaining an accurate knowledge of our language. G. W. G.

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

THERE is nothing, perhaps, that characterizes a good scholar more than to write a beautiful hand; and yet how much do both parent and teacher neglect to impress its importance and exhibit a just appreciation of its value on the minds of the young. If a scholar is accomplished in this art in youth, he is likely to be systematic, correct, and intelligent in manhood. If he seeks honorable and profitable preferment, his good writing facilitates his progress to wealth and distinction. And here I would impress the importance of beginning early to teach children to imitate some easy lesson from the blackboard. The exercise, in the first place, will afford much pleasure and recreation of a harmless nature to the child, and, if pursued with increasing interest, it will gradually inculcate a perception of the beautiful, both in nature and in art; and also divert the mind from the contemplation of grovelling objects, discipline the eye and hand in a most useful branch of study, and at least enable the scholar, during his course of life, to form a much more clear judgment on matters of size, figure, and mechanical design, than if he had received no such instruction.

Young children are fond of making marks, and with proper attention, will learn to form letters as readily, perhaps, as they will when older. At this age, too, the teacher finds a difficulty in confining their restless minds to books for any length of time: and writing comes in as a variety and an amuse ment. As it is, the minds of children are puzzled for years with ologies and ographies, and the study of writing is delayed until the exgencies of life imperatively demand its requisition. They enter upon the active duties of life unskilled and incapacitated for business, trusting to memory for their record thus frequently becoming involved in litigation and discord, and losing the pleasure and practice of composition in the social correspondence with friends. How divinely good it is to hold sweet communion with friends far away, through intelligent correspondence, in pleasantries, in the description, narration, and history of events. How welcome the letter. How sad where this is neglected. They have gone away and are forgotten.

Writing is the opening door to all other branches. It gives important practice in spelling, the use of grammar, and is calculated to give an accuracy and precision to the eye, to skill the hand, and strengthen the judgment. It properly introduces all branches of education into practical use, and tends to facilitate their acquirement, and firmly secondary evils to which they lead." ON THE OCEAN. — BE NOT CAST DOWN.

ON THE OCEAN. cean, sails unfurled and an-chorweigh'd, Breezes blow-ing, breez es blow-ing on her course our good ship speed gal - lant - ly the waves we plow, And the wa - ters, and the wa - ters wild ly rush a storm come, yet our hearts shall know no fear, Tho' in moun-tains, tho' if in moun-tains, high-er yet from friends and home, Bil-lows roll path of foam, lows, and the bil bil mad - ly ing, tho' the winds do On wild-ly roar rave, the BE NOT CAST DOWN. This life's full of rest find we here, Each | rest find we here. bode of the blest, In | -bode of the ble In heav'n there is glad-ness, A bode of the blest, In Our home we are near-ing, We're winning our crown, Our of sin, must have sad ness; 2 In heav'n there is down; In love and in faith per-se-ver ing; 0

fixes their utility in the mind. As the mind is ever pleased with beauty in every form, so it may be pleased with this science, presented in all its symmetry of proportion and perfection, conveying to us in elegance, the genius, the talents and intelligence of those accomplished in this beautiful art. It is the vehicle in which our thoughts may be recorded or exchanged, and in return we receive the rich profusion of ideas and the well planned thoughts of inventive genius, thereby securing to us intellectual enjoyment, comfort, happiness, and prosperity.

Naples, N. Y., 1862.

STUDIES FOR SUMMER.

MANY things can be taught better in summer than in winter, and it should be an object to teach things naturally. The teacher's plan ought to keep this principle in view. Thus Geography, Botany, and Geology are summer studies. Take your pupils into a field and try the object-lesson plan; show then a peninsula, island, cape, promontory, and an isthmis, and they will always remember the definition. Let them discover, and find the productions of a field, then of a farm, then a town, county, state. Let them take this natural course, even if there is no text-book to follow and ask questions out of. After the children have exhausted all their knowledge, they will seize the books and newspapers readily enough. Let the children bring all kinds of plants to you, show them the distinction and varieties, orders and classes; and after every weed and herb has been submitted to your gaze and briefly explained to them, they will be prepared to hear and read of those in strange countries. Let them bring all of the different kinds of rocks and minerals; save a specimen of each kind, extemporize a cabinet, and build a play house of the refuse; then will you make every plant a lesson and each stone fence a volume from which your children will study and learn profitable lessons never to be for-There are other summer studies, but I cannot mention them now. — Conn. Com. School Journal.

A GOOD EXERCISE.

SEVERAL months ago, in visiting the school of Mr. Marsh, in New London, we witnessed a brief exercise which might very profitably be introduced into all our schools, and that without any interference with the regular lessons. It was a simple lesson, intended to train the eye and judgment in estimating distance or length. The plan was somewhat as follows:—A class of ten or twelve boys was called to the blackboard, when directions were given to draw a line 6 inches long; a line 2 feet long; a line 3 feet long; a figure 1 foot long and 8 inches wide; a circle 6 inches in diameter; a line 1 yard long, divided into feet and inches, etc. After each was done, the teacher passed along with a measuring tape or stick, and tested each. The pupils had had some practice in such exercises, and they performed them with a surprising degree of promptness and accuracy. They had gained habits of observation and comparison. Not more than five minutes at a time need be taken at the board, but it will be found that the pupils will be induced to spend many minutes, that would otherwise be misimproved, in practicing upon their slates. Teacher, try it. The exercise will afford relief from the severer studies of the school, and give a pleasant variety.—Conn. Com. School Journal.

BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject:—"It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor. Even in the case of grown-up persons, some intervals of leisure are necessary to keep the mind in a healthful and vigorous state. It is when thus relieved from the state of tension belonging to actual study that boys and girls, as well as men and women, acquire the habit of thought and reflection, and of forming their own conclusions, independently of what they are taught and the authority of others. In younger persons, it is not the mind only that suffers from too large a demand being made on it for the purposes of study. Relaxation and cheerful occupation are essential to the proper development of the corporal structure and faculties; and the want of them operates like an unwholesome atmosphere, or defective nourishment, in producing the lasting evils of defective health and a stunted growth, with all the

Kural Mew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



'HARK to the sound! there's a foe on our border. A foe 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 harvest 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, Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war !"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Our Dead Generals, Kearney and Stevens.

THE Federal army met with a severe loss on the 1st inst., in the fall of Generals Kearney and Stevens, whose commands engaged in close quarters a large body of the enemy, which attempted to interrupt the falling back of our army from Centerville to Fairfax Court House.

Gen. Philip Kearney was a native of New York.

He was appointed second Lieutenant, First Dra-

goons, 1837; first Lieutenant July, 1839; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McComb, Nov., 1840; and to Gen. Scott from Dec., 1841, to April, 1844; Captain, Dec., 1846; commanded First Dragoons in the Valley of Mexico; breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; woundedlost his left arm in charging with his command near Gate San Antonio; resigned 9th Oct., 1851. After resigning he visited Europe, and participated in a number of engagements there. He was with Napoleon throughout the Italian campaign. On his return from Europe he was commissioned a Brigadier General, his comission bearing the earliest date of appointments to that grade — May 17th, 1861. Gen. K. met his death in carrying out one of the rules of the elder Napoleon—"That where it is practicable, and an important reconnoissance is to be made, no one can better perform the service than the General himself." Kearnev knew the terrible desperation of the enemy, and was well aware of his cunning: he would trust no one but himself to go to the front and reconnoiter, on Monday night, in view of the hazardous situation of our army. After visiting his pickets and outpost guards, saluting each with an admonition to be cautious, courageous and vigilant, he proceeded forward to reconnoiter the enemy's position. Moving stealthily about, he suddenly came upon the picket guard of the enemy, when the advance sentinel shot him, and New Jersey's greatest, bravest, noblest son fell mortally wounded.

Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens was born in Massachusetts. and graduated at West Point in 1839, standing at the head of his class, and entering the Engineer Corps as a matter of course. He was promoted to first Lieutenant in 1840; Adjutant of Engineers in 1847-8; breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; Major for similar conduct at Chapultepec; severely wounded in the attack on San Cosme Gate: in 1849. transerred to the Coast Survey; and subsequently resigned. Gen. Stevens was appointed by Pierce, and continued by Buchanan, Governor of Washington Territory. He afterwards represented that Territory in the House of Representatives as Delegate, his last term ending with the last Congress. During the Presidential campaign of 1860, he was the Secretary of the Breckinridge National Committee, and an ardent supporter of the Kentucky traitor. After the election he visited his home, but returned to offer his services to the government. A little over a year ago he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and accompanied Sherman on the Port Royal Expedition. He served in Georgia and South Carolina until Benham's blunder on James | Pennsylvania. That army will be daily re-enforced, | ning with 100 pieces of artillery, and it was good to

Island, when he and his command were withdrawn and brought to the Peninsula. After remaining there a few days they were ordered up to Pope.

[From Asaph, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by LOWELL and WILLIAM MASON

The manner of Gen. Stevens' death is thus related:—The army was retreating from Centerville. The battle was fought against a rebel force that had penetrated five miles nearer Washington than our rear, and was moving to strike upon the flank. Gen. Stevens' division, the advance of Reno's corps, was on the left of the road taken by the trains, and intercepted the enemy. He saw that the rebels must be beaten back at once, or during the night they would stampede the wagons, and probably so fall a prey to their main force. He decided to no notice. attack immediately, at the same time sending back

for support. Having made his dispositions, he led the attack on foot at the head of the 79th (Highlanders.) Soon meeting a withering fire, and the Color Sergeant, Sandy Campbell, a grizzled old Scotchman, being wounded, they faltered. One of the color guard took up the flag, when the General snatched it from him. The wounded Highlander at his feet cried, "For God's sake, General, don't you take the colors; they'll shoot you if you do!" The answer was, 'Give me the colors! If they don't follow now, they never will;" and he sprang forward, crying, 'We are all Highlanders; follow Highlanders; forward, my Highlanders!" The Highlanders did tollow their chief; but while sweeping forward, a ball struck him on his right temple. He died instantly. An hour afterward, when taken up, his hands were still clenched around the flag-staff.

A moment after seizing the colors, his son, Capt. orderly as a Sunday in less eventful times. Hazzard Stevens, fell wounded, and cried to his father that he was hurt. With but a glance back, that Roman father said:—"I can't attend to you had often remarked, that if it were his fate to fall in | Chambersburg, and thence to Harrisburg. Actemple and die instantly.

The Invasion of Maryland.

Rumors of the rebel invasion of Maryland have | in that vicinity to stay their progress. been very plenty during the week, and at the present time all kinds of estimates are in circulation as to the number of rebels who have crossed the Potemac. The following, from the Baltimore American, seems to be a careful calculation of the strength of the invading force and the designs of the rebel leaders:

The invasion of Maryland by the rebel army is an accomplished fact. With a force variously stated at from twenty to fifty thousand men. during Friday and Saturday they crossed the Potomac at points above and below the Point of Rocks, and pushed forward in the direction of Frederick City, taking possession of that place on Saturday, about noon. The first division that crossed was under command of Gen. Hill, and was followed by Gen. Jackson. Our small force at Frederick, after destroying the stores there, with the exception of those left for the men in the hospitals, evacuated the place, retiring towards Pennsylvania. The rebels, on entering the town, established a provost guard, and the notorious Bradley Johnson made a speech, professing that they had come as friends to relieve Maryland from oppression; that private rights would be respected, non-combatants unmolested, and much more to the same effect. The rebels are buying cattle, horses, &c., paying for them in United States demand notes, and in Confederate scrip and Southern money. So far as known, the behavior of the rebels was orderly, and they are reported to have done no damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad beyond the taking up of some rails beyond Ijamsville, this side of the Monocacy. The main body of the rebel army is reported to have passed through Frederick on their way to Emmitsburg, and declared their purpose to invade Pennsylvania. The attempt is so audacious that we hardly know how to give it credit. Every step in that direction takes them away from their source of military supplies, and will increase the obstacles in their wav.

We are not permitted, nor would our loyal read ers wish us to state, the measures which the government is taking in this important yet not unexpected emergency. It is sufficient to say that they have been prompt and energetic, and that there is now between Baltimore and the rebels an army sufficient to stay their advances in this direction, or to follow them up if they are really moving toward

and with an ordinary display of generalship, ought to make the invasion of Maryland synonymous with the destruction of the rebel army.

The particulars that we give in relation to the movements of the rebels in Maryland have been gathered from various sources, and much care taken to avoid all exaggerated accounts. Necessarily, however, we have to rely principally upon the reports of those who have fled from Frederick and its vicinity, the excitement of whose feelings would involuntarily predetermine them to an exaggerated statement of the condition of affairs. For this some allowance must be made. Of the scores of rumors disconcert our retreat that the last divisions would that were built up on the facts known we have taken

> INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA. - There can no longer be any doubt that it is the purpose of the rebels to throw their entire army across the Potomac, as they have extended their pickets a distance of twenty miles on all the roads leading from Frederick, east and west, while the main column was, at last accounts, moving direct for the Pennsylvania line. Pickets are reported on the National road, within seven miles of Hagerstown, a distance of about twenty miles of Frederick.

> The news caused a deep and strong excitement in the city yesterday, but its manifestations were neither noisy nor unruly. The people assembled in throngs in Baltimore street, anxiously looking for news, and everywhere the important event was discussed with reference to its probable or possible effect upon our city. There was, however, no disorder or breaches of the peace, and, beyond the deep manifestations of interest, the day was as

There is every reason to believe that the main body of the rebel army will cross the Potomac by way of Martinsburg, at Williamsport, and that the now, Hazzard. Corporal Thomson, see to my boy." portion now passing through Frederick county is The language given as Gen. Stevens', was taken merely a lower line of defense. From Williamsown upon the field by a member of his staff. He port their route will be through Hagerstown to in battle, he hoped he would be shot through the counts from the Susquehanna region represent the greatest excitement to be prevailing along the whole line, while the Unionists at Hagerstown are fleeing before the advancing column, there being no troops

> It has been intimated that the destination of the rebel army is Harrisburg, though we do not see how they propose to cross the Susquehanna, as a few hours' work would be sufficient to destroy the shore spans of all the bridges over the river, where their progress would be impeded. It might, at the present low stage of water, be forded at some points by infantry, but it would be impossible to drag artillery over its rocky bed, and such a force as will be gathered on the opposite shore, could make it a most hazardous undertaking even for infantry.

> A few days will, however, show something of their purpose and destination, and we are not without our suspicions that they will first destroy our railroads and then sweep around towards Baltimore and Washington, depending on their superior fleetness to outmarch the Federal army, which they will endeavor to lead as far from Washington as possible in pursuit of them.

> PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.—Gen. McClellan has command of the entire army acting within and without the line of defense of Washington, also embracing the defense of Baltimore, and we learn that he will take the field this morning. As to the movement of troops to resist this invasion of Maryland, it would not be proper for us to state them at present, but should the rebels remain at Frederick, there is no doubt that there will be a fierce battle in that vicinity within the next forty-eight hours.

> In connection with this subject of the defense of Baltimore, it may be proper here to state that the Federal lines at Georgetown are twenty miles nearer to Frederick than to the city of Baltimore, and the movement of troops from that place is for the purpose of occupying the territory between Baltimore and Frederick. Those who look for movements from Baltimore at the present time will therefore be disappointed. We are in possession of information that Gen. McClellan has made every provision for the thorough defense of Baltimore

and all its approaches. On the day the foregoing was written, a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:

"Gen. McClellan leaves at noon to join the troops he has massed in Maryland. Sumner's, Franklin's, Banks' and Burnside's divisions are all there, or will be in the course of the day, besides other corps. Franklin's division went through the city last eve-

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

hear their wild cheering, regiment by regiment, as they passed McClellan's headquarters."

This is an important item of news, and what is befter, it is true. In Gen. McClellan's absence, Gen. Banks holds command of the fortifications in front of Washington. This prompt movement looks like work, and the announcement will cheer the hearts of the people.

A Battle in North Carolina.

A CYCLAT

THE correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following particulars of one of the most gallant engagements of the war, so far as our troops were concerned. The details were obtained from an officer of Cant. Flusser's fleet, who has brought dispatches to Washington from the commanding officer:

Fourteen hundred rebels marched towards Plymouth, N. C., on the 2d inst., intending to enter the town and lay it in ashes. A native Carolinian. knowing the intention of the rebels, came quickly to town and reported the matter to Capt. W. H. Hammell. of Hawkins's (N. Y.) Zouaves. No time was to be lost. To defend the town there was one company (F) of Hawkins's Zonaves, one company of regularly enlisted loyal North Carolinians, with such other loyal fighting civilians as the town could furnish. All hands were quickly at the post. Half of the Zouaves were sick with the fever which prevails at this season of the year, and all of the commissioned officers were sick, except Lieut. Green, of the Zouaves, who was disabled by a wound received in a former engagement up the Roanoke river.

The command of about 300 men devolved upon Orderly Sergeant Green, of Company F, of the Zouaves. At the approach of so vast a force some general would say, "Surrender;" but this was not the Sergeant's motto. He took his men, went out and met the enemy three miles from the town. The enemy consisted of infantry and cavalry; the former under Col. Garrett (who in fact was in command of the whole force,) and the latter in command of Capt. Fagan. When Sergeant Green came upon the enemy he found them bivonacked in the woods, intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel attempted to give the alarm of the approach of our forces by firing his piece, but it missed fire. Our boys took this as a signal, and they dashed upon them with great earnestness, fighting the whole force for an hour, Sergeant Green conducting himself in the most gallant manner. In the short space of an hour he whipped a force of 1,400, captured Col. Garrett, their commander, a lieutenant and 40 prisoners, together with many of the cavalry horses. The rebels lost 30 killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When the enemy broke and fled, the loyal North Carolinians were fast and fierce in the pursuit of their rebel neighbors. The chase was given up only when the enemy was completely put The civilians fought splendidly. In this conflict

we lost three men killed—one a Sergeant of Co. F, of the Zouaves, whose name is Miner; the other, a member of a North Carolina Company; and the third, one of Capt. Flusser's brave tars, some of whom were engaged. Let officers of higher rank look at the conduct of Sergeant Green, and learn wisdomthe kind of wisdom we now need; and let soldiers learn from the result of the affair what even small numbers will accomplish when they have the right sort of fire in them. The bravery of our little army in Plymouth deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, the highest honor of the nation.

The Rebel Raid Toward Cincinnati.

THE World's correspondent, writing from Covington, Ky., Sept. 4th, says:

The intentions of the rebel General Kirby Smith are clearly not to advance on this city, unless indeed our precipitate retreat should have invited him. His proclamation issued at Lexington does not much look like it. He confesses he will have to look to the Kentuckians for food for his troops. We, in common with many intelligent persons, are of the opinion that this is but another raid into Kentucky of larger dimensions than that of Morgan's; that the enemy has neither tents, baggage, nor ammunition for a protracted stay; that he is deficient in artillery and removed from his base of operations; and that reasonable diligence, with all our available force, would speedily drive him from the State, especially as he has already the force of Morgan and Buell in his rear. Officers of his have been heard to express themselves that they had no idea of coming further north. They may strike for Louisville. and thus attempt to force over Kentucky to their bastard Government, but not to invade Ohio.

Of the fortifications here I may not now speak, but when the shadow of danger shall have vanished I may recount the enormous preparations which are being made to resist an attack.

The rebel General has circulated this proclama tion as widely as possible throughout the State:

Kentuckians, the army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command. Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the stricted discipling in order

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall

Kentuckians, we come not as invaders, but liber-Kentuckians, we come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1793. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forbodes the political death of your State. We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty, and our dearest rights. We come to strike off the chains which are riveted upon you. We call upon you to unite your arms, and join with us in hurling back from your fair and sunny plains the Northern hordes who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer No!

KIRBY SMITH, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

Items and Incidents.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.—At Dearborn, in Michigan, last week, Capt. Speed organized a company of one hundred young women, and administered to them the constitutional oath, with the pledge to search out families of volunteers and sup-

Touching Devotion to the Flag.-H. Alexander, the color bearer of the 10th New York Regiment, deserves to be placed high upon the roll of or heroes. He received three terrible wounds in a recent engagement, but clung to his colors with tenacious grasp. While being taken into the hospital he became insensible, and an attempt was made to take the flag away, but his unconscious hand held it more powerfully; even then his ruling passion was strong. Such men, in life and death, are glorious examples.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S MODE OF PROTECTING RAILway Trains.—It is said that Gen. Rousseau, who is in command at Huntsville, Alabama, prevents the rebels from firing into railway trains by putting a conspicuous secessionist, a preacher or a member of one of the churches at Huntsville, on board each train, so that the guerrillas will be likely to hit him if they fire at the train.

A SOLDIER, who was in all of the late battles before Richmond, remarks that "it is astonishing how indifferent to danger a man becomes in action, after being in it a short time. While supporting the battery, some of our men lay down on the ground and slept soundly, utterly regardless of the shells that were bursting around them. If I had not seen this, I certainly never would have believed it."

LEVYING ON THE SECESH IN KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Journal says that at all proper points in Kentucky, the United States military officers, by order of General Boyle, are levying contributions upon the resident rebels to remunerate the Union men robbed by the guerrillas. This is the right policy and it will do good. It will array against guerrillaism many thousands of rebel sympathizers in Kentucky who would otherwise hold out inducements to Morgan and such as he to make raids through our State.

Movements at the West.

WESTERN VIRGINIA. - The telegraph on the 14th states that on the 11th inst. a column of the enemy, about 5,000 strong, said to be under Gen. Loring, made an attack on the 34th and 37th Ohio, under Col. Sibber, numbering 1,200 men, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, having lost 100 killed and wounded. Meantime another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge, on the Lewesburg road, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Virginia and two companies of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard from them. Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn's front, flank and rear are being threatened by an overwhelming force.

Later intelligence states that the troops above mentioned reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock on the 15th, after severe fighting, in which the losses were about equal.

Ohio.—There was picket skirmishing along the entire line of the West Licking river on the 11th. We lost two men killed. Enemy's loss not known. We captured 20 prisoners.

Several regiments of Gen. Grant's army arrived to-day. Others are en route. There have been large arrivals of other regiments and squirrel hunters. Re-enforcements of veteran troops are constantly arriving, and we are now ready for Kirby Smith whenever he chooses to come. Cincinnati is safe.

Prisoners captured on the 12th report the rebel army in good spirits and anxious to advance on Cincinnati. It was understood by them that they were to fall back in the direction of Florence, to draw out our forces from their entrenchments. Kirby S. Smith made a speech to his army, assuring them that in a few days they would quarter in Cincinnati.

It is reported that Bragg had re-enforced Smith with twelve regiments. The entire rebel army has fallen back.

KENTUCKY .- Gov. Tod, of Ohio, on the 13th, ordered home the militia sent by him for the defence of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city, their services being no longer required in Kentucky, the forces of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency.

The rebels have fallen back only four miles south of Florence. This is said to be on account of scarcity of water, but it is supposed they are waiting for re-enforcements. The rebels have left Maysville and gone to Paris.

News received at headquarters, states that Clarksville has fallen into the hands of the Federals. Col. Lowe left Fort Donelson on Saturday, with the intention of attacking the rebels at that place; on Sunday he was met by them 1,500 strong. The rebels quickly dispersed. Twenty prisoners were taken.

Further particulars of the Mumfordsville fight have been received. The rebels, under Gen. Duncan numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, infantry and artillery. The rebels made the attack on both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful

The Federal forces, under Col. Wilder, numbered about 2,500 at the beginning. They were re-enforced by Col. Dunham, with the 50th Indiana. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance. The Federal loss was eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. The rebels, who brought a flag of truce, admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy.

TENNESSEE.—Advices from the Cumberland Gap to Aug. 31, represent Gen. Morgan's forces as in fine spirits. He is scouring the country in all directions for forage, and will hold out until relieved. The rebels are still in his front, but not in his rear, all the rebels in Kentucky having joined Gen. Kirby Smith. Gen. Morgan made a raid at Rogers' Gap, killing six and wounding six, and captured the whole rebel force, without losing a man.

Two soldiers from Cumberland Gap report that Gen. Morgan made a foray through the rebel arms, and captured provisions enough to subsist his army fifty days. He also captured the rebel Gen. Austin and sixty soldiers.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis, called by Gen. Sherman on the 7th, was largely attended, and showed unmistakeable Union feeling, but without result. Gen. Sherman addressed the meeting at length, in reply to complaints that have been made to him. [Resolutions were offered, asking him to require citizens to take the oath or leave the city. The General did not consider that he had the power to enforce such oath. A committee was appointed to memorialize Judge Catron to organize the State Courts.

A skirmish between a party of the 6th Illinois cavalry and the enemy, near Holley Springs, resulted in the capture of eighty of the latter.

MISSISSIPPI.-A fight took place at Coldwater, Miss., between Col. Grierson's cavalry and the rebels, resulting in the rout of the latter with a loss of eight killed. No loss to the federals.

ARKANSAS.—Helena advices state that a large rebel mail containing dispatches from Gen. Hindman was captured. The dispatches contained information concerning rebel movements. Large forces have been sent out to thwart the movements thus

discovered. An escaped Federal prisoner just from Holley

Springs, reports Villepique moving in the direction of Bolivar, with 2,000 men, mostly artillery. Breckinridge is also moving in the same direction with 5,000 men. His supposed destination Kentucky, perhaps Columbus.

MISSOURI. - Porter, with about 500 guerrillas made a dash on Palmyra on the 12th, and released 40 secesh prisoners. He held the town for a while, but withdrew. He did no damage whatever.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Union says: Bloomfield was attacked on Thursday morning by rebels, and was defended by 100 enrolled militia, including a detachment from here. The fight lasted two hours. The rebels took one 24-pound howitzer and withdrew. The militia abandoned the place with one iron 12-pounder, but spiked it two miles from Bloomfield.

Col. Boyd, from Greenville, shelled Bloomfield about 3 or 4 o'clock Friday, and retook the place after a few minutes' fire. In the first fight the Federal loss was three killed and five wounded. The rebel loss unknown. Col. Boyd is being re-enforced.

The Army of Virginia.

THE intelligence from the Army of Virginia,especially that portion received between the evening of the 12th inst. and present writing, Monday A. M., - is a confused, almost unintelligible mass but we are in hopes that such light may be thrown upon it before going to press as to make the situation around Washington and in Maryland readily understood. We give the details of occurrences up to and including Friday.

As stated in the last RURAL, the rebels began to cross the Potomac on Thursday, first at the Monocacy, from which point they swept down the Maryland shore below the fords and ferries opposite Leesburg, driving before them small squads of cavalry who were watching the river. The rebels claim to have an army of 90,000 men in Maryland; also that they have an army of 225,000 men in Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington while the army in Maryland sacks the borders and invades Pennsylvania.

After they had crossed the Potomac, the rebel General-in-Chief issued the following proclamation: LEE'S HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Near Frederick City, September 8.

Near Frederick City, September 8.

To the People of Maryland:—It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy, the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social neglitical and core. South by the strongest social, political, and com-mercial ties, and reduced to the conditions of a con-quered province, under the pretense of supporting the Constitution; but in violation of its most valua-ble provisions, your citizens have been arrested upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. A faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander to

made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander to whom in better days her citizens never appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers. Your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members. Freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed. Words have been declared an offense by an arbitrary decree of the Federal executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by military courts for what they may dare to speak.

by an analysis of the control by many days to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to that to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in the control off this foreign yoke, to enable you again the control of the south have long wished to aid you in the control of the south have long wished to aid you again the control of the south have long with the control of the control store the independence and sovereignty of your State. In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and will assist you, with the pow-

come among you, and will assist you, with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you
have been so unjustly despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission so far
as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free
will is intended. No intimidation will be allowed,
within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of
thought and speech.

know no enemies among you, and will pro-We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of you in your every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely, without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice and welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. Lee, Gen. Com.

The Washington Star says, on the 8th inst. two companies of the 3d Indiana cavalry, under Major Chapman, went to Poolsville, which they found in possession of a rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on a hill to the right of the town one field piece, which was opened on our men as they approached. The command did not stop, but charged through the town. The enemy were then skedadling and forming line of battle near their gun. In a few moments re-enforcements came up, with two pieces of artillery and several companies of the 8th Illinois cavalry, and our guns, after a few shots. succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Chapman's command. when the rebels broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field.

On the 9th, the 8th cavalry had a skirmish with 800 of Colonel Ashby's old cavalry. It took place between Brownsville and Darnstown. The rebels had fifteen killed and wounded, including a captain. We took six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded.

A force of our cavalry, under General McClellan, captured Barnesborough, in the rear of New Market on the 10th.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that a rebel force of cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, under Col. Shingles, made an attack on Williamsburg, on the 11th. inst. After having captured our pickets, they marched into the town, taking the troops by surprise. An engagement ensued, which lasted about thirty minutes. Our force consisted of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. Campbell, who was taken prisoner, together with five Lieutenants and a number of privates. The rebel commander, Col. Shingles, and eight of his men were killed. The loss of the rebels was more severe than ours. They were finally repulsed, and we remain in possession of the place. We took a number of prisoners.

After the foregoing was put in type, the telegraph prought the following cheering dispatches from Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Three Miles beyond Middletown, Sept. 14-9:40 P. M. To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:-After very severe engagement, the corps of Gen. Hooker and Gen. Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road by storm. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better, Gen. Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his part.

The action continued until after dark, and termi-

nated leaving us in possession of the entire crest.
It has been a glorious victory.
I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat

during the night, or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15-8 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I have just learned from General Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable, that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen Lea stated lest night multilly that he and Gen. Lee stated last night, publicly, that he must admit that they had been shocking; y whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

GEO. B. McClellan, Major-General. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 15-3 P. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:-I am happy To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I am happy to inform you that Gen. Franklin's success was as complete as that on the center and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement on all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe.

I do not think our loss very severe.

The corps of Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoner
The enemy disappeared during the night.
Our troops are now advancing in pursuit.
I do not know where he will next be found.
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Bolivar, Sept. 15—10 P. M. Bolivar, Sept. 15—10 P. M. Bolivar, Sept. 15—10 P. M. To H. W. Halleck. General-in-Chief:—Information this moment received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Garland killed. Gen. Hooker has 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick. It is stated that Lee cives

been sent to Frederick. It is stated that Lee give his loss at 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

GEO. B. McClellan,
Major-General.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE correspondence between the National War Committee, of New York city, John C. Fremont, and the Secretary of War, is published. The first contains the resolution of said Committee requesting Fremont, it Government should sanction it, to take command, with Gen. Mitchell, of an army corps of 50,000 men, to be raised from different States; to which the Secretary of War replies that General Mitchell has been assigned to a command by the Government, and is faithfully performing his duty, and no reason exists for interfering with him. The authorizing Military officers of high rank to raise army crops will be productive of disorganization, and the War Department cannot consent to any Major-General organizing a separate corps.

Government has completed the arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons. The precise place depends upon circumstances. Senator Pomeroy, who will conduct the expedition, has full power in the premises. It will start early in October. A first class steamer, with 500 emigrants, nearly all of them provided with implements of husbandry, and everything necessary for their comfort, will convey the emigrants to their destination. About 4,000 of the more desirable colored persons have already informed Senator Pomeroy of their wish to avail themselves of the President's colonization scheme.

Gen. Halleck states that the defenses of Washington are so complete as to render its capture impos

Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

The following important dispatch relative to admission of cereals duty free into Portugal, has been received at the State Department:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
LISBON, August 17, 1862.
SIR:—I have the honor to inclose herewith the

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose herewith the copy of a decree, in translation, just issued by His Majesty's Government, admitting foreign breadstuffs into ports of this Kingdom free from the usual and established duty, for the period of six months.

It is exceptionable to acts of the Cortes and decrees in former years of scarcity, inasmuch as flour is now included in the free list, which, except in very rare instances, was confined to grains exclusively. The answers to official inquiries in regard to the crops rendered this step necessary at once, and without waiting for authority from the Cortes, which will legalize the decree upon assembling.

Many previous dispatches on this subject have necessarily led you to expect some such intelligence.

It is desirable for the interests of agriculture and

It is desirable for the interests of agriculture and commerce that publicity should be given to this information in an authentic form, in order that what-ever advantage may proceed from it, may be enjoyed equally by both.

It may be stated also, in this connection, that the belief exists in well informed circles that the supply of cereals in Europe will be more limited than has been expected, and the demand for American pro-

ucts correspondingly greater.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES E. HARVEY.
To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

After the expiration of the period marked in this After the expiration of the period marked in this addretee, the cereals referred to therein may be still admitted, proof being shown before the Government, or the competent fiscal departments, that the same cereals left directly the port of shipment for those of this Kingdom in sufficient time to arrive within the ordinary period of a voyage. Let the Ministers and the Secretary of State of all the departments thus understand these presents, and cause the same to be executed.

Palace Ajuda, Aug. 14, 1862.

The President has recognized George H. Garlick as Consul-General of the free Hanz city of Lubec, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The Post-office Department having received information that there is no further danger to the mails on the California and Pacific coast overland being disturbed by Indian forays, have ordered that the daily transmission of them shall be resumed.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to Aug. 31, has rrived.

Gen. Canby has been relieved from the command of the military department of New Mexico, and will epair to the States in a few days, when he will again enter the field. Gen. Carlton, his successor, is now in Arizona with his brigade, and will reach Santa Fe in a short time.

Major Arnys has been appointed Secretary of the Territory, vice Holmes removed.

On the 25th ult., the last of the Texan prisoners. 90 in number. left Santa Fe under escort for the South. They comprised the sick and wounded who were unable to undertake the journey at the time others were paroled and sent home. The prevailing sentiment among them is one of extreme disgust for Gen. Sibley, for driving them into the expedition, compelling them to undergo many hardships.

Chief John Ross, accompanied by his brother-inlaw, Stabler, paid a visit of ceremony to the Secretary of the Interior, and afterwards had an interview with the President.

On and after the 12th inst, passes will be required for all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac River. These will be issued by the commanding officer of the flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessel stationed at Alexandria, or at the mouth of the river.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Birdsell's Patent Clover Thrasher and Huller-Birdsell Brokaw.

Iona Grape Vines—C W. Grant.

Superior Dwarf Pear Trees—T G Yeomans.

Eastman's Model Commercial College.

N Y Central Commercial College—C A Walworth.

Vines for the Million—Wm Terry & Son.

Information Wanted—Mary Lynch.

Trees, &c., for sale—Prince & Co.

Agenis Wanted—S Madison.

Native Grape Vines—Wm H. Daughaday.

Native Grape Vines—Wm H. Daughaday.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Valuable Improvements—Mason & Hamlin's Harmoniums,

The News Condenser.

- Wisconsin has furnished 38,600 volunteers for the war. — A bill is pending in the Rebel Congress to raise 300,000 nore men.
- There are 14,000 Indians in Minnesota, of which 7,200 re Sioux.
- The frost has been doing much damage to the crops near Lewiston, Maine.
- -Joel Parker has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats in New Jersey.
- The tax on tea, coffee, chocolate, &c., in England, for 1861, produced \$30,000,000.
- Judge Gordon Mott has been elected delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory.
- The number of persons in the city of Philadelphia subject to military duty is 80,473.
- A French company has been organized in Paris for the cultivation of cotton in Algeria. - There are in London 170 women who are engaged in
- distributing Bibles to the poor. — Isaac Snodgrass, of Menard, Illinois, has nine sons in the
- army. He is a Virginian by birth. — Gold is being taken from the diggings at Ludlow, Vt., at
- the rate of about four dollars a day. - It is stated that there are now about 50,000 troops per
- week going forward to Washington. - The property of Trusten Polk, formerly U. S. Senator
- from Missouri, has been confiscated.
- The armed rebel steamer Yorktown, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th ult.
- The ex-Queen of Naples, with a train of banished Italian princes and dukes, has arrived in Germany.
- Counterfeit notes of the denomination of \$3 on the Cumberland Bank, R. I., are in circulation. - The enrollment in New York city has been completed.
- More than 240,000 names have been enrolled. - The net amount of the income tax in Great Britain last year was over eleven million pounds sterling.
- A good many skedaddlers went to Havana to avoid the draft, and are now in danger from the yellow fever.
- The Governor of Dacotah Territory has called for 20,000 men to resist the hostile movements of the Indians.
- Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded and taken pris oner. This, doubtless, will end the Italian trouble. - The New Orleans Delta says there are several companies
- of colored men raising in that city for military service.
- Major-General Wallace has appointed Thomas Buchs Read, the poet and painter, an aid-de-camp on his staff.
- The Italian Government has obtained permission to have three iron-cased frigates built in the French dockyards. - John Lewis Ricardo, the eminent English advocate of
- free trade, lately died. He was born in London in 1811. - Miss Jane H. Shaw, of Bath, Me., has been nominated by the Republicans of Sagadahoc for Register of Deeds.
- Major John F. Lee, Judge-Advocate of the army, has esigned. He occupied that position about fourteen years.
- Col. Pratt, of the 20th (Ulster Co., N. Y.) Militia, who was wounded in the late battles, died in Albany last week. - Gen. Porter has examined all the forts about Washington, and pronounces them in perfect condition and well manned.
- It is estimated that the whole number of seamen in the world is no less than 3,000,000, of whom 7,500 die every year. - A Halifax dispatch gives a report that two British war steamers have been ordered from that station to Fort Monroe
- -- In Pleschen, Poland, a great wolf hunt took place a few weeks since, at which 3,096 men were required to beat up the game. - The Charleston Courier announces that Gen. Beauregard

has been assigned to the Coast Department, headquarters at - For the last six weeks from fifty to seventy-five negroes.

including entire families, have come into Norfolk and Portsmouth daily. - The Cevlon pea-fowl, recently introduced into Australia

is found very useful in destroying the numerous snakes in that country. Two of F have been ordered home, the Agamemnon, 89 guns, and the

Racer, 11 guns.

— The smallest watch in the London Exhibition is a minute affair, smaller than a pea, set in a ring for a lady's finger. It goes for six hours. - Machias, Maine, has done well. Saturday night week

nine children were born in the town, which is exactly the quota required of it. - Father Waldo, of Syracuse, a venerable minister of the Gospel and revolutionary patriot, was one hundred years old

on Wednesday week. - The yield of herrings on the English coast this year is enormous. On two nights 3,000,000 fish were brought into

port, valued at £3,000. - A salt boiler named Ryan, at Geddes, N. Y., fell into a kettle of hot brine Tuesday week, and was scalded so that he died the same evening.

heir to his throne. The majority of the little Prince has been fixed at fourteen years. — The Society of Sculptors of England is the title of a new organization now forming in England, the objects of which

- Napoleon will have no delay in making a man of the

are expressed in the title. - Capt. F. F. Wells, of Boston, with 20 divers, 300 men and 4 whaleships, has gone to Fortress Monroe for the pur-

pose of raising the sunken vessels - The citizens of Hawley, Mass., above the age of 45, have organized a company of 120 men, and offered their services to the Government without bounty.

- Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments and organized 1200 colored loyalists.

— The nobility of Prussia preponderate over all other ranks in the army of that country. Out of 984 line officers, 791 are nobles and 193 from the middle classes. - It is stated that the school teachers of Buffalo have sub-

scribed \$3,000 to raise a company of volunteers. This is making a good use of their exemption. - The gunhoat Octorora has captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpeter, am-

nunition and arms, and valued at \$250,000. - Sixty-seven New York State regiments are complete and thirty four are now in the field. Ten more leave this week, and the rest will follow in rapid succession

- Senator James F. Simmons, of R. I., resigned his seat in the U.S. Senate last week, and the General Assembly elected Lieut.-Gov. Samuel Greene Arnold to fill his place.

- A number of ancient wells have been discovered on the premises attached to the Ecole des Mines, in Paris, between the Boulevard de Sebastopol and the Luxembourg.

- A pretty sharp frost visited some localities near Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday night week. Tobacco was consid erably injured, and other crops damaged to some extent.

- Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, procured the release of 387 prisoners from that State who were confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago. They all took the oath of allegiance.

Special Notices.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. - MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, containing the new AUTOMATIC SWELL, KNEE-STOP, &c., are now considered greatly superior to Melodeons, both for churches and parlors. The \$80 Harmonium has more power of tone than any \$150 Melodeon. They combine sweetness, power, durability, cheapness. Prices \$60, \$75, \$80 \$100, \$125, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350 and \$400. Send for a Circular to Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., or Mason BROTHERS, Agents, New York City. 662-4t

Markets, Commerce, &c.

FLOUR AND MEAL - In Flour we are unable to note any changes as regard price. Business is looking up a little, and transactions are somewhat heavier than for the past two weeks. Indian Meal has moved upward a little.

GRAIN - Genesee wheat has advanced 5@8 cents per bushel during the week, and is in demand at the increased rates. Corn has taken a decided start—equal to 5 cents per bushel—and is much wanted. Barley brings 60@70 cents, as to quality, and

much wanted. Earley only sough cents, as to quanty, and brewers are buying readily at the advanced figures.

Man's — Dressed Hogs are wanted by butchers for present use, and we note a start of 50 cents per 100 pounds in price. Those who supply the city with fresh mutton experience much difficulty in procuring sheep for slaughter, owing to the high value of wool. Farmers are unwilling to dispose of their flocks It will be observed, by reference to our table, that the rates are higher. Hams and Shoulders have each gone up 1@11/2 cents

DAIRY, &c-Butter, Lard, Tallow, and Candles have advanced SHEEF PSLTS — We put 25 cents additional on well wooled skins, and think they will bring this advance very readily. HAY -The range is greater in Hay this week than for the past month. Best qualities have not started up, but inferior

Rochester Wholesale Prices. where here we (Eggs. dozen

riour and Grain.	nggs, dozen 10(4)10a
Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 11@11%c
Flour, buckwheat 0.00(20).00	Candles, extra 12@12%c
Meal, Indian 1.06@1.18	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1.05@1.25	Apples, bushel 25@30c
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried \$2 15. 404%c
Corn., old 55@60c.	
Corn. new 55@60c.	Peaches, do 12@14c Cherries, do 12@14c
Rve 60 ths 49 hush 55/060c.	Plums, do 8(a)10c
Oats, by weight 40@45c.	
Barley 60(a)70c.	Potatoes 35@45c
Barley 50/0/70c. Buckwheat 00/0/00c.	Hides and Skins. Slaughter 4%@50
Beans 1.50(a)2.00	Slaughter 43 @5c Calf 7@8c
Meats.	Uaif
Pork, mess\$10.50@11.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@1.25
Pork, clear 12.00@12.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25
Mutton, carcass 5@56	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 10@10½c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 5@5%c.	Wood, soft 8.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50(2)5.50
Geese	Coal, Shamokin 5.50(35.50
Ducks & pair 387044c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.53(@1.56
Butter, roll 12@12%c.	Straw tun 5.00@6.00
Butter, firkin 11(a)12c	Hay, tun 8.00@13.00
Oheese 6%@7%c.	Wool 30 th 507 750c
Lard, tried 9@9%c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.59
Tallow, rough 6/2061/20.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25
Tallow, tried 8@8%c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady, with a moderate demand chiefly for the supply of the wants of the home consumption trade. Sales at \$5.00(3,5.2) for superfine State; \$5.50(3,5.2) for comportine western; \$5.30(3,5.5) for extra State; \$5.50(3,5.2) for superfine Western; \$5.30(3,5.5) for common to medium extra Western; \$6.30(3,5.5) for common to medium extra Western; \$6.30(3,5.5) for common and \$5.60(3,5.5) for good for trade brands do,—the market closing steady. Canadian flour rules in moderate request and at previous quotations; sales at \$5.40(3,5.5) for common, and \$5.60(3,5.5) for good to choice extra. Rye flour comtinues quiet and steady at \$3.70(3,4.5) for inferior to choice. Corn meal in fair demand and unchanged; sales at \$3.70(3,7.5) for Brandywine; \$3.70(3,5.7) for Markh's caloric, and \$3.50 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts are large, and with only a moderate export demand and a shade firmer, freight market and prices declined about ic \$1.00(1,15) firmer, freight market and prices declined about ic \$1.10(3,115) firmer, for at \$1.10(3,115) firmer, for at \$1.10(3,115) firmer, for at \$1.10(3,115) firmer, for at \$1.10(3,115) firmer, for an extreme price; white Indiana at \$1.24 now white Yestern at \$1.24(3,1,25) sunber Michigan at \$1.24 now white Michigan at \$1.40(3,1,45) firmer, for State. Barley market is dull and nominal at 70c Barley malt continues nominal at 85c—Peas are nominal at 85c. Corn market a shade firmer, sound is scarce; sales at 53.060 for old mixed Western; \$4.00(3,6) for country mess; \$11.26(3,11,5) for prime mess, and \$10,122, for prime Beef market rules quiet and unchanged; sales at \$1.00(3,10,5) for country mess; \$12.2(3,17,5) for repeated do; \$13.00(3,15,0) for extra mess. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$2.00(3,0) for extra mess. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$10.00(3,12,5) for retra mess. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$10.00(3,12,5) for retra mess. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$10.00(3,10,10,10,10) for country mess; \$12.2(3,17,5) for repeated do; \$13.00(3,15,0) for ext

for common to choice.

ABHER—Quiet and steady; sales at \$6.81½@5.87½ for Pots, and

\$7,12½@7,25 for Pearls.

HOPS—The new crop comes forward freely, and as the stock
accumulates, prices recede; sales 150 bales at 15@18 cents. Old
growths are dull—75 bales 1861's sold at 14@17c; and 50 do 1860's,

6@8c, cash.

egoc, casn.	
ALBANY, SEPT. 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL—I demand for flour at unchanged prices.	
Common to good State,	\$ 5.00@5.10
Fancy and Extra State	5.20@5.35
Common to good Western	5.00@5.50

Hors — A few bales of new Otsego have been sold at 20@23c. Old are steady at 15@20c.

TORONTO, SEPT. 11.—GRAIN—There were very light supplies of grain this week. The supply of Fall Wheat would not average 400 bushels per day; from 900,031,190 was the price paid; in one or two cases it ran as low as 850 fb bushel for inferior qualities, but these were exceptional cases.

Spring Wheat—We noticed but very little Spring wheat on the market this week—30,0350 are the highest prices offered for it by buyers.

it by buyers.

Barley—There has also been a light supply of Barley this week. The bigh prices that have been ruling are now declining rapidly, and the average price is from 50@560 % bush.

Ryb—There was no Rye offered this week; it would draw cocreadily.

Rys—There was no Rye offered this week; it would draw toc. readily.

Oats—Of which there were but few offered, sold freely at \$7@ toc. Bushel—the latter price was paid yesterday.

Peas have been in light supply for a considerable time back, and prices are firm at 50c B bushel, which was paid yesterday for one small load—the only one offered here this week.

Potatoes, B bushel.

Potatoes, B bushel.

Apples, B barrel.

Sugation 11(2)22

Eggs, B dozen.

Clickens, B pair.

Sugation 11(2)24

Clickens, B pair.

Sugation 11(2)24

Turkeys, each

Ray & tun.

\$18,00@20.00

Straw & tun.

\$18,00@20.00

Straw & tun.

\$18,00@20.00

Straw & tun.

\$18,00@20.00

Straw & tun.

\$2065

Calfakins, B b,

\$206

Lambakins

\$00@5.00

-Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.
First quality, \$2.5(@9.00) Ordinary quality, 7,60(@8.25)
Ordinary quality, 7,50(@8,25
Common quality, 7,000,7,50
Common quality, 7,00@7.50 Inferior quality, 6,50@7,00
COWS AND GALVES.
First quality
Ordinary quanty
Common quality.
Inferior quality, 22,000,028,00
VEAL CALVES.
First quality
Ordinary quality, 4½@5 Common quality, 4 @4½
Inferior quality, 3%@4 c
Prime and LAMBS.
Prime quality,
Ordinary, 3.75@4,50
Common, 3,00@3,75
Inferior, 2,25@3,00
Swine.
Corn-red, 31/2@4 1-16c
00. light
Corn-fed, 3%@4 1-16c do. light — @ -c Still-fed, 3%@3%c
ATDANY Company Day 1444

ALBANY, SEPT. 15—BEEVES—At the opening holders asked and in some instances obtained last week's prices, but when it was discovered that upwards of 250 car loads were yarded, prices dropped 10@12c \$100 lbs. on the best and 15@20c on the lower grades. There is less demand for the East, and what few have been taken by buyers from there are of the best. The inquiry on New York account is comparatively good, but the recipis are so heavy that at least 1000 must go down in first hands, or be held out here until next market day.

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

This week. Last week last vear.
4,224 3,328 4,632
6,316 3,816 3,336
85

MAR MAR

sained, the Taling figures being 3%@4%© \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) h. according to quality. Lambs in good supply and fair request at \$3.00\(\frac{2}{2}\) head.

Hose—Receipts heavy. Transactions light, the market being somewhat unsettled by the advance in New York last week and the large supply now in. A few sales have been made at prices \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) h. better than a week ago.—\(\frac{1}{2}\) las and \(\frac{1}{2}\) argus. BRIGHTON, SERI. 11.— At market, 1600 Beef Cattle, 250 tores 5.000 Sheep and Lambs, 900 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,75,00.00; first quality, \$6,60@
.00; second do, \$6,00@0.00; third do, \$4,50@6,00.
WORKING OXEN—None.
MILOH COWS—\$18,049; common, \$19@20
VRAL CALVES—\$0,000,000,00.
STORES—Yearling, \$7@8,50; Two years old,\$14@16; Three years old,\$19,000.

PRICES-The following are the ruling prices:

This week.

This week.

80,00,0,00

Extra, 44,034,62

First quality, 5,90,64,20

Second quality, 5,20,35,60

Third quality, 2,45,02,70

VEAL CALVES - \$1,000,000,000
STORES - Vearling, \$7(36,50); Two years old, \$14(315; Three years old, \$19(320,00)
HIDES - 5½(307c \$2 fb. Tallow - 7½(307½c.
PELTS - 50,57(31,00), each Calf Skins - 26(30c \$20 fb. SHEEP AND LAMES - \$1.75(30,00); extra, \$2.75(30,50).
SWING-Stores, wholesale, 3½(30; retail, 4½(30) c. Fat Hogs, ndressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 4½c; retail, \$2.55(40,00).

SALES—Upwards of 2,500 head have changed hands here. SHEEF—Supply heavy and prices of last week hardly mained, the ralling figures being 3½@4½° B b. according to uality. Lambs in good supply and fair request at \$3,00@3,76 9 head.

0@5%c.

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 18.—At market, 1750 Cattle. about 900 Beeves, and 850 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEFF—EXTR. (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,500,607.6 first quality, \$6,000,6,25; second do, \$5,2%0,45; third do, \$3,7600,00; ordinary, \$-0-VORKING OXEN, \$9 pair-\$760150.

COWS AND CALVES—\$22,3%5,044

STORES—Yearlings, \$0,20,00; Two years old, \$000,00; Three years old, \$000,000

SHEEF AND LAMES—\$353 at market. Prices in lots, \$1,7502,-50 each; extra, \$2,7%0,38.3

HIDES—760766,29 h. Tallow—74(07146.

PELTS—870,081 Calf Skins—80,990 \$7 fb.

VEAL CALVES, from \$0,000,00

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The war news this week has seriously affected the views of some of our buyers that are looking for a still further rise in wools generally, the demand for speculation has been consequently much less. Manufacturers, however, are filling up the gap, and the result of the week's operations are therefore not as bad as if holders looked to the trade altogether. Prices remain firm, and will continue so as long as the war goes on or until the army contracts are filled. Wools are high, but the general impression is that they will be higher before the demand ceases. The transactions of the week have been kept from the public to a great extent; we notice, however, considerable sales of fleeces, mostly medium and low grales, at 60,636c; 80,690,000 fbs. pulled at about 50c; and several parcels of Foreign, here and to arrive, at full prices. The Boston market has been pretty well cleared of Foreign, the sales there being upwards of 2500 bales Mediterranean, East India, Cape, &c., at improved rates.

Jape, &c., at improved rates.
Saxony Fleece P b. 60@62 American full-blood Merino 60.462 American half and three-fourths Merino 62@66
American full-blood Merino 60.a.62
American half and three-fourths Merino 626.65
American Native and quarter Merino 62 7:65
Extra pulled 56/058
Extra pulled 556@58 Superfine pulled 56@58
No. 1 pulled 48 à 50
Lamb's pulled
California fine, unwashed
California common do
Peruvian washed 30@32 Chillan Merino unwashed 32@84
Chilian Merino unwashed32@34
Valparaiso unwashed 17(0)18 South American Mertino unwashed 28(0)28 South American Mestiza unwashed 20(7)25
South American Merino unwashed
South American Mestiza unwashed
South American common washed22@25
South American Entre Rios do
South American unwashed 17@19 South American Cordova washed 57.@40
Cana Good Hope unwashed
Cape Good Hope unwashed 30@35 East India washed 35@45
African unwashed
African washed 40 @45
Mexican unwashed
nnii an
Smyrna unwashed
Smyrna washed 30/035
Syrian unwashed 22@25
N. Y. Spectator

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 11—The week:	following are the rates for the	
Saxony and Mer., fine,60@62 Full blood,		
¼ and ¼ blood,63@66	Do unwashed16.027	
Common, 63@65 Pulled, extra. 60@70	Syrian,16.082	
Do. superfine	Crimes 16/2098	
Do No. 1,	Peruvian, washed,26 744	
Western mixed,	Canada65@70	
ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The transactions during the week have		

been confined to two lots. Sales 6,000 hs Lambs at 68@60c, and 11,000 hs. medium fleece at 62c, the market closing steady but inactive—Journal. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The market is firm but quiet at 45 ②55c. None coming in of importance.—Gazette

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The season for wool is now virtually ended; it is worth from 40@45c 및 ib. Very little offered during the week.—*Globe*.

Married

AT St. Peter's (Presbyterian) Church, in this city, on the morning of the lith inst., by the Rev. TROMAR ROGERS, of El-bridge. Capt. CHAS. C. BARTON, U.S. A. and MARIA T., only daughter of Philander Bennett, Esq., of this city.

Died.

AT his residence, No. 6 Center Park, in this city, on the 11th nst., GEORGE BYINGTON, aged 60 years.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Thirty-Five half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (folune articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Main lowing reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line. The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER

full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FACT should be borne in min by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People o

MAIL 10 cts., in P. O. Stamps, and get, post-paid a copy "National Tax Law," to Darrow's, Rochester, N. Y

NATIVE GRAPE VINES.—A large stock of Dela-ware, Concord, and 30 other of the best varieties, to be sold very cheap. Send for List of Prices. Address WM. H DAUGHADAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every County at \$75 per month and expenses, to sell a new and cheap Sewing Machine. Address, with stamp.

8. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

DRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send to applicants who inclose stamps, their new Catalogue of Small Fruts. including 200 varieties of Strawberries. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbs and Pæonies, Grapes, Plants, &c., very low.

INFORMATION WANTED of DAYID LYNCH, who went from CORK to ROCHESTER, State of New York, about 20 years ago, with TIMOYIEY and DANIEL LYNCH Any information will be thankfully received by his Sister, MARY LYNCH, at 9, Star-court, Mintstreet, Borough, London, England.

VINES FOR THE MILLION!—For one dollar VINES FOR THE MILLION!—For one dollar we will send by mail one seat of Delaware, Concord and Dians, or two Delaware. For two dollars, will add I Cuyshoga. First two name, healthy and strong, and warranted to live, if planted and cared for according to our directions, which will be sent on receipt of order. Vines by the 100 or 1000 very low.

Address WM. TERRY & SON, Bridgeport, Conn.

TOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK and CANADA?
The N Y. Central Commercial College, established 1868, offers, by recent acquisitions, the combined advantages of all Commercial Institutions, concentrated in a course of instruction of the most thorough and practical character. Price of Tuition one-fourth less than similar Colleges. Agents and Correspondents wanted.

C. A. WALWORTH, L. L. B., Principal, 662-4t
Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of Gregory & Goldshift, 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 variety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs, on the late farm of Jakes H Gregory, adjoining the Nursery of Ellwanger & Barny. The Property is desirable, and will be sold low. Application should be made at once to FATRICK BARRY, Receiver, or to his Agent, Rochester, Aug. 1, 1862.

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657-8t

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July, 1862.

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The Horse Power is worked by either wheel or Capstan, nd in several important points possesses unequalled merit. We invite all those wanting such machines to write for our Catalogue, containing full information, with CUTS, PRICES, &c., or call and examine personally. All orders promptly attended to by addressing INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, 654-6toam] Green Point, King's Co., L. L.

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CIDER AND WINE MILL.

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We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 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 EBLIEVE IT, TRY IT.

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JAYNE & PLATMAN.

Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., August 16th, 1852. 660-5teo

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 32 Jay Street, New York,

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Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatees,
Green and Dried Fruits, &c To Pure Wines and Liquors,
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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. 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.

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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 MEDLA ever awarded to reed instruments in this country was to one of these. Prices of Harmoniums, (of which several new styles are now first offered.) Se0 to \$400 each; of Melodeons, \$45 to \$300 each. New York ware-rooms, at Nos. 6 at Mercer St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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See illustrated advertisement in Rural of March 29.

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS. The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

as published.

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American Farmer's Encyclopedia.
Allen's Am. Farm Book. 1.00
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Country Dwellings. 6.00
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Phin's new work on Open Air Grape Calture, price only \$1.
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Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory 25 cents.

Any of the above named works will be forwarded by
mail, post-paid, on receiptof the price specified. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. Address

SAVE BOOK

SHOULDER ARMS.

THE RIVER OF

BY O. G. DUNN

THERE'S a cry sweeps o'er the land-Shoulder arms! Who will now a coward stand While the country needs his aid? Cowardice for fools was made. Shoulder arms!

Who's afraid to meet the foe? Shoulder arms! Who would see the flag laid low In the dust by traitors base? Let him ever hide his face. Shoulder arms!

Who would win the soldier's fame? Shoulder arms! Who would bear a hero's name, Let him raise his strong arm high,

Shoulder arms! See the rebel ranks advance! Shoulder arms! Wake, man, from your guilty trance This is time for action deep,

Now to strike or now to die.

Voices call you from the grave-Shoulder arms! Voices of the martyrs brave Who, amid the shock of wars, Battled for the stripes and stars. Shoulder arms!

Not the hour for sloth or sleep!

Shoulder arms!

By the names of heroes dead. Shoulder arms! Precious hearts as yours have bled To maintain the Union's might; Now it is your turn to smite. Shoulder arms!

Onward! onward to the van-Shoulder arms! Onward like a fearless man! Stand not like one deaf and dumb While you hear th' appealing drum. Shoulder arms!

God will bless the work you do-Shoulder arms! He will lead you safely through Every peril, while you fight 'Gainst the wrong t' uphold the right. Shoulder arms!

Hesitate no longer, man-Shoulder arms! Go and do the good you can. Wait not till the day is past; Go, and while your heart beats fast, Shoulder arms!

The Story-Teller.

DEVEREUX DARE, PRIVATE.

MRS. ASHLEIGH DARE always looked at her handsome, manly son, with a maternal pride which was altogether excusable. They were a fine couple, for any one's seeing, the widow and her son. Mrs. Dare's forty years had not met her as enemies. The dark brilliance of her eyes was undimmed. Scarcely a thread of silver flecked the raven blackness of her hair. Her complexion kept bright still its clear, dark tints; and even her figure had not lost its old stately grace. The haughty French blood in her veins was not chilled either. She was as fit to be the mother of a hero as she had been to be Colonel Dare's wife-Colonel Dare, whose back no foeman

Her son was after her own heart. He had her dark eyes and hair, her sparkling expression, and Huguenot hauteur; all intensified in him, however, by the long-during, persistent nature of his father, which he had inherited along with a certain resolute contour of mouth, which was the only external sign of his paternity. For all the rest he was, outwardly, a Devereux. No need to ask from which side his courage came-neither Dare nor Devereux had ever reckoned a coward among their children.

They had been discussing, these two, an engrossing question. It was just after that dreadful day at Bull Run, when the country needed so bitterly all n, and every loyal heart was to one anguish of endeavor. Regiments were being filled up rapidly, and young Dare, just home, in the spring of 1861, from his three years of foreign travel. was only waiting his mother's consent to enlist. He looked at her now with persuasive eves.

"It should not be you, mamma, the daughter of a heroic race, the widow of a man who got his deathblow in the front of the fray, who would hold back your son when the land of his fathers needs him." "I do not, Devereux. I am willing you should

enlist, if only you will use the interest of your family to procure you a suitable commission." "I may not be worthy of one. I have not yet

proved my fitness to rule." "Your fitness! It is in your blood."

"Well then, seriously, I do not want a commission, because I feel sure that I can do more good by going as a private. All can not be officers, and more men than you think are holding back because they can not. They say, 'It is the lower orders who serve in the ranks; we will not fight unless our comrades can be gentlemen.' Every one is waiting for some other. Do you think there are not men in Boston who will follow the flag the more readily if they march in company with my father's son?"

"Your father would not have done-did not do-

what you wish to do."

"Because he was needed otherwise."

He knelt down beside her, just then, that handsome, gallant fellow, whom all women found so fascinating. He rested his head on her knee-it was an old, boyish trick he had-and looked with those great, persuading, dark eyes of his up into her face. His voice was full of appeal - his tones grew solemn in their earnestness.

"Mother, I must go. I can only go as a private, for my conviction that that is my duty is unalterable. If it is a sacrifice, it is one that must be made. Will not you make it with me? If you kept me back I should hardly be willing to accept life on such terms. It would only be a long misery, with the ghost of this unfulfilled duty stalking beside me forever. Be brave, mother, brave and kind. If I should fall in battle, and lie beside some Southern stream with my life-blood ebbing away, let me not have to think, when your voice and your smile come back to haunt me, that I went away without your blessing."

The heart, the quick, impulsive, woman's heart, through which the eager French blood throbbed, was softened. Tears fell from the proud eyes, and glistened a moment in the short curls of the head upon her silken lap. Then she put her hands on

"You have conquered. I will not keep you back from the duty your eyes see so clearly. You may be right. At any rate, if you go, you shall go with my blessing, and remember that one at home prays for you every hour."

Tears, not hers, wet the hand her son drew to his mouth. Strongest hearts in the fray are tenderest oftentimes at the hearth-stone.

That was one struggle and one victory. The soldier had yet another conflict to dare — a harder one possibly—in the boudoir of Clara Gage.

He went there that night after his enlistment had been registered. She was his betrothed wife, and he loved her as a brave man can love a true woman. It may be that he feared her a little, also. If he did, forgive him, for there was nothing else out of heaven that he did fear. In her case it was only because she was so precious to him that no calamity, save loss of honor, could have been reckoned by the same measure as loss of her. Somehow he shrank from telling her his plan, and meeting the look he fancied her eyes would wear when she heard it; and so he had unfolded it to her in a note which she had received that morning. He hoped that she would have reconciled herself to his views before he saw her.

I think he could have done a good many sterner things with less fluttering of the heart than he felt when he walked into the little azure-hung room where she waited for him.

She was a beauty of a different type from his handsome mother; but of one no less haughty. She was pure Saxon, with hair of dun gold, and blue eyes which could swim in seas of passionate tenderness, but which knew how to flash scorn, or scintillate anger. Just the woman for long loving or long hating. Your dark-eyed beauties are too stormy; their emotions exhaust themselves. For slow, strong patience, in hating or loving, give me a slight woman with fair hair and innocent-looking blue eyes.

Miss Gage met her lover cordially enough - a wary general does not commence his attack till he has reconnoitered the field. If he can maintain his own line of defense and lure the enemy to leave covert and begin the battle, so much the better the chances in his favor. Perhaps Miss Gage had read Hardee.

She talked smilingly about the weather. She was going, next week, to Newport—couldn't she persuade him to go? They would have merry times.

"I shall have to do with other balls," he said, a little resolutely, determined that she should beat no longer about the bush of his purpose.

She raised her eyebrows slightly.

"Saratoga?" "Virginia, rather."

"A bad time to go South, in summer."

"Necessity makes all times alike. Did you not get my note?"

"What—that pleasantry you sent me this morning about enlisting? Did you think I did not know you better? Fancy Devereux Dare trudging through the Virginia mud, with that rolled-up bundle, whatever they call it, on his back!"

"It is well to fancy it, Clara. It will be real soon. I enlisted to-night."

"Without asking me?"

"Forgive me. My life was God's and my country's before it was yours. I knew my duty. I dared not run the risk of having my resolution shaken by your persuasions. I should not be worth your loving, Clara, if I could shrink from what I know I am called of Heaven to do."

"I thought Heaven's calls were of a more peaceful nature-to pray or preach to men, not shoot them. What does your mother say?"

"That she will pray for her absent soldier every hour in the day. Her prayers and yours will be my

"I will not pray for you!" The girl's lips whit ened with anger and resolution as she spoke.

"Not pray for me?"

"No; unless I do so unwittingly, in the prayer we are taught to offer for our enemies. You are my enemy if you go."

There was nothing weak or irresolute in Miss Gage's face. Her voice was quiet and even. Dare shivered as its firm tones fell on his ear.

"Clara," he cried, "what does this mean? You said that you loved me last night.

"It means simply that, like most women, I give in such measure as I receive. Last night I thought you loved me."

"And so I do, God knows!"

"Do you think I believe you? Would a man who loved a woman go away from her to almost certain destruction without even the grace to tell her his purpose until after he had pledged himself? Why did you not come here before you enlisted?"

"Because I was too cowardly. You have the honest truth now. I loved you so well that I dared not trust myself to your persuasions. My duty, I hope, I should have done in any case; but I shrank from the strain my heart-strings would suffer in doing it when you were holding me back."

A half-suppressed triumph looked from Clara Gage's eyes. She liked, even then, this confession of her power over him. She determined to test it fully. As his mother had done before her, she asked,

"Why do you not get a commission?—I know you could. It would be bad enough to have you go at best. It is so much easier to fight where the martial music clashes, and the excitement of the hour works heart and brain to madness, than to wait at home and open every day's newspaper as if it might contain your death-warrant. I might bear it; I might forgive your leaving me so cruelly, if you went in a position worthy of your name. If you go as a private. I never will."

Dare's courage rose now. Summoned by her attack, it leaped up and formed into line-of-battle with quick bravery. He answered her as he had answered his mother before—gave her, with calm patience, all his reasons.

Her eyes hardened, looking wide at him with a cold want of comprehension, of sympathy, which he had never seen in them before. She waited until he was all through, when she said — oh! so quietly —

"My mind is not changed. If you go, as you have planned, you go my enemy, not my betrothed."

Passion-heat of the dark-browed Devereux, tempered to firmness by the Dare persistency, rose up in his nature and took the reins. Had he yielded then to her commands, so ungently given, I believe that nothing could have appeased the measure of his self-contempt but to die by his own hand, like an old Roman. She had gone just the one step too far. He had no more persuasion for her now, and scant courtesy. His voice shivered through her nerves like the sharp whirr of a bullet.

"I accept the position toward you which you elect! Miss Gage, you had better ask God to forthose thick curls with a caressing touch, and said give you in time; your death-bed will not be easy pital. For a moment Mrs. Dare held parley with without such mercy!"

She trembled. There was that in his tone and manner which appalled her. She began to feel that she was a woman, and weak; and he was a man, and strong. But she had a pride as stern and inflexible as his courage. For sole answer she took from her finger a ring, wherein a single diamond sparkled, and dropped it into his extended palm. Then rising, she bowed as she would have dismissed a morning visitor, as he stood, hat in hand, before her. He had loved that woman, with her blue eyes and her pale hair. He looked at her hungrily. His soul clamored for one touch of her careless hand, her falsely-smiling lips. But he mastered the emo-

tion, and only said. "I shall fight the better for this, Miss Gage! More than one dead rebel will have you to thank for his death-wound. The man who leaves least at home can best afford to throw his life away."

Two days after that he marched with his regiment. He had not seen Clara Gage again.

She did not go the next week to Newport. She had said he would be to her only as her enemy, but a sickening longing took possession of her to trace that enemy's fate. She could not have danced - I think her limbs were too unsteady. Her father she had no mother—was astonished at her resolution to remain in town all through the season; combated it a little at first; then became convinced that, after all, no place was more comfortable than Beacon Hill, and began to rejoice secretly in the prospect of coming from business to an open house, and a home which a woman's presence made comfortable.

He knew nothing of the great wave that had swept over his daughter's life. He heard, indeed, that Devereux Dare, whom he knew to be his prospective son-in-law, had gone to the war as a private. Like every one else he wondered, and grumbled out, besides, a little personal dissatisfaction. He knew not that the vow which bound those two had been sundered; and if the face opposite to him was pale, he had not too much perception to joke his daughter about her sweet-heart, until one day she silenced him with these words, at which he experienced something such a sensation as if a rebel shell had fallen suddenly at his feet and exploded there:

"Father, there are some things which I can not bear - this is one. Never name Mr. Dare's name to me again."

Thereupon she retired into her shell, and he was left outside wondering. He had thought to please her by talking of her lover; to give her an opportunity to express her grief at his absence, and seek for sympathy; but it seemed she did not like it. Well, he could be silent; it cost him nothing. Little he knew what to hear that name or to speak it cost her!

The autumn had not passed before, in the depths of her soul, she had repented; but her stubborn pride would scarcely acknowledge it even to herself. She would not open her heart to one emo-tion of tender ruth. Yet there was something feverish in the eagerness with which she caught at every day's paper. Scarcely his own mother followed the footsteps of that regiment so ceaselessly.

Mrs. Dare waited in hope. Once persuaded to consent to her son's wishes, she had gone with him heart and soul. She had said she would pray for him hourly, and she did. Perhaps those prayers were mighty to turn aside Southern bullets. He was in many engagements-wounded slightly sometimes; but, so far, he had seemed to bear a charmed life. No great peril came near him.

Before he went way he had told his mother that all was at an end between him and Miss Gage, and given her the reason. He had not entered into particulars, but the little he said had been enough to enlist on his side all his mother's ardent sympathies. The two women had been almost friends before - drawn together by their love for one object. Since he went away they had never spoken. They had met in the street a few times, passing each other with a cold bow, and that was all. Mrs. Dare saw at these times that the girl was growing pale, and it did her heart good.

At length came the news from Winchester, of the retreat where the Massachusetts boys brought up the rear, forming in the line of battle and fighting as they went. In the list of the wounded two woread with strained eyes, these words

"Private Devereux Dare - dangerously." One with white lips, and a cry of passionate bewailing-"Oh my, boy! my boy!" The other, with

tearless face, and the wail of a yet deeper agony-"And I told him I would not pray for him!" Each with the one purpose of hastening to her Miss Gage did not delay. She put on her bonnet

and went at once to his mother's house. Mrs. Dare

"I do not understand your coming here now," she began. "I am in too much trouble to receive visitors. Do you not know-have you not heard

"Every thing. Can't you see that it is killing me? Even though you are his mother, you would forgive me if you knew what I have suffered. I love him. I did love him all the while. I must, I will go to him. I must hear him speak my par-

don before he dies." Mrs. Dare's warm, impulsive heart softened to the poor, anguish-torn creature, who sank imploringly on the floor at her feet. She knelt down beside her and folded her arms round her and raised

her up. "You shall go, Clara; you shall go with me, and I pray God that we may yet look upon his face again in this life's life. The train leaves at four. Can you be ready?"

"You will find me waiting for you at the depot." It was well for Clara Gage that she had a proud woman's fortitude. Once assured that she might go to him, she did not suffer her limbs to tremble, or her face to betray her. With step as lofty as ever. she went home. She met her father going up the

"Father," she said, speaking with the calmness of one all whose plans are fixed—"Devereux is dangerously wounded, and I am going to him. I shall start at four with Mrs. Dare."

Seldom is a woman in any position more entirely her own mistress than was Miss Gage. Her father never thought of disputing her will, or interfering with her purposes. Moreover, he had never been informed of the dissolution of her engagement, and thought it but natural that she should resolve to go to her lover. She encountered no opposition from him, therefore, but rather help. Hurriedly her preparations were made, and when Mrs. Dare reached the station she found her companion waiting for her.

It was midnight of the second day when, after long travel and many delays, they reached the hosthe surgeon.

"Was it safe to go to him? Would he know them? Where was his wound?"

Clara Gage listened for the reply, clasping Mrs. Dare's arm with her nervous fingers till it ached.

"Yes, they might see him and tend him; it would do no harm; but he would not know them, he was | thinking that if women would only realize the delirious. His right arm was shot away, and he had, besides, a severe wound in his chest." "Was there any hope?"

"A little - there might be a chance for him, with good nursing. It looked more like it now than it did two days ago."

Then they went to his bedside—those two women who loved him.

He lay there, his cheeks flushed, his eyes wild with fever. He was talking incoherently—living over again, as it seemed, the brave charge in which he had fallen. At last he murmured in tender tones.

"You said you would pray for me, mother. Are you praying for your boy, now?"

Then, indeed, tears rained from his mother's eyes as she stood bending over him. But Miss Gage could not weep; had she not said she would not pray for him?

For days they tended him - almost, it seemed. without sleep or rest; hardly knowing, in their anxiety, whether it was one day or many. There were slow steps from despair toward hope; and byand-by there came an afternoon when he looked at them with calm eyes, and spoke to them in his own voice.

"Mother, you here? This makes home in a strange land. And Clara—?"

Miss Gage was not too proud then to sink on her knees by the bedside, and her voice shook so with her sobs that he could hardly hear her say, "Forgive me - oh, can you? I did not mean it

when I said you were my enemy, and I would not pray for you. I have prayed for you, Devereux." "And I have forgiven you, Clara. Not at first, though; the sense of wrong was too bitter then. It was just before that last charge. The bullets were raining thick, and I knew it was an even chance whether I came out of it alive. Then I thought of you. I remembered how I had loved you. The bitterness went out of my heart, and that mighty love surged back. When the rest shouted their war-cry I only cried 'Clara!' and on we swept."

"No more talking, ladies, unless you would lose again all we have gained."

It was the surgeon's voice, as he went his round, and it put an end to a conversation that gave back to Clara Gage hope and youth.

It was not until they had been able to remove the beloved patient by easy stages to Boston that any thing was said about the future. Then, one day, he drew from his bosom a ring fastened to his neck by a blue ribbon.

"Untie it, Clara."

Miss Gage obeyed him, as he reached it toward For a moment he held the ring, sparkling and

glittering in the fingers of his one hand. Then he "I put on this ring before with my right hand. I

had a strong arm then to shield and support you. Do you care to wear my token, when I have only. my left hand to put it on with?" For all answer she held out her finger, waiting for

the ring. He hesitated still. "Do you understand all it means? Do you care

to marry a one-armed man?" "I care to be yours, if you think me good enough o wear the honor of your name. I shall only be prouder of my hero because he bears about with him a token of how dear he held his country and

his manhood." And so the ring was placed again on Clara Gage's finger, and the next week they were married. He had wanted her before, but he needed her now; and she had come too near to losing him to delay her happiness by any coy pretenses.

He has gained strength rapidly—perhaps because he willed to be well, or because he was so happy. His country had yet work for him to do. As one who had a right to say "come" and not "go," he has aided in the cause of recruiting under the recent calls. He who has given so much has a right to ask others to risk something. To those who know him his example is more eloquent than his words.-Harper's Weekly.

"MY WIFE SAVED IT FOR ME."

ONE hot afternoon, when the air scorched the lungs as it was breathed in, and no business was stirring to keep the brain from going to sleep, I lay and dozed quietly and shadily in my room, which overlooked the street. Presently there came voices. Two men appeared to be in confab on my doorstep. The windows were wide open, but the shutters were closed; their voices came up to me with great clearness, so that I had no choice but to hear.

The tenor of their conversation was curious One, it seemed, had found life cheery and pleasant, and Fortune's wheel had revolved with a touch of his finger, turning all to gold. The other was at the foot of the hill, and gray-headed, as I afterwards discovered. Both were men past middle age. Both were, to all appearance, hearty and of long-lived stock. Each had gone his way through life, and a chance meeting had led them both to sit down on my door-step and cool off in the shade, and they fell into an earnest talk. Evidently schoolmates once, of later years they had seen little of each other. It was a favorable opportunity, this of my door-step, to compare notes.

"Tell me, John," said the more poorly clad of the two, "how have you come to get along so well and make money till you have got rich?" John's voice fell into a tender tone, as he answered, "I'll tell you; it was my wife who did it!" "Your wife. John-how?" "Why, simply in this way," replied John. "One day, when I had been in business for four or five years, I wanted money badly, and didn't know where to raise a hundred dollars that I needed to pay a note falling due next day. I told my wife that night.

She made no reply, but rose and went to the closet, handy, and came back holding out a stocking well filled. Handing it to me, "There, John, are one hundred and twenty dollars, which I have saved up in sixpences and shillings; take them and do what you please with them." I hadn't a word to say; but that taught me a lesson. I resolved to be careful of the small outgoes after that, Peter, and I was; and now, after ten years, I am worth enough to keep me and mine above want.

I found that the way to make money was to be careful of the small things—a sixpence here and shilling there. And, above all, that an economical and loving wife may make a man instead of breaking him. My wife put a new notion into my head, to Europe, &c., is \$2.50-including postage.

and I have never forgotten it. She has made me what I never should have made of myself."

I heard Peter heave a sigh, as he acknowledged that his wife did not consult his interest, but always spent up to her income. And then I could not help power they have of making a man's home happy, by adapting themselves to circumstances, how many more genial, steady husbands and fathers there would be, and how much good it would do every man to say, as John said—"My wife saved it for me. She has made me what I am-comfortable and happy and contented."

Kumor. Wit and

SOME LITTLE JOKERS.

None of us like the crying of another person's baby.

MARRIAGE is like money-seem to want it and you don't get it.

Ir tobacco gets scarce, there's no harm done. If you can't chew, eschew.

FELLOW citizens, "go where glory waits you," and don't let her have to wait long.

"Dip you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady; "he has made a fiddle out of his own head, and has wood enough for another."

A PAPER can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new administration, but what paper in the world is large enough to publish half the dis-

SHERIDAN, speaking of his stay at a hotel, observed: "I called for a bottle of wine that my landlord might live; I abstained from drinking it that I

might live, too." "Why did you come back?" asked a sleek, wellfed citizen, of a poor half-sick federal soldier just returned from McClellan's army. "Why don't you go?" replied the soldier.

THE rebel government, says Prentice, finding that its troops are chiefly remarkable for running, has hit upon the happy expedient of obviating the trouble by enlisting cripples.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOVE YOUR PARENTS.

If you love them, you will delight to be in their company, and take pleasure in being at home with them. It is painful to them to see that you are happier anywhere than at home, and fonder of any other society than theirs. No companion should be so valued by you as a kind father or mother.

If you love them, you will strive in all things to please them. We are always anxious to please those whom we regard, and to avoid whatever would give them pain. If we are careless whether we please or displease any one, it is obviously impossible that we can have any affection for them. The essence of piety toward Gon, is a deep solicitude to please Him; and the essence of filial piety is a solicitude to please your parents. Young people, dwell upon this single simple thought: A child's pleasure should be to please his parents. This is the essence of love, and the sum of all your duty. If you would adopt this rule—if you would write this upon your heart—if you would make this the standard of your conduct-I might ay down my pen, for it includes everything in itself.

Oh, that you could be brought to reason and resolve thus:-'I am bound by every tie of GoD and man, of reason and revelation, of honor and gratitude, to do all I can to make my parents happy, by doing whatever will give them pleasure, and by avoiding whatever will give them pain. By Gon's help, I will from this hour study and do whatever will promote their comfort. I will make my will to consist in doing theirs, and my earthly happiness to arise from making them happy. I will sacrifice my own predilections, and be satisfied with their choice." Noble resolution, and just and proper! Adopt it, act upon it, and you will never repent of it. Do not have any earthly happiness that is indulged at the expense

Antwerp, N. Y., 1862.

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

I am composed of 24 letters My 9, 3, 7, 14, 8 was a sister of Juno. 'My 17, 23, 21, 18, 13 was the daughter of Saturn. My 2, 20, 5 was a son of Mercury.

My 1, 13, 14, 21, 10, 20 was the goddess of justice My 17, 21, 19, 14, 3 was the birthplace of Juniter. My 14, 12, 14, 1, 5 was a brother of Saturn. My 16, 11, 20 was the cave Jupiter was secreted in.

Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

My 22, 6, 7, 20 was the place where Bacchus was educated. My 4, 18, 21, 3, 12, 24, 19, 13 were the children of Nereus. My 15, 12, 5, 24, 13 was what Æolus gave to Ulysses on his departure from an island.

My whole is what we should all remember these hard times.

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

DETERMINE the sides of a right-angled triangle, by knowing that the radius of an inscribed circle is 280 and the side of an inscribed square 480. Gaines, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1862. OLIVER BROWN. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAM.

SUNSHINE the looking creeps creeps shadow the is over and and of always shoulder. Bellevue, Ohio, 1862. IDA M. COWLE. Answer in two weeks.

Answers to enigmas, &c., in No. 660.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Sympathetical Answer to Geographical Decapitations:-Prome, Jask, Sanos, Van, Amoor, Linn, Cass, Potter, Ashe, Gentry. Answer to Riddle:-Veil-vile-live-evil. Answer to Engineering Problem:-3040.122 + feet.

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