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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY BURAL, 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 RUBAL 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 departs and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliabl Guide on all the important Practical. Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of these whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary d News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal -- rendering it the most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

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AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

At no period in the Agricultural history of our country, if we except the brief space of time during which the "war of 1812" was waged, did the wool and mutton product of the land bear so important a relation to the income of the farm as at the present. During the last campaign of Napoleon, little or no wool could be obtained from abroad, and when our own Government engaged in strife with the mother country, and the agricultural population were transferred from their peaceful life to the stern conflicts of the battle-field, wool advanced to enormous rates. From 1800 to 1807 the price was nominal: in 1807 and 1808 full blood Merino was worth one dollar per pound; in 1809 it reached two dellars per pound, and remained at about this value until the close of the war. In 1815 it again sank to very low rates, and continued dull and unprofitable to producers until about 1824. From a table of the "current prices of wool in Boston," embracing a period of thirty-eight years, furnished by GEO. LIVERMORE, Esq., to HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., and which we find in the Essay upon "Sheep Husbandry" read before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, by Mr. R., at its last winter meeting, we ascertain the prices in 1824 to be:—Fine, 70 cents; medium, 45; coarse, From the beginning of 1997 to the 1861, thirty-five years, the average price of fine wool was 50 3-10 cents per pound; of medium, 42 8-10 cents; of coarse, 351 cents. Those RURAL readers who desire to institute comparisons with recent or present data, are referred to the wool markets published regularly in our columns.

With reference to the mutton value of this farm animal, we will only state that within our own recollection, sheep were slaughtered by thousands in Western New York for the pelts and tallow. Less than twenty-five years ago, "Alleghany Venison,"-the title which it bore,-was hawked about. the streets of Rochester at nominal prices, and the seller would dispose of such of his load as remained on hand at nightfall to chandlers for manufacturing purposes. To-day, butchers declare that it requires more time, and entails more labor, to procure a meager supply of mutton for the shambles, than to obtain all other meats. In the hope that this pressure would be relieved, they put up their offerings fifty cents per 100 pounds two weeks since. Sheepskin tanners, their business depending upon the slaughter-house for supplies, have been in close quarters for material to work up, and they also have materially advanced the rates for pelts. Up to present writing not much relief has been afforded. Farmers seem determined to keep their sheep,-to enter more largely into wool producing,-and as such is the fact, a few general hints concerning their care, management, etc., more especially during the winter season, will at least be opportune.

For a considerable time a discussion has been going forward, through the agricultural press, as to the best climate for sheep. Many have maintained that in the Northern section of our country, and particularly in the extreme North-Western States, sheep-raising must prove a much more hazardous business than in sections where the winter months are comparatively genial. Summing up the entire arguments and experiences. we believe it has been fully proved that sheep will stand cold weather without injurious effect, provided proper shelter from rains be given them. It is not cold weather but wet, that produces such mortality in our flocks. Experience has shown that sheep need as much protection in the South-West as in Minnesota or Iowa. A more kindly atmosphere prevails in the former portion of the Union than in the latter, but the changes are more frequent, and the sheep oftener get thoroughly soaked to the skin. Regarding this point we cannot refrain from making a brief extract from the American Stock Journal. It remarks:-- "When sheep are exposed to rains so as to become entirely wet, a cold raw wind and a which is necessary to the well-being of the sheep. of summer rye in value as fodder.

The natural heat of the body of sheep (105°) is much higher than that of horses and cattle. This heat is kept up by the consumption of food (or burning of fuel) in the lungs, etc., of the animal. To prevent this heat from flying off, the sheep are provided with a good warm coat of wool. To be effectual, however, the coat must be kept dry. In a cold, dry climate, if the wool gets a little wet on the outside, it is soon frozen, and this acts as a coat of mail, with a good warm lining of dry wool inside, so that the heat from the warm body within does not fly off. It is said that the Scotch Highlanders in olden times, when exposed during frosty nights, wet their plaids before lying down to sleep, and by holding them a short time from their bodies they were frozen in a stiff hard board, sufficiently thick and impervious to defend them from the cold. The slight coat of frozen wool acts in the same way. But in wet weather there is no such protection."

Economy, if no higher motive, will urge the shelter of sheep, and the arguments educed are substantial, for the following reasons:-First, It removes disease and promotes the general health of the flock. Second, It will increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fleece. Third, The beneficial results arising therefrom will be very perceptible at the time of yeaning. Fourth, Warm and comfortable quarters are equivalent to a certain amount of food. During cold weather a considerable portion of the food consumed is taken up by the animal economy, used for the purpose of supplying bodily heat, and the expenditure in this direction is in exact ratio to the exposure which stock are compelled to undergo. These propositions are founded upon the basis that everything furnished for the comfort of the animal must redound to the healthiness of the system, and, consequently, to its pro ductiveness and perfection.

While we are thus endeavoring to impress upon the minds of farmers the necessity of shelter for sheep, it must be remembered that there is quite a distinction between protection and confinement. Where the latter system is adopted, we are but removing one defect and instituting another. Those who have been eminently successful in the rearing and management of sheep, are confident that animal instinct will prompt the flock to seek for shelter when it is needed, and it has been the course of such shepherds to allow latitude for exercise.

In bringing flocks to winter quarters, they can not be herded together indiscriminately, and, at the same time, attain their highest good. While we can not lay down any rules for guidance, a few general principles may be stated, which, with the watchfulness of the flock-master, and the judicious exercise The size of the flock, and the conveniences at hand, will have their controlling influences, but the strong and the weak should be separated,-another division will contain the breeding ewes, a fourth the lambs, and so on, keeping, if possible, each class and age by themselves.

Entertaining the supposition that all have been brought to the place designed for their winter home, the next subject for consideration is feeding. Animals desire their food as regularly and plentifully as man, yet this is a feature seldom recognized by 'creation's lord." In many cases, feast and famine bear alternate sway, and a flock thus kept—although the amount fed out during the season may be greater than where a systematic course is pursued-will never thrive. In the choice of fodder, much discrimi nation may be used, and, probably, we cannot do our readers-not alone sheep-breeders, but stock-growers generally-better service than to re-publish the result of a series of experiments conducted by VEIT, Professor of Agriculture in the Royal Institu tion of Bavaria. He remarks:

The straw of the usual leguminous fruits, and especially of lentils, vetches and peas, is more nutritious than the straw of seed-clover. The greener the tips are, the less it is lodged, the better can it be dried and brought in the more nourishing it is The fine stalk vetch straw is also very nutritious. behind which stands somewhat the pea straw, with its thicker stalk. All straw of leguminous fruit is particularly a welcome fodder to sheep, on which account, therefore, it is greatly prized by many sheep owners, and considered equal to hay.

Oat and barley straw is the straw for fodder of the cereal fruits. Oat straw is most agreeable, and also most nutritious, on account of its peculiar taste, for all species of cattle, because on the tips of the panicles are usually found unripe grains, and oats are cut before they are fully ripe. Barley straw has, on account of its moisture, and short period of vegetation, a high value as fodder, and other things being equal, is as nutritious as oat straw, if it were not, as is the case, fully ripe before reaping. Yet it is more liable to injure than oat straw, because it imbibes more moisture from the air and soil.

Straw of summer wheat, summer spelt, and summer rye, for fodder, stands after oat and barley

The stalk of maize, or Indian corn, contains much saccharine matter, and therefore is very nutritious, used fine, and agreeable to all kinds of cattle. The cobs, after the corn has been taken off, ground up, are likewise a very nutritious fodder, and the hard stalks may be chopped up for the purpose. Taking damp soil can not help but carry off much of the heat all these things into view, it stands next to the straw through by moisture, and that vegetation thereon and more particularly with any neighbor's sheep.



GROUP OF TWO YEAR OLD SPANISH MERINO EWES.

ABOVE we give a group of two-year-old Spanish Merino Ewes, owned by ISAAC J. WHITNEY, Esq., of Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y. Our artist, who last spring visited Mr. W.'s farm to take the sketch, says the sheep portrayed are fair samples of a large portion of the flock they represent. Mr. WHITNEY'S fine flock is based upon and bred from sheep selected by him from the best flocks in Vermont. His purchases have been made from Messrs. SANFORD, VICTOR WRIGHT, and other noted breeders of Merinos in the Green Mountain State, so famous for its fine-wooled sheep, Morgan horses, etc.

Millet straw has a hard stalk, but contains at least

as much nutriment as the winter straws. Buckwheat, on account of its quantity on a field of less fertility, and if of fine stalk, in which its value as fodder from its straw being rich with leaves, is enhanced, is as good as the straw of win-

Bean straw, in case its leaves have not fallen off or decayed, and the ends of the stalks are green when it is cut, as many experiments have shown, is more valuable than generally supposed.

Whether water is a necessity of the sheep during winter, was a mooted point for a long period, but it is now ranked among their wants. True, an animal will quench its thirst by eating snew, and a man tion, liable at any moment to be deprived of its will satisfy nature's cravings in the same manner, if soluble constituents by the rain, and of its volatile judge as to the propriety of inoculating the matters by the heat of the sun's rays; but, on the whole flock, which, indeed, is the safest plan, over-drink where constant access to water may be had, and the objection that the animal is robbed of natural heat by these draughts in cold weather, is nullified if proper shelter has been provided.

We have thus endeavored to glance at the essentials in the Winter Management of Sheep; and if the flock are brought in good condition to the yard-not permitted to roam over frost-bitten fields, seeking for the necessities of life—sheltered comfortably, fed with regularity, and in sufficient quantity, there is not the shadow of a doubt but what the owner will receive such reward as a quiet conscience and a plethoric purse are credited with yielding to those who desire mental ease and physical comfort.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

Surface Application of Manure.

THE Mark Lane Express, in commenting upon the various experiments of Professor Voelcker, states that the Prof., judging from the results of these numerous trials, leans to the opinion that the spreading of farm-yard compost on the surface of the soil, for even a considerable period before it is plowed in, is by no means so injurious a practice as farmers have hitherto been led to suppose. He savs that "on all soils with a moderate proportion of clay, no fear need be entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted, if the manure can not be plowed in at once. Fresh, and even well-rotted dung, contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermentation, and with it the further evolution of free ammonia, is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable manuring matters can not escape into the air by adopting this plan." If this is a reasonable conclusion, it goes far to remove the dread of losing, on such soils, the better portions of farm-vard manure by top-dressings. As the season will soon be here when these dressings are commonly applied to grass, it will be useful to remember this fact. The best time for applying the manure is held, by

the great Cheshire grass farmers, to be in the end of September or the beginning of October, particularly in a showery period, as the grass soon covers it, and renders it less liable to be damaged by the sun or drying winds.

Absorptive Power of the Soil.

In recent issues of the RURAL, articles have appeared embracing the subject-matter indicated by of course, be allowed sufficient assistance so as to the above title. Quite a number of farmers maintain that certain kinds of soil are "leachy,"—that and the men employed about the diseased animals the fertilizing materiais applied will be carried should have nothing to do with the healthy flock, will derive little or no benefit from any manurial | The most vigorous separation must be enforced, and | ducted, as Secretary, have ceased to exist. I owe it

application. The Scottish Farmer is discussing the should the disease spread, the animals in the varimatter, and remarks:

No contribution of science to the practice of agriculture is more calculated to arrest the attention of remarkable power the soil possesses of absorbing and retaining some of the indispensable elements of the plant. They are the more worthy of attention inasmuch as the facts which have been determined are, to a certain extent, opposed to some of the more countenance to the idea that the manure, when comtive influence at work in the soil, which imprisons these substances within it, and stores and preserves them for the future uses of the plant; and, what is more, it exercises this influence more powerfully on those substances which are most sparingly distributed through the soil, holding with the firm grasp of a miser the potash and ammonia, but leaving the soda and lime, which are less important to the plant, at the mercy of the rain. The discovery of these facts has thrown an entirely new light on the chemistry of the soil; for they have shown that it must be studied not merely by itself, but in relation to the various substances with which it comes in contact in the course of cultivation, so as to trace the influences which they mutually exert; and thus a subject already sufficiently complex has become more diffi- ped, very soon carries off the sheep. cult and laborious than it was before.

Small Pox in Sheep.

CONSIDERABLE alarm prevails in the minds of English farmers at the present time, because of the re-appearance of Variola Ovina, or Small Pox. in several of the leading flocks of sheep upon the Island. This formidable disease made its advent in English flocks in 1847, and during that year and 1848 proved exceedingly destructive. At its first appearance the disease was clearly traced to certain importations of Merinos from Denmark and Germany,-its present outbreak is concealed in mystery. The London Agricultural Gazette contains an article showing how the malady may be circumvented and destroyed, from which we extract the following:-"Should the disease break out in any particular flock, the important question occurs - What is to be done? Previous to which, however, arises one of almost equal importance — How is it to be discovered? To answer the last query first: Should one or more sheep appear listless, moping, or otherwise unwell, turn them instantly and examine the inside of the arms and thighs, where, should a red rash appear, resembling flea bites, or watery bladders, or pustules, we may consider the disease exists in one or other of its stages. Should these marks not appear, let the turning process be daily continued for a week or more. Should several sheep be affected, select the mildest case, and from the discharge procured from the watery bladder or blister inoculate one or two healthy sheep at once, so that the lymph for inoculation may be secured from one remove and from a mild case. The shepherd must, attend to the duties without being worked to death;

ous stages of the disease should be kept apart from each other. The whole flock, be it ever so large, should be turned and examined, and this operation the farmer than the various observations which have | should be repeated daily, or as often as it can well been made, within the last few years, regarding the | be done. Whithout asserting that the disease is not infectious in the early stage, it is far less so than afterwards; thus by carefully removing every affected case we may prevent the infection spreading to the remainder, and thus obviate the necessity of resorting to inoculation; for should no fresh case commonly prevalent opinions. They lend but little appear for twenty-one days, we may consider the flock safe, anless again exposed to infection. mitted to the soil, lies there in a precarious condi- By the time the disease has manifested itself Sheep will not contrary, they tend to show that there is a conserva- unless there is every probability of confining the disease to ten or a dozen cases by daily examination and separation. The carcases of the dead sheep, including the skins, must be buried carefully, or decomposed by sulphuric acid."

From Bell's Messenger we learn that the medicines employed in Mr. PARRY's flock, where the disease was first apparent, are very simple, consisting chiefly of nitrate of potassa, mingled with the water which is placed in the troughs, until a subsidence of the fever takes place, after which sulphate of iron has been substituted. Where diarrhea has come on -as it not unfrequently does in the latter stage of the malady, more particularly if the pox becomes confluent—opium is recommended as a valuable agent to arrest the attack, which, if not quickly stop-

Speaking of inoculation, the Messenger remarks: "Nearly three weeks have now elapsed since Mr. PARRy's flock were inoculated; and it is worthy of remark that out of 446 ewes in which the disease was thus artificially, as it were, produced, he has lost only 4; while of those which took the disease naturally, the losses have already been sixty per cent., and there are numbers of other sheep of whose recovery there is little hope,—indeed, the total loss of those which have taken the disease in a natural way, Mr. PARRY estimates will not be much short of 65 per cent. Putting this, therefore, in contrast with the results after inoculation—which, under the most favorable circumstances, are not expected to average a mortality of more than 5 per cent—the desirableness of inoculation immediately upon the appearance of the disease in a flock is placed beyond

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

HORSE FAIRS - PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

You may remember that Sir Philip Sidney says, 'All is but lip-wisdom which wants experience." Another writer wrote once - "Experience joined with common sense, to mortals is a providence."

Perhaps some of the results of my experience and observation may be worth something to others. I trust so, else I should stop here. I judge they may be, because they are to me; for I claim to be an exception to that class of men Coleridge describes, whose experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.

The position of Secretary of the "World's Horse Fair" was tendered me. I accepted it - for a consideration. I have done all I agreed to do, "and more too." I have been well paid for doing what I have done, so far as a money compensation is concerned. The Fair is ended. My relations to it, and the organization by which it was nominally conA CYCLYT

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it; I owe the BURAL reader what I have learned. I am going to pay what I owe.

THE FAIR WAS A SUCCESS.

Not in all respects; in some. The number of horses gathered here was very large indeed; not as large as was promised by letters three or four weeks prior to the Fair; but certainly much the largest gathering of horse flesh ever found at a Western exhibition. Not only the number, but the quality of the stock was superior. Connoiseurs in this kind of stock, from all parts of the country, testified to the superiority of the class of horses exhibited here in competition for the premiums offered. The stallions of all breeds, the thorough-bred stock, the crosses of Morgans and thorough-breds, the trotting stock, the pacers, the carriage, saddle horses, and ponies, combined to make an exhibition that, in the classic language of Col. HARRIS, might be called a horse-heaven. The introduction and exhibition here of thorough-bred stock, and their crosses with Morgans, has resulted in good to the stock interests of the West, or will do so. Horse men who have looked at and admired the beauty and motion of this stock - the results of these crosses - and noted the prices asked and received therefor, have gone home with new intentions and a new estimate of the value of blood in the production and development of all domestic animals.

This Fair brought together breeders from the most of the Loyal States - men with divers interests and notions - each with a theory to prove, and with the intention to establish it with the stock he exhibited. The exchange and interchange of views, the comparison of stock, the verdict of committees, have all proved profitable to this class of men - directly or indirectly. And herein lies mainly the measure of success I attach to this Fair.

There has been a revelation of facts of importance to Western men, in connection with the breeding of horses. These I shall hereafter be able to give in detail; for they are promised me.

The following States were represented here with stock:-Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. Vermont and the Canadas had promised to contribute to the exhibition; but the war excitement, draft, &c., prevented. The Fair was a success so far as the working of its internal machinery was concerned. And it may be a suggestion of some value to other organizations if I give its working organization here. No awarding committees had been selected prior to the Fair.

Such selections, whether at State or County Fairs,

are usually nominal and useless. The morning the Fair opened, an Executive Committee was made by selecting two men from each State represented by exhibitors at the Fair. In this Executive Committee was vested all executive power - to make and unmake awarding committees in the different classes, to settle all questions of dispute between exhibitors; to listen to and right all wrongs,-- to direct the exhibition; to decide all appeals from the decisions of awarding committees. This Executive | miums amounting to over \$6,000 were offered. Committee was in session from 10 o'clock in the morning until night. It was its duty to select a new committee to make the awards in each class, while the class was being called into the ring. In important classes when the premium was large and the competition exciting, the awarding committees were chosen as follows: - Each member of the Executive Committee wrote the name of his candidate for judge upon a ballot and dropped it into a hat. The chairman of the Executive Committee then drew five ballots from the hat; and if there was no objection made to the parties so drawn they were the selected awarding committee; if objections were made, the drawing was continued until the proper person was chosen. The chairman of the committee then gives instructions to the judges, each asserting his disinterestedness in each animal exhibited in the class. The judges examine the animals, signify the one receiving the award; the Marshal ties on the ribbons, not at the number of the entry on the entry card of the winning animal, records it in a pass-book provided for the purpose, and returns the latter to the Secretary, at the office, who records the awards in the entry-book This system of making committees, settling disputes, and legislating through an Executive Committee, constantly in session, on the judges stand, while the parties interested are present, the circumstances fresh and witnesses at hand, has proven a success. It leaves no vexed questions to adjust after every one is tired out and disgusted with the whole matter.

THE FAIR WAS A FAILURE.

1st. Pecuniarily, a failure. Over eleven thousand dollars of the fourteen thousand dollars offered in premiums, were won at the Fair - which sum, aside from the expenses, was at least four thousand dollars more than the receipts. I make this statement because I have no wish to disguise any fact which will tend to place Horse Fairs and their friends in the right position. No one who knew aught of the preparations making to attend and exhibit at this Fair, prior to the call for the last 600,-000 troops, and the announcement of the intention of the Government to draft, doubts that it would have been a pecuinary success, under different circumstances - aye, under ordinary circumstances. But it was not.

2d. A failure morally. I am frank to concede this. It is my duty to do go. How much soever good to the industrial interests of the country may have resulted by the introduction and comparison of different breeds of stock at this Fair, it cannot be said to have made any man purer in mind nor heart, unless it be by discovering to him new phases of depravity, and increasing in him the abhorrence of vice and wrong-doing. It failed to prove (to me) that a Horse Fair could be held without gathering to it men embodying the worst passions, vices, and dishonest practices—without making this class the salient feature of, if not the controlling element in its operations. It failed to prove (to me) that an honest hair can be found in a professional horseman's head - that honesty is at all essential in horse traffic-that truth has any claim upon the conscience of the class of men who succeed in figuring largest at such shows. It failed to prove (to me) that such Fairs are at all essential to the progress of civilization, or to the elevation of the moral character of a people - or that they can be made so until the predominating element is of a different character than I have yet discovered.

Be it known, I do not, by so writing, desire nor intend to reflect upon the character of the majority of exhibitors at this Fair. Many of them were gentlemen in every sense of the word; but the salt seemed to lose its savor among the noisy, blustering minority, known as professional jockeys, drivers, rub-

exhibition, and unfortunately giving it a character foreign to the intention of its projectors.

CAN A HORSE FAIR BE MADE RESPECTABLE?

Yes!-but only by a most complete system, with an efficient organization to operate it—a system which shall exclude all improper characters from the grounds, prohibit public betting, render the buying and selling of premiums impossible, pay the premiums won as soon as they are awarded. and punish improper conduct in all cases by a prompt arrest and trial of the party, no matter who he may be. Nothing short of an autocratic government will do at a Horse Fair - a head quick to decide and prompt to act. There is no good reason why Horse Fairs may not be made as useful, interesting and profitable as any Fair. But it cannot be the case until what is wrong is clearly perceived and promptly excluded from them.

As before intimated, I have something to say of the different breeds of stock represented at this Fair, and of the results of different crosses. But it must be deferred for the present.

CALIFORNIA.-RURAL SUMMARY.

FROM late numbers of the California Farmer, we condense the following summary of. Agricultural intelligence, &c.:

Blackberry Wine .- The Lawton Blackberry is now being converted into wine, in considerable quantities, and is being acknowledged among the estabished good wines of the State.

Prices of Fruit in Sierra County.—At Downieville, on the 1st of August, apples and peaches were selling at 37 cents per pound, plums at 75 cents; butter was 50 cents per pound, and eggs \$1 per dozen. Yet all these things can be produced in abundance in that county.

Average Price of Butter.-The Santa Cruz Sentinel, in alluding to the fact that 1,800 packages of butter were brought to that coast, by a late steamer, says: This is the best dairy country in the world; and yet our people are content to eat Isthmus grease. It is surprising how little good butter finds its way to market. Look into any butter depot in the city, and you find much of it oily, white, sometimes with hairs in it, but generally lacking the fine flavor which renders it a luxury. We suppose a good brand of butter will bring an average price of 45 cents the year round. This, with the increase of stock, and the cheapness of grazing land, ought to make it a most desirable business. The best butter makers can sell their product faster than they can make it, without going any distance for a market.

Mildew in Grapes.—In the neighborhood of Stockton, San Jose, Sonoma, and Sacramento, as well as in other parts of California, this blight is prevailing more or less. Dampness in the atmosphere seems to be the immediate cause.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Fair was to be held at Stockton, Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12. Pre-

Export of Grain last year, from California:-1,792,217 bushels, and 171.417 barrels of flour. Five years before, California imported 50,000 barrels of flour for home consumption.

Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., at the Oakland Gardeus.—The raspberry crop has been injured by the wet season, and is smaller than usual. But of the blackberry, says the editor, it surpasses anything we have ever seen or dreamed of. Mr. White had six acres of the Lawton Blackberry. On the 31st of July, six or eight men picked 800 pounds. This is about the usual day's work-seven men, all employed at 75 cents per day. At the fine grounds of Mr. Potter, was a splendid variety of grapes-Muscat of Alexandria, Golden Chasselas, White St. Peter's, Black July-all fine bunches, well filled, plump berries; vines in healthy condition, free from mildew and red spider.

A Great Fruit Bazaar in San Francisco. - The great fruit warehouse, erected by Messrs. Graves & Williams, and which is a most creditable building, is now the great fruit market of our city, and is the general resort of all those who wish to see what California fruit orchards and gardens produce. It presents, in enormous piles, baskets of apples, nears peaches, plums, apricots, melons, and boxes of grapes, figs, and other delicious fruits, the products

of California, and this, in the first week of August. Wool for Germany .- Messrs. Godshau & Blackburn, of San Luis Obispo, had a splendid clip of fine wool, about 10,000 pounds, which was graded and packed. It was sold for 35 cents per pound, to go to Germany.

Overland Immigration to California.—The number of emigrants this year is said to be beyond precedent. Twenty-fixe thousand travelers, and six thousand wagons are reported on the Laramie route alone — mostly from Missouri and the North-West

Ripe Grapes were in the Sacramento market on the 20th of July-the White Madelaine. At Marysville, also, ripe grapes were in the market.

SOME FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

FRIEND MOORE: -As I have been a reader of the RURAL for some time, and with considerable interest. I seat myself to scribble a few things that have come to notice. It may be that I shall merit the term of fault-finder.

The transplanting of trees is very useful in making the road-side pleasant, and door-yard beautiful and pleasant. I see many in towns, and some out in the country, attempting to improve their places and beautify their yards by setting trees, or rather small stumps. [I suppose you have already discovered that the writer belongs to the bushwhack tribe.] Now, we of the woods do not expect our stumps, however tall they may be, to be very beautiful shades, without even disturbing the roots at all. Most writers that I have read call the leaves the lungs, or breathing apparatus, of the tree, and the roots the mouth. Now, is it strange there is so much failure in transplanting when the mouth is badly injured and the lungs all taken away? With this remark I would leave each to give his own answer.

I have seen some burning crops of straw, or trying to do so, where by some casualty the grain had failed. In most, if not all cases where the grain is a failure, the substance of the would be grain is not carried from the straw, hence the straw is of much greater value as fodder.

Having learned from stern necessity, I state what totally worthless as a grain crop, and as bad as I taries in the usual manner. They can only gain ever saw, is of greater value for fodder than any access to them through a slit in the tube, situated hay. I have fed on good hay a milch cow, and between the calyx and the corolla. The tube has sexes can be determined upon and secured.

nothing; it owes me ditto. I learned something by bers and gamblers - a class drawn together by the changed to feed on rusted wheat, finely cut, and the cow increased in milk to give three quarts where only two was given before. No change in feed, only from hay to fine cut rusty wheat straw. I saved a piece of five or six acres winter wheat, that was spoiled by frost, with the same good effect. The writer feels confident that casualties in crops are not (or need not) always be a total failure, if turned in the right channel.

I am trying to farm it a little, and have taken in hand what I call summer fallow. The field that I commenced with was a piece of rather sandy pasture, some call it light sand. I sowed with plaster in the spring; after corn planting I put what straw and coarse manure I had left, pretty well covered with dry straw and turned under with what grass I could get to grow at the time. Sowed to buckwheat and plastered again. I have now turned under a heavy crop of buckwheat. Some call it useless, because there is no bulk to the buckwheat when rotted. Is there not more of a fertilizing property in plowing in a crop of buckwheat in bloom, or just as the grain forms, than there would be in letting the crop mature, and feed to fowls, and plow in the roost, making allowance for outside waste?

As to blight and rust, and most all derangements of grain crops, my present theory is (perhaps an error) that the substance of the grain is retained in the straw; as nature's channel is closed or deranged, so the strength of the grain does not pass in its natural way. Any remarks from the editor, or others, would be read with interest. Gaines, August, 1862.

The Bee-Reeper

The Bee's Place in the Animal Kingdom.

THE division of the Class of Insects, by naturalists, into sub-classes and orders has been effected, first, by reference to the degree of metamorphosis which the group undergoes; and, secondly, to the absence or presence of wings, and where these are present, to their number and character.

Thus, one group or sub-class that undergoes no apparent change, in called Ametabola; a second, in which the metamorphosis, though perceptible, is not complete, is called Hemimetabola; and the third, or highest subdivision, in which there is a complete transition from the worm-like or larvæ state, first to the pupal or motionless stage, and next to the imago or perfect insect, when the actual metamorphosis is effected and the creature bursts forth from its tomb, fully fitted, both internally and externally, for its aerial existence, is called Holometabola. And here we shall find our honey-bee, along with the beetle, the fly, and many other insects.

On examining the wings of the bee, we shall perceive them to be four in number; but this is not a sufficiently unique feature in its organization to enable us to determine the order to which it pertains; for there are several other orders, of widely different types, such as the Coleoptera, (beetles,) Lepidoptera, (butterflies,) &c., all of which possess two pairs of wings. We must look therefore at the character of the wings themselves, and shall find them to be of a firm parchment-like texture. Hence it is that the order has received its name, Hymenoptera, from two Greek works, denoting the membranous structure of these organs. To this order belongs not only the bee, but also the wasp, the ant, and some other insects, all remarkable for their highly developed instinct. These minor groups are termed families; and that which includes the bee, is the family of the Apidæ, or true bees - the honey or hive bee being scientifically known as Apis mellifica.

The former designation (Apis) is that of its genus, and the latter (mellifica) of its species; but although its specific name is derived from a Latin word denoting its honey-making properties, it is not because it is the only species of bee that produces this delicious substance (for there are others possessing the same attribute,) but it is because to us its hivelabors render it par excellence the honey bee. Once more, then, Apis mellifica, the honey bee, belongs to the family Apidæ, or true bees, included in the Hymenopterous (membranous-winged) order of the class Insecta or insects, and in that subdivision of the class known as Metabola or Holometabola, in consequence of the contained forms undergoing a complete metamorphosis; whilst (to complete our classification) the Insecta themselves occupy the highest rank as a class in that province of the animal kingdom, known as the Articulata or Arthropoda (articulated feet.) which are in their turn included in the great sub-kingdom of Invertebrata, or animals not possessed of an internal vertebrated skeleton.-Samuelson's " Humble Creatures."

Bee Law in France.

1. THE owner of a swarm of bees has the right to pursue and reclaim it, provided he follows it when issues from the hive and leaves his premises; otherwise it belongs to the proprietor of the ground or property, to which it resorts and clusters.

2. A swarm discovered flying in the air, and not yet pursued by any one, belongs to him who first sees and pursues it.

3. Stocks of bees are exemp; from taxation, and are not subject to levy, execution, or sale for taxes, imposts, or duties, or for debts or liabilities of any kind whatever.

4. Bees are not to be disturbed or annoyed, but must be allowed to carry on their operations in peace, with liberty to fly and forage where they please. The removal or transportation of stocks from one place to another, is permitted only in the

months of December, January and February. 5. When a bee-keeper sees that a swarm is issuing from one of his hives, he is bound to announce the fact to his neighbors and others, by making an outcry or noise; and he must immediately follow and secure the swarm, if it leaves his own premises. But in so doing, he is not permitted to scale walls, or break down fences. If he causes any damage when securing, hiving, or recovering his swarm, he is bound to make satisfactory compensation to the injured party, before he removes the swarm.

6. Stocks of bees purchased by the owner of real estate, to be used in practical bee-culture on his premises, are to be regarded and treated as fixtures belonging to the property. If the real estate be sold without an express reservation of the stocks, in the conditions of sale, they belong to the purchaser, and cannot be removed without his consent.—Civil Code.

WHEN it happens that bees cannot gather honey from other sources, while the red clover is in blossom, bees will occasionally resort to this plant for supplies. But they find it difficult to accomplish their object, because the tube of the blossom is so know. Wheat blasted by rust so the crop is long and narrow, that they cannot reach the nec-

only two such slits, and the bees are not always successful in their efforts to extract the nectar through them. The humble bees, having the advantage of a longer proboscis, readily reach the nectar through the mouth of the tube. The blossoms of white clover, as well as those of white and yellow mellilot, have short tubes; and the bees encounter no difficulty in extracting honey from them.—Bee Journal.

Bee Mart.

In the village of Amersfort, in Holland, a regular Bee Market is held annually in the second week of August, after the buckwheat blossoms cease to furnish pasturage. The bee-keepers in the surrounding districts then drum out the bees of such stocks as they do not intend to reserve for wintering, and bring them to market for sale, in small hives provided with a feeding apparatus. The bees are bought by dealers, who transport them to the heath districts, where ample fall pasturage enables them to build new comb and gather a plentiful supply for the winter. Six thousand stocks thus drummed out were sold at Amersfort market, in August, 1857.

Rural Spirit of the Eress.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Ridgeway, Wisconsin. writes to the Wisconsin Farmer:-"I can produce poplar rails, made in the month of April, in the year 1847, that are sound this day, free from rot, and better than any oak rail that I have in my fence, made at the same date. The trees were felled after the leaf had come out, and in splitting the trees the bark came off, and every rail being free from bark, the timber seasoned at once-hence the durability."

Cost of Harvesting Hay.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Agriculturist remarks:-I had occasion to hire a meadow of nine acres the present season, and the notes from my field-book show the cost of the hay and of the harvesting, and also throw some light upon the profits of farming:

The rent of the land was Cutting grass with horse-mower 6.50
Raking four hours with horse-rake 1.00
Curing and stacking seven tons 7.50

Total______\$35.00 This shows the cost of the hay in stack to be five dollars a ton. As it is worth fifteen, there is a protit of seventy dollars on the nine acres. But it is poor farming where grass yields under a ton to the acre. as in this case. Had the land yielded two tons to the acre, it would have cost no more to mow it and to rake it. The only additional expense would have been in gathering, which would not have exceeded a dollar a ton. From accounts kept several years, I have never been able to gather hay with the scythe and hand rake for less than three dollars a ton. The expense in this is but a trifle over two dollars a

ton. The farmer who owns his horse-mower and rake, I have no doubt can gather his hay for a dollar and a half a ton. What an infinite relief the horse-mowers and reapers are to human muscles. It is cheering to see them appearing in new fields every year.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

In urging the importance of a careful selection of seed, the Maine Farmer remarks:

We have before alluded to the experiments of Mr. Hallett, of Brighton, in England, in the selection of his wheat for seed, and the results which have attended it. It is an interesting and important matter with the farmer, and one which we desire to press upon the attention of our readers. Mr. Hallett commenced his experiments in Sept., 1859. He then planted one grain of wheat, and year by year selected most carefully the produce of the finest heads of seed for the next year's crop, and, improving every successive harvest, he has at length more than doubled the size of the original heads, the weight of the product has largely increased, and he is enabled to sow much earlier than formerly. These are most important considerations.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture last winter, Mr. Haines, of Aroostook, stated that he one year separated his seed wheat, so as to have the largest, heaviest kernels only, to sow. In this way he obtained about one peck from a bushel. A bushel and a half of this selected wheat was sown side by side in another field, with wheat uncleansed, and the former was four times as good as the latter, and the vield correspondingly heavier. The fields upon which it was sown were very uniform in character throughout, and this difference in the looks of the wheat could be distinguished as far as the field could be viewed so as to see the grain.

The benefits of careful selection of seed through a number of years, become so evident that we think farmers can but profit from the experiments which have thus far been made in this direction; and there is this advantage to it, that the plan is open to each farmer alike, and with but a small expense attending the operation. To raise pure crops of every variety of seed, is of the greatest importance. and we wonder that it has so long been neglected.

Breeding Farm Stock.

Ar one of the recent meetings of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society, the Breeding of Farm Stock formed the subject of discussion. Dr. HITCHMAN delivered a lecture upon the topic, in which he illustrated and endeavored to establish the following propositions:

1. That man has been endowed with the means of controlling and modifying the form of all animals.

2. That such modified forms can be handed down to the progeny; but being departures from the primitive or natural type, the form can only be maintained by assiduous attention on the part of breeder

3. That not only because the qualities of the male can be immediately brought to bear upon larger numbers, but also because of his own special endowments, it is best to seek for improvement of form and quality through him.

4. That qualities both of the form and also of the character become hereditary in proportion to the frequency of their repetition in past generations; but that it is dangerous to breed from any animal with important defects, however high its pedigree 5. That healthful, well-formed animals, without

hereditary taint, even if closely related, may be safely permitted to propagate their kind, provided the practice be not continued through many gen erations. 6. That young animals, for their first impregna-

tion, should be placed to the best of their own kind, in order to avoid the reappearance of stain in any future progeny.

7. That science has not yet revealed any trustworthy arrangement by which the proportion of the NEW YORK STATE FAIR,

To be held at Rochester, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3d.

FACTS FOR EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS. As the time for holding the State Fair approaches, much

interest is manifested in the matter. The people of this region, especially, (having nobly discharged their duty in furnishing volunteers, and otherwise promoting the Union cause.) seem disposed, and even anxious, to aid in making the coming exhibition highly creditable and beneficial. The numerous requests we are receiving for premium lists, both personal and by letter, and almost constant inquiries about the Fair, indicate that many are desirous of such information as will enable them to act advisedly. As the best means of answering these inquiries, and of advising all interested, we condense the following from the General Regulations for

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will have rooms at Rochester during the Fair. where they will be pleased to welcome visitors each evening.

EVENING MEETINGS will be held at the City Hall, (Court House.) each evening during the Fair, for the discussion of subjects connected with Agriculture.

antifects connected with Agriculture.

ADMISSIONS.—Members of the Society, and all who may become such at the Fair. by the payment of \$1 will receive four tickets labeled "Admit a Member," which will admit four persons on delivering a ticket for each person.

Exhibitors (and necessary attendants upon stock and articles) will be furnished with tickets to pass at the Exhibitors' Gate. These tickets will be only good at the one gate.

Single tickets twenty-rive cents. Life members, \$10.

ENTRIES.—Persons intending to exhibit must become members, and their entries should be made on or before Monday, Sept. 29th, and all animals or articles for exhibition must be on the ground and entered in the Secretary's books not later than Tuesday, Sept. 30th, with accompanying statements, as required in the premium list.

BLOOD STOCK,—Persons intending to exhibit blood stock must produce authentic pedigrees.

must produce authentic pedigrees.

General Rules Applicable to Animals.—When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a class or subdivision of a class, only one premium will be awarded—that to be the highest, or otherwise, as the merits of the animal may be adjudged.

The judges shall in all cases withhold premiums where the animal is not worthy, though there be no competition.

Prize animals at previous exhibitions will be allowed to compete for prizes; but they must receive a higher prize, or in a different class, to entitle them to a premium (except in the special class.) as stated in premium list.

Should any individual enter an animal in any other name than that of the bona fide owner, the person making such enter

Should any individual enter an animal in any other name than that of the bona fide owner. the person making such entry shall not be allowed a premium should one be reported by the judges, and shall be precluded from competing at any future exhibition of the Society.

Persons entering stock of the age of three years and under, shall furnish to the judges evidence of the time when the animals were dropped, to be delivered to the judges, and to be filed by them with the Secretary, and the ages of animals above this to be given on making their entries. In the classes of Short-horns, Devons. Herefords, Ayrshires and Alderneys, the pedigrees of the animals must be furnished to the judges, as provided in the Points of Animals adopted by the Executive Commattee.

Premiums will not be paid on animals or articles removed from the exhibition without the approval of the President.

from the exhibition without the approval of the President.

HORSES.—No horse will be allowed a premium unless he is sound. In connection with the show grounds for stock, there is an excellent track for the exhibition and trial of horses. The horses will be exhibited each day during the Fair, under the direction of the Superintendent; and the time and manner of exhibition of the different classes will be announced in handbills each day. Commodious seats for several thousand persons are erected, and the occupants will, as usual, be required to pay a small charge. In this department the accommodations will be equal to any heretofore in this State.

Arrangements will be made for the trial of draught horses and working oxen, by testing their strength and training at a load. Horses must be upon the ground by 9 o clock A. M., and must remain on the ground until such hour as permission may be given by the General Superintendent for their removal. And any person removing an animal without such permission, will forteit the premium, should one be awarded.

Exhibitors — Exhibitors are particularly requested to ex-

EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to ex-

EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to examine the requirements of the premium list, so as to be prepared for the committees when ready to discharge their duties. The Executive Committee will use all diligence for the safety of stock and articles. after their arrival and arrangement upon the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. They desire exhibitors to give personal attention to their articles; and when the Fair is announced as closed, on Friday, after the Address, exhibitors or their agents will be required to take charge of their articles. For For Stock.—For the convenience of exhibitors, stalls and covering will be provided on the grounds for all the stock, and forage, consisting of hay, constalks and straw (for litter,) with water, will be supplied upon the ground without charge. Grain will also be furnished for swine and poultry.

Transportation of Stock and Articles.—Exhibitors are

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK AND ARTICLES.—Exhibitors are informed that the railroad companies will transport articles free, as heretofore, the freight being paid on shipment, and refunded at the close of the Fair, and reshipped free (the ownership not being changed,) and a certificate from the Secretary of the Society that the articles and stack were entered and exhibited. JUDGES.—The judges are desired to pay particular attention

other squalitions and requirements in the premium list and upon the judges' books. Their examinations will be made on Wednesday. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties, and any person interfering will be excluded from competition. The General Superintendent will see that the Superintendents of the different departments afford every facility to enable the indees to complete their lebers as soon as practicable.

the judges to complete their labors as soon as practicable. Animals will be exhibited in the rings prepared for that purpose, and the prices will be affixed by the judges previous to their leaving the inclosure—lst prize, blue ribbon; 2d, red;

3d, white.

The judges in the other departments, as soon as their awards have been determined and reported to the Secretary, will designate to the Superintendent the articles to which the premiums are awarded.

PRIZE ANIMALS will be exhibited on Friday, under the harge of the General Superintendent. THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT will have the general super-

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT will have the general super-vision of the grounds, and of the *Police* arrangements of the Fair. His office upon the grounds will be designated by a white flag.

The Superintendents will meet at the Superintendent's Office upon the grounds each day, at such hour as may be designated, to perfect arrangements for the day.

All persons having any inquiries in relation to the arrange-ments of the Fair, will make application at the Superintend-

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE during the Fair will be at the catrance to the Fair Grounds, where all entries are to be made; and every desired attention will be given to all inquiries relating to the exhibition.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE will be on the show grounds near the General Superintendent's, where the guests of the Society THE PRESS.—Rooms for gentlemen of the press adjoining

THE PRESS.—Hooms for gentlemen or the press automate the Secretary's office, where every practicable facility for the earliest account of the awards, and for a full and accurate account of the entries, and all matters of interest relating to the Exhibition, will be provided. A Telegraph Office will be connected with that of the Superintendent of the Press.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. BRECKINKIDGE, of Ky., and at its close the reports of the judges will be read, the premiums announced, and paid by the Treasurer at the business office. PREMIUM LISTS furnished by the Secretary at all times

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.—This Fair, to be held at Dubuque next week, (Sept. 30th to Oct. 3d,) promises to be a success judging from what we see in Iowa papers. It is announced as the only State Fair in the Northwest-Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and other States, having postponed their Fairs to next year. The farmers of those States are cordially invited to the Iowa Fair, and it is added that "extensive preparations are being made, so that all who attend will be welcomed and made comfortable. The premium list amount to over \$5,000, nearly double what it ever was before. The Tournament will be a new and attractive feature of the Fair. It is expected that Senator WRIGHT, of Indiana, will deliver the Address, and that Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, will speak on the subject of the present war.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c .- The weather continues unusually fine for the season. Indeed up to this date (Sept. 23,) the whole month has been remarkably pleasant and favorable for out-door operations-more so, we think, than that of any corresponding period for many years. This has greatly facilitated the labors of the farm, and made some amends for the scarcity of help. The farmers of this region are busily engaged in securing their crops. Corn, buckwheat, beans, etc., are good, and being harvested in fine condition. The tobacco crop is also being secured. Tobacco will pay well this year, and beans also. Corn is a fine crop, and will mature without injury in most localities.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR, last week, is reported to have been very successful. We also have favorable reports concerning many County and Local Fairs, Leld recently, but no space for particulars. The weather has been very favorable for most of the exhibitions.

THE RUBAL'S FALL CAMPAIGN .- A new Quarter of this journal commences next week. See announcement of "Our Fall Campaign," &c., - including offer of THE RUBAL, on Trial, at Half Price-on seventh page.

HORTIGULTURAL.

PRUNING AND TRAINING THE GRAPE

In no department of Horticulture has there been such rapid advancement the past six or eight years as in that of grape growing. Many have engaged in the work who have had no experience except with an Isabella vine or two, and grown without care; and there is, therefore, a great deal of anxiety for correct information on the subject. This we have always endeavored to afford; and now, we give a chapter from Puin's Grape Culture, although we have given most of the facts here presented in previous issues of the RURAL. We commend the work to all who wish information in a convenient ferm.

As usually received from the nursery, one or two year old plants, if raised from cuttings, consist of a short stem two to six inches long, one or two shoots and a large quantity of spray or small twigs, consisting of the laterals of last year. If raised from eves, there will, in general, be but one shoot, with perhaps a few laterals. Under any circumstances, the plants ought to be cut back at planting to two good eyes, and as soon as they have made a few leaves, cut off the upper one as close as possible to the one left, taking care, however, not to injure the base of the remaining shoot, which ought to be kept tied up to the stake as fast as it shows symptoms of

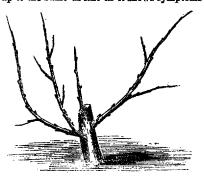


Fig. 1.

leaning over. The base of the shoot which is retained, (that is, the point at which it springs from the old wood,) should be as low down as possibleif even with the surface of the ground, so much the better.

A plant such as we have described, is shown in Fig. 1 as it is usually received from the nursery. The same plant properly pruned is shown in Fig. 2.



FIG. 2.

Many are afraid to cut back so severely, but it is the only true method.

The object of leaving two eyes at first, is merely to guard against accidents. If we could be insured against them, the upper one would be better away. Little else can be done during the first year than to keep the ground mellow, loose about the plants, and free from weeds. The vine must also be tied up during the season, and if a little liquid manure could be applied to them while growing, it would prove of great benefit. In applying this stimulant, it is necessary to use it in a very diluted state, and if possible, just before or during wet weather. When applied during very dry weather, remove the surface soil to a depth of three or four inches, and give at least a pailful to each plant, working the soil as little as possible, lest it be converted into puddle. Such an application will last for ten days during even very dry weather, and will do more good than frequent sprinkling.

MULCHING .- But if abundance of grassy weeds, litter, stable manure, or similar matters, can be obtained, the best plan is to mulch the plants deeply for at least three feet every way from the stem. Of this process, A. J. Downing says:-"Covering the soil in summer is, in this country, one of the most valuable aids to good cultivation ever put in practice. The best mode of doing this is, by what is technically called mulching. This consists in spreading over the surface of the ground, so far as the roots of the tree or plant extend beneath it, a layer of tan bark, saw-dust, barn yard litter, straw, salt hay, sea weed, or the like, of sufficient thickness to maintain, as nearly as possible, a uniform state of temperature and moisture for the roots. From an experience of some years, we do not hesitate to say that mulching the surface of the ground over newly-planted trees, is not only far better than any after-watering, but that, if the layer is thick enough to keep the surface cool, it renders water wholly unnecessary. In the case of bearing fruit trees, especially the more delicate kinds, as dwarf pears, apricots, etc., mulching not only precludes the necessity of stirring the soil by preventing weeds from growing, but it conduces so much more to the health of the tree, and the size and excellence of the fruit than any other practice in horticulture, that the more intelligent growers in the United States now consider it indispensable in this climate."

In addition to these lucid directions, we would only say that before applying mulch of any kind to a young vine, it will always be advisable to raise the soil around the stem to the depth to which it is intended to lay the mulch, so as to prevent any of the latter from coming in contact with the plant, as in this case it might be productive of evil.

The annexed figure, 3, where the mulch is seen on the surface of the soil, will illustrate our meaning.

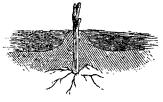
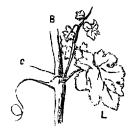


Fig. 3.

LATERALS are small shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves (the point which they join the shoot.) As these laterals absorb much of the nutriment which would otherwise go to the increase of the stem, they should be carefully pinched out after they have made one or two leaves. If removed before they have made some growth, the bud at their base is very apt to push, as it is called, (that is, to grow,) which should be avoided, if possible.

Fig. 4 shows a young shoot of the current year with a lateral (B) springing from the base of the leaf, L. This lateral should be pinched off at the

(c) will be apt to push, and destroy our prospects for next season.



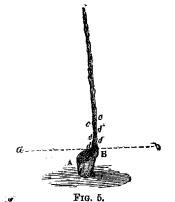
close of the season, the vines may either be bent down and covered with earth in the manner usually adopted for covering raspberries, or they may be left upright, and tied to the stakes, a mound of earth being raised up around each such mound, being at least 18 inches high. The soil of which it is made should be taken from the center of the rows, as, if both as to ripeness and density. we take it from about the plants, we only cover the stem to expose the roots.

Where the vines are left tied to the stakes, we prefer to leaving them unpruned. True, most of the wood gets killed, but this is of little moment, since it is to be nearly all cut away at the spring pruning.

MANAGEMENT DURING THE SECOND YEAR.-AS soon as the severe frosts of winter and early spring have passed away, uncover the young vines, and if not already pruned, cut them to a good bud within nine to fourteen inches of the ground. They should be shaded for a few days from the sun and cold, which may be very well done by sticking a shingle before each, though two shingles placed so as to form an angle in which the vine may stand, will be better. We have now arrived at a point where it will be necessary to decide upon the peculiar system to be adopted in the training of our vines. Instead, however, of describing all the different modes of

pruning and training in this place, we shall give only that which we consider best adapted to the native American varieties, and leave the consideration of the others to the chapter on general pruning and training. If the plants have made but a weakly, stunted

growth, it will be necessary to allow them another year before proceeding to grow shoots for permanent arms or branches. In this case but one shoot should be trained up, which may be treated precisely as directed for the first year. But if a cane of from six to twelve feet has been produced, we may safely proceed to train up two canes, which will serve for the future arms of our vine. To do this, after cutting down the first year's shoot as directed, remove all the buds except the three uppermost, and as soon as these are beyond danger of accident, rub



off one if three should still remain. The two shoots which are left must be carefully trained up, the laterals being pinched out and any fruit blossoms which may appear being removed.

The operations of the second year will be readily understood from the inspection of Fig. 5, which shows the young vine as it should appear at the close of the first season. Here a is the wood of the old cutting, with b, the shoot which was cut back and from which the young cane c d grew. As this old wood is hard and cross-grained and cannot be renewed, it will be well to add top dressing, sufficient to cover it up to the line a b. The buds, c c are those which produce buds at d d must be care fully removed.

The ground should be kept clean and mellow during the season, and by the first or middle of September the further growth of the canes should be stopped by pinching off the ends-the wood being

much more thoroughly ripened when this is done. It will be necessary, or at least advisable, to lay the vines down this season also and protect, not only the old stem, but at least four feet of the young shoots. The stakes may be removed, and during the fall or early spring the trellises may be erected. MANAGEMENT DURING THE THIRD SEASON.—The trellises having been constructed in such a manner

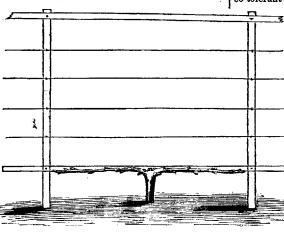


Fig. 6.

that the lowest slat or wire may be just below the base of the second year's shoots, that is from nine to fourteen inches above the surface of the ground, these two shoots should be firmly, though not tightly, tied, in a horizontal position as shown in Fig. 6, and all buds should be rubbed out except three on each arm, (or shoot,) thus leaving six on each vine. Each of these buds should produce a shoot which, if the ground has been in good condition and the plants healthy and properly set out, would reach from twelve to twentyfive feet unless stopped; and as it is upon every second one of these that we depend for our next year's supply of fruit, they deserve and will require great care and attention in order that they may finally be of equal strength and well ripened. Every second shoot should be stopped when it has made a growth of about two feet, and if any of the others should so far outstrip their compeers as to reach the top of the trellis much before them, they of value from mere appearance.

cross line. If removed entirely or too soon the bud | should be stopped also, though except in the case of excessive growth all the shoots had best be allowed to grow on until the first of September, when they may all be stopped at once, unless it be deemed best to allow the weakest a few days' longer growth. i which case it is surprising how soon they will overtake their companions.

Stopping, or pinching, consists in breaking off the end of a shoot, and its immediate effect is to arrest the further growth of the cane, or at least its further lineal development, for the time being. But although no more leaves are immediately formed, those already in existence perform their usual functions and the whole energies of the plant are directed to the ripening of the wood already pro-WINTER PROTECTION OF YOUNG VINES. - At the | duced. After a time, one of the buds near the extremity of the shoot will probably break and become the leader, when it should be stopped in turn, this process being repeated as often as any symptoms of vigorous growth are exhibited. The result of all this checking is to lessen the ultimate amount of wood produced and to improve its quality

Stopping furnishes us with an effectual means of equalizing the growth of our young canes—a most important point, not only as regards the neatness of their appearance, but the regularity with which the fruit buds will break next season and the strength with which they will shoot. But as the latter points depends not only upon the size of the canes, but their maturity, it is necessary that an equal growth be kept up during the whole season. This is easily accomplished, as the stopping may fortunately be performed at any time.

The same directions as to the removal of laterals and the clearing of the ground, should be observed during this as during former years. Greater care is, however, required in the treatment of laterals when raising fruit-bearing canes, as if by too close pinching we should cause the buds which are found at the base of the leaves and upon which we depend for our next year's fruit to push, our prospects would be materially injured. A good rule will be, never to pinch out the laterals, and stop the main cane at the same time; and if the vines show a very vigorous growth of wood, to allow the laterals to make two leaves before stopping them. If the vines are weakly, we may stop the laterals as soon as they appear, as in this case, the main shoot makes sufficient draft upon the roots, to keep all other growth in abeyance.

DELAWARE, OR LISBON GRAPE.

EDS. BURAL NEW-YORKER :- I send you two specimens of grapes, one from a No. 1 Delaware vine I had of Dr. GRANT, of Iona, and the other taken from an old vine that has been in the possession, of a resident of this county, for forty years, which he calls the Lisbon Grape. He gave me the following history of it. The root was given him by a gentleman in New Jersey, who cultivated it quite extensively, and made considerable wine and who informed him he had it of a man in Philadelphia, who had grown it from a slip brought from the city of Lisbon. Portugal, by a sea captain. I can see no difference in the fruit or foliage from the Delaware. If it be the Delaware might not further inquiry settle the long mooted question as to whether the Delaware be a native or foreign grape? I have marked the specimen No. 1 and 2, and shall keep a record of the marks, so you may point out the Delaware, should you see any difference in the fruit, and publish your decision in the RURAL. SAM'L MITCHELL. Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1862.

REMARKS.—At first sight, we should say they were both Delawares. There is a little difference, but not more, we think, than is often seen on the same vine. No. 1 is the most mature, the bunch is a little closer and is without question the Delaware, and we have no doubt they are the same. We will exhibit both at our State Fair, and call the attention of some of our best pomologists to the matter.

STRAWBERRIES.

DR. GRANT, after many years of trial with strawberries, now cultivates only Bartlett and Triomphe de Gand. He says: "If Buist's Prize, Longworth's Prolific, Boston Pine, Fillmore, Downer, Viscom tesse Hericarte De Thury, and Constante were added, I should get no addition in the way of variety, and perhaps have much difficulty in keeping separate beds; and, in making them ready for use constant care and trouble will be required to keep them separate.

"But, supposing this all done, nothing desirable is gained. The two first (Buist's and Longworth's) are to every palate far from giving as much enjoyment in flavor as those named, and of the whole number, Boston Pine is the only one that can come into competion with the Bartlett; but it has no superiority over it in any respect, and is not nearly so tolerant of negligent treatment. The others all

may be brought into comparison with Triomphe de Gand, and offer no distinct sensation in the way of flavor, and no advantage in any one point. Two of them may be found to be equals-Viscomtesse and Con stante.

"Out of the number that I have tried, only few have been named but those have been the most note worthy, and generally both the best and the types of classes. La Constante and Comtesse Hericart de Thury, after several years of trial. may be said with certainty to be equal in all respects, but the utmost hope that can be fairly entertained of them is, that they may equal Triomphe de Gand, which may be taken as the representative of them.

" Every year hundreds of seedlings are produced in this country, and as many thousands in France and Belgium, by good cultivators, who know how to prepare them for exhibition, and consequently every exhibition is teeming with those that make a beautiful show, and many of them are really very good; but now when the strawberry appears to have approximated to perfection, it must be one of rare excellence that will equal even, our three or four best kinds."

To the last sentence we call the special attention of all interested in the subject of fruit culture.-Planters should not be too fast to pay large prices for any showy variety that is comparatively unknown. A fruit may make a grand show in the exhibition, that is worthless for general culture. Many thousands of dollars have been wasted from ignorance of this fact, and all should avoid judging PEAR BLIGHT-A REMEDY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Any movement to prevent the "Pear Blight" ought to be given to the public, and thoroughly tested, so I give the experience in a garden here, where we lost several fine trees, just as they were coming into bearing. Two years ago a Bartlett tree was attacked, the top for one-third the height turning black and having all the symptoms. Well, we bored a hole into one side of the tree (say finch auger) slanting down a little and over half through the body, through the heart of the tree, three or four feet from the ground. We filled this hole with flour of sulphur, and into this sulphur we drove two or three nails, and then closed the mouth of the hole with wax, and waited the result. Well, the blight stopped where it was, and soon the tree showed renewed vigor. We did not cut off the dead, blighted part until the next spring, (1861.) then cut it off, and the tree grew finely, and this year it hangs well loaded with fruit.

This summer another tree has shown symptoms in top and limbs, and we have treated it in the same way, and the blight has stopped just as it was, as near as we can judge. Now I wish others to try this, for it can do no harm, and may save the trees. The theory is that the iron nails in the sulphur form with the sap "Sulphite of Iron," and the action of this stops the blight. Will others try this and report, and oblige all interested? Albany, N. Y., 1862.

Horticultural Potes.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. - The ninth session of the American Pomological Society, was held in Boston on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Circumstances prevented our attendance, a pleasure of which we have not been deprived for many years previous. We are indebted to the kindness of GEO. ELLWANGER, Esq , for copies of Boston papers containtaining notes of proceedings. The following is the list of

officers elected:

President—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—S. L. Goodale, Maine; B. F. Cutler, Pelham, New Hampshire; J. S. Cabot. Massachusetts; D. Read, Vermont; Silas Moore, Rhode Island; —— Bacon. Connecticut: Charles Downing, New York; William Reid. New Jersey; R. Buist. Pennsylvania; E. Tatnail. Delaware; Chas. B. Calvert. Maryland; Yardley Taylor, Virginia; Walter L. Steele, North Carolina; Wm Schley, South Carolina; Richard Peters, Georgia; Jos. L. Moultrie, Alabama; Dr. M. W. Phillips, Mississippi; S. M. Wheaton, Tennessee; Lawrence Young, Kentucky; Dr. J. A. Warder, Chio; ——, Michigan; Wm. Loomis, Indiana; T. W. Felt, Louisian; C. R. Overman, Illinois; N. J. Coleman, Missouri; Geo. Worthin, Arkansas; V. T. Ambler, Florida; Robert Avery, Iowa; —— Willey, Wisconsin; Simpson Thomson. California; Joshua Pierce, District Columbia; Edward Hunter, Utah; Amasa Stewart, Minnesota; C. B. Lines, Kansas; Wm. Dayapport, Oregon; Thos. Affleck. Texas; Hugh Allen, Cabada East; D. W. Beadle, Canada West; Robert Jardone, St. John, N. B. Treasurer—Thomas P. James. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Secretary—James Vick, Rochester, New York.

Executive Committee—President and Vice Presidents, ex officio; W. D. Brinckle, Philadelphia, O.; W. L. Steele.

no; W. D. Brinckle, Philadelphia, Pa; Richard Peters, Atanta, Ga; M. B. Bateham, Columbus, O.; W. L. Steele, Rockingham, N. C.; S. B. Parsons, New York.

BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE .- We are very apt to think that ve know about all that is worth knowing, yet further investi gations prove our knowledge to be very limited. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who as been called "the father of botany," reckoned about eight thousand different kinds of plants, and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed ten thouand. But one hundred years after him, M. DE CANDOLLE of Geneva, described forty thousand kinds of plants, and supposed it possible that the number might even amount to hundred thousand. About eighty thousand have now been described.

PARSONS & Co.'s new Conservatory in the Central Park, N. Y., as proposed, which we noticed some months ago, is now in progress. The ground, a lot near 74th street and 5th avenue, is being now graded and put in preparation for it. It will very much resemble the Palm House in Kew Gardens, and, like that beautiful structure, will have a pond and fountain in front of it. — Gardener's Monthly.

FRUITS, &c., RECEIVED .- From F. W. LAY, Greece, excellent specimens of Bartlett Pears. Also, specimens of the Connecticut River Grape. - From John M. Smith, Clifton, a very fair wine from

THE Prairie Former says the Illinois State Horticultural Society's Exhibition, made at Chicago on the 9th inst., was pronounced one of the best ever held west of Cincinnat

SHOW OF GRAPES AND WINES. -The Grape Growers' Asso ciation of Cleveland have passed a resolution to have a grand show of grapes and wines at that city early in October.

Domestic Gronomy.

CAKES-BROWN BREAD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I noticed an inquiry in a recent issue of your journal for the recipe of Leopard Cake. I will oblige H. E. S. by sending it, also will send recipes for Queen Cake and Brown

LEOPARD CAKE.—One cup butter; 2 cups sugar; 31 cups flour; half cup milk; 4 eggs; half teaspoon of soda. Take one half of the mixture into another dish, and add half cup molasses, cloves, cin namon, allspice and nutmeg to taste, two cups of raisins, half cup currants, one-half cup flour, three tablespoonfuls milk.

QUEEN CARE. - One pound of flour; I pound sugar; ? pound butter; 1 pint milk; 1 wine-glass wine; one wine-glass brandy; 8 eggs; 1 nutmeg half-pound currents; half-pound raisins.

Brown Bread.-One quart corn meal: 1 quart wheat flour: 1 quart sour milk: 1 teacupful molasses; one even tablespoon saleratus. Bake two hours, or two and a half. Louise. Oswego, N. Y., 1862.

To PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Take off the stems and core them with a penknife, without cutting them open. Weigh a pound of white sugar for each pound of prepared fruit; put a teacupful of water to each pound of sugar; put it over a moderate fire. When the sugar is all dissolved and hot, put the apples in; let them boil gently until they are clear; then skin them out and place them on flat dishes. Boil the sirup until it is thick; put the fruit in whatever it is kept, and when the sirup is cooled and settled, pour it carefully over the fruit. Slices of lemon, boiled with the fruit, may be considered an improvement; one lemon is sufficient for several pounds of fruit. Crab apples may be preserved whole, with only half an inch of the stem on; three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit.

BAKED EGG PLANT.—Divide a large egg plant into two portions, and remove the pulp from the shell. Boil the pulp until soft, and when well drained mash it; add crumbled bread, grated onion, sweet majoram, pepper, salt, and two ounces of butter. When well mixed, fill the shells, and bake them for an hour in a moderately hot oven, The egg plant must be highly seasoned, otherwise it will not be so palatable.

APPEAL FOR AID TO OUR SOLDIERS.

HOW TO PREPARE FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Owing to the busy circulation of false reports in regard to the waste of government stores, and the abundance on hand, together with other prejudicial causes, the rooms of the New York Sanitary Commission at Washington have not been as well supplied, by a great deal, as the Sanitary rooms of Pennsylvania, Vassachusetts, and many other States; so that "tentimes our own brave soldiers" have been compelled to do without comforts, er draw upon the more generous provision of other States. This should not for one moment exist, and would never have existed but for the misguiding influence of those who ought to know better; and if they do not, their ignorance is crime. A vigorous and healthy soldier is the mighty lever in the hands of the government with which to dig the grave of treason. So let all who can not, and are not needed to stand in front of battle, give aid and comfort to those who do, by a liberal provision for the sick and wounded. There are many things called for now, which the country and towns can easily furnish, such as canned chickens, tomatoes, and all kinds of fruit, put up in the form of sweet pickle, the preparations of which are 6 lbs. of sugar and 1 pint of vinegar to 18 lbs. of peaches, pears, plums, or almost any kind of fruit we use for that purpose. Spice them with cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, or any kind of spices. Stew down the sirup till rich, then pour over when boiling hot. Peach jam is sure to keep with 3 lbs. of sugar and half pint of vinegar to 12 lbs. of peaches; spice with mace.

Onions are much called for, and certainly are most healthy vegetables. (Will our farmer friends, all through the country, please save a portion of their fruits and vegetables for our brave sick and wounded soldiers? Our plea is in their behalf.) Take onions—small or medium size—pour on them a weak solution of salt, let them stand 24 hours, then drain off the salt water; to 1 bushel of onions add 2 doz. green pepper pods, and cover them with boiling vinegar, not too strong. Put them in oak kegs. As all pickles should be put in oak, the ladies of the Hospital Relief Association have made a contract with a liberal cooper to fornish five-gallon kegs to any friends and farmers who will engage in this noble work. Kegs holding five gallons, for 50 cts. each; ten gallons, 60 cts.

Another way in which onions and tomatoes, however small, can be used, making a good relish: To bushel of green tomatoes, 1 peck of onions; let them stand in a weak solution of salt 12 hours; then drain off the salt water. When they are dry, put in 1 doz. green peppers, hash them all together; then take equal parts of vinegar and water and put into it, white mustard seed, with all kinds of spices, with a teacup of sugar. When boiling hot, pour over the hash simply enough of this liquid to wet them down nicely, not float them. Put in oak kegs. A like pickle can be made of cucumbers, green peppers, onions, with all kinds of spices.

Dried beef is most acceptable in the Hospitals. Almost every one can send a piece or two.

Woolen yarn, or socks, are much needed. Our farmer friends will take notice that all contributions of yarn sent to the Ladies' Hospital Relief Association, will be knit into socks and sent to our sick soldiers. Also, any contributions sent to our Association will be most gratefully received and acknowledged. We have sent many, very many, bales and boxes, both East and West, and received the most hearty thanks of the sick and dying, for the timely aid. Not one article of our goods has been lost. Flannel shirts, bands and drawers, with socks and slippers, is the prayer of many a sick soldier whose blood has nearly all been drained in our country's cause. Let us answer his prayer by sending the needed comforts. The ladies of this city are doing a noble work, but still they want all the help they can get, both by contributions and especially by the labor of hands, to meet, in a small degree, the demands of our late battles. Thanks to the generoushearted, we have thus far been most nobly sustained. as our frequent acknowledgments of liberal cash donations, as also of other stores, will testify. We work unfultaringly halisving when our funds run low, the same kind hands will replenish them again.

Our faith in the right is so strong that we believe even this gigantic rebellion can be brought to a final and successful issue by united effort, if every loyalist throughout the Free States, irrespective of party feelings, would come to the rescue and stand up in one mighty phalanx, firm as the everlasting hills, to hold up the hands and sustain the Administration, and make our noble President (Heaven bless him!) feel as King JAMES felt when

"His back against the rock he bore, And firmly placed his foot before 'Come one, come all; this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I!'

Then in earnest would commence a work the record of which would be the glory of all coming time, and the only dark spot on our national escutcheon be wiped off, and Liberty-Liberty for all-be written in golden lines of light thereon.

God speed the joyful time of entire and unconditional emancipation from the thraldom of slavery, and the Satanic usurpation of Jeff. Davis and his fiendish compeers. COR. SECRETARY.

TOMATO JAM.—Four lbs. tomatoes, peeled and sliced; 2 lbs. sugar; 1 pint vinegar; salt, cinnamon, and cloves to the taste; stew three or four hours.

Grape Pickles.—A peck of grapes, the pulp scalded, the seeds skimmed out; add the skins to 3 lbs. sugar and 1 pint vinegar, and scald all together.

HIGDUM. - A peck of tomatoes and 1 pint of salt; HIGDUM.—A peck of tomatoes and 1 pint of sait; cover with water, and let it, stand 24 hours; then drain; add 12 green peppers and a small head of cabbage, and chop the whole; scald in weak vinegar, and drain that off; add a pint of molasses, ground cloves and alispice, and grate in horse-radish; mix, place in a jar, cover with vinegar, and put a pound of surar ou the ton. of sugar on the top.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Slice and scald the tomatoes in salt and water (with a little alum) until they are tender; skin and put in a jar; add to every quart of vinegar 1 lb. of sugar; spice with cinnamon and cloves, and pour scalding hot on the tomatoes.

RIPE TOMATO PICKLES.—Place 1 bushel of small, sound tomatoes in weak brine, two days; add 4 lbs. sugar, with spices, to sufficient vinegar to cover; scald, and pour on tomatoes when cold

CATSUP.—A peck of ripe tomatoes sliced; sprinkle half a pint of salt between the layers; let stand over night; strain through a colander; boil down; one half oz cinnamon, 1 oz cloves, 1 lb. pepper, 2 nut-megs; scald the spices a few minutes in strong vin-egar, sufficient to wet them, and add to the tomatoes.

— Slice half bushel green tematoes, 2 doz. onions; put them in salt and water over night; drain off the brine; to vinegar to cover add 2 lbs. sugar, 1 oz. allspice. 1 oz. cloves, 1 oz. white mustard seed, a few sticks cinnamon, a little ginger root, a teaspeonful cayenne pepper; boil till transparent.

Tadies' Department.

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

BY MARY M. BARNES.

THE western sky was gay with gold and crimson, The robin chirped his sweetest evening song, When, through the valley, by the murm'ring streamlet, Two children, hand in hand, we roamed along.

The dandelion's gold, in rich abundance, Sprinkled the meadow at our truant feet And further on, beneath the hillside maples We knew the violets nestled, blue and sweet.

And with sweet songs and rarest odors laden, The wind swept from the old, majestic wood, While to the blossoms fringing its low margin. The stream kept singing in its joyous mood.

The leaves and blossoms whispered to each other Strange fairy tales, told with a fluttering grace; Ah! we should vet their unknown speech interpret. And with poetic fire its lines should trace.

With childhood's wild, romantic aspirations We sighed to win a great, a glorious name; And we could almost feel the budding laurels That wreathed our young brows with immortal fame

May of the golden year! May of our lives! How blessed now its gentle memory seems, Though Time, in its unfolding, ne'er hath given The sweet fulfillment of our childish dreams.

Now, with Life's sad reality before me, And eyes oft dimmed with mist of unshed tears, That spring-time eve, with strangely-bright distinct Comes floating through the vista of long years.

Again I dream that old time dream, enchanting, And let it once again my heart deceive, But, wakening soon to sorrow, I remember It is delusion, all-and only grieve.

But when the crystal gates of Heaven shall open, And angels lead me through its portals fair, My dream I'll carry to those blissful mansions, And realize its full perfection there. Cambria, N. Y., 1862.

HOSPITAL STORES-LINT, FRUIT, &c.

Mr. Editor:-Please allow me to say a few words with regard to the calls for Hospital Stores. We have had some experience in the dressing of abscesses, and wounds (though not gunshot), under the care of a German Physician and Surgeon who served some months as such in the "Poland War" of 1830, and he says that old, soft cotton cloth, cut in square pieces and then raveled, the threads being laid evenly together in bats, makes better lint than linen scrapings, because, in undressing a wound, the ends of the threads can all be taken hold of and pulled off, without leaving so many fibres in the sore to irritate the flesh. After peing washed and boiled as many times as a worn out white garment usually has been, the cotton must have lost its medical properties, and it will absorb the discharge from a sore as well as linen, so that these two objections to new cotton are done away with in the old. If our Army Surgeons would accept this kind of lint, a greater supply could be sent them in much less time than can be otherwise.

To the ladies let me say, now that apples, peaches and pears are getting ready to preserve or dry for the soldiers, do not leave them to rot in the house (as I have known some to do), while you go tearing through brush and over fences, after a few miserable elderberries, "because they are so nice for pies"but remember that sour fruit tastes better to a sick person with only a little fever, than almost anything else. And when you are putting up a box for the sick soldiers, and find a small space unfilled, tuck in a bit of poetry, or an interesting story, cut from some old paper you do not care to keep, or a few words of encouragement and hope from your own pen, to be perused by those convalescents who drag away so many weary hours with nothing to do but think of the dear home they cannot reach, even for a short time. It is enough to wear them out, to say nothing of the pain of wounds that seems still more tedious, when the mind gets fully rested enough to the day he was eighteen; her Charlie, brave, noble realize it and the body feels at ease elsewhere. I and generous, a victim on Freedom's altar; her

Yours for humanity's sake, Ionia Co., Mich., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THREADS FROM THE WEB OF LIFE.

A PLEASANT picture rises upon my vision. A cosy little parlor, or library, genially warmed by a cheerful grate, with a brilliant burner shedding light to every corner. The shutters are closed on the inside, so that the cold winter storm is not seen or felt by the inmates. One in the prime and vigor of manhood sits at a study table in the corner, with books and writing materials before him, and with rapid pen is committing to paper some of the high, earnest thoughts we see depicted on the grave, intellectual face of the writer, and by which we know him to be a minister of Christ's Word.

Near the center of the room a small table contains a pile of school-books, and by it sits a young girl, whose quiet, dignified bearing, and thoughtful brow, proclaim her the eldest daughter. She is intent upon the morrow's lessons. On the opposite side, a bright-haired, blooming HEBE, of eight summers, sits with her favorite "songs for the little ones at home" before her, which she rejoices in with never-failing delight. On a sofa reclines a little form, too weary with the day's sports to be interested in books and pictures longer. Now the sweet young face is nestled on the pillow, the silken lash droops heavily over the dark eyes, and with sweetly murmured words of love and "good night," he passes to the land of dreams. In the background, through folding doors, we see a quiet tableaux—a cheerful grate heaped high with glowing coal, and pictures, mirrors, ticking time-piece, et cetera, reposing in the shadows, with the open instrument and favorite music inviting the accustomed voice of song. The only occupant, seated in the easy rocker, is revealed to us by the dim firelight as the wife and mother; while the half shadow on her pale brow, and the thoughtful tenderness of the gentle mouth, are suggestive of busy memories of the past, of the loved and lost, whose forms she ever sees mingled with her present cares, loves and joys. Thus we leave her; for if in sadness, it is not in repining that she gazes upon the ruddy coals, which, though destined to turn to ashes and darkness,-even as did her fond hopes,-do now so pleasantly send forth heat and radiance to all around, even as does the peaceful love and trust of the Christian hope which warms her heart.

Wintry snows have given way to summer flowers, and summer in turn is gracefully yielding to the golden and russet wreath of autumn. The picture | by those whom we love.

changes. The shadow of a heavy sorrow darkens the hearthstone, and could we discern, we should see angels waiting on the threshold. The mother, with pale brow and quivering lip, now bends over her heart's darling, and breathes a voiceless prayer for help. He whom we last saw clothing himself with gospel armor, now kneels in his closet, wrestling in prayer for submission to his Father's will; for he knows that his only son, the cherished, gentle-hearted boy, is passing away with the flowers he loved. Fit time; he was so like a half-opened, blushing rose, gathered just when it gave richest promise of fragrance and beauty. Even now the sweet face wears that nameless spell by which we know the spirit is putting on its angelic robes. With the setting sun, and last words of love, he has passed to his dreamless sleep. Then, when earthly love could do no more, the mother yields her idol up to Gon, and peace folds his wings over her heart.

Again darkness hath thrown his vail over the city, and kind friends gather round the stricken group to speak tremulous words of sympathy, and bid them God speed on their journey; for the night train will bear them away to bury their dead beside the loved and lost of past years. Tenderly and filly the man of God reads holy words of trust and hope, and breathes a prayer to Him who smites in love. Once more they gather round the marble form, reposing in the narrow couch of the tomb. Flowers wreathe his pillow, and the loving little hand clasps the last fragrant offering of a mother's love. Blinding tears dimmed that last look, and aching hearts were pressed down with the coffin lid. One has passed out, who will never more return. through the household door.

Who shall know the thoughts of the mother's heart, as hour after hour runs by, and they speed on in the darkness, with the flashing of a thousand fiery sparkles, clouds of smoke, and the din of rushing locomotive enveloping their flying tenement. In silence, and in tears, she rests upon the bosom of her husband, who, so shaken, yet so calm and thoughtful for her, would fain bear her grief with his own. Startlingly, a strong voice at her side calls "tickets." Three are silently handed out. "Where's the third one?" "In the coffin," jars upon her heart-strings.

At length the rosy dawn appears in the east, familiar hills and vales appear and vanish in quick succession, and just as the sun gilds the city spires and sparkles on the hoar frost, they pause. Again the mother stands with eyes on the coffin of her darling, then turns to meet the embrace of sorrowing friends, who have come to convey them to the rural cemetery, where a fresh-opened grave and tearful group await their coming.

So they left the casket, to rest 'neath the waving trees and flowery turf, till the spirit gem should return to beautify its earthly robe.

MRS. F. A. DICK. Buffalo, N. Y., 1862.

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

"THERE'S another battle, BETSEY," said the tailor's foreman, as he handed her a coat which lacked cord and button holes; "only six killed out of CHARLIE's company, I believe; they've got the paper over there." And he pointed to the other end of the room where sat his employer and two or three other men. BETSEY looked that way, and just then the owner of the shop rose and came toward her with the paper in his hand. There was such a look of sympathy and pity in his eye, that she, apprehending the worst, asked eagerly, as her heart almost stopped and her cheek paled, "what's the news?" "Another battle, yesterday;" and just then Betser's eye fell upon the report-" only six killed in Company D;" but in the short list she read,

"CHARLIE GREEN, shot through the head."

Four days afterward, a letter came from a fellow soldier who stood by her boy when he fell. He said, "Oh, Dick! I'm killed - my poor mother"gasped and died. There could be no mistake. I was her Charlie, his father's image, her only child, her all; her CHARLIE, who kissed her "good-bye," realise it and the body leefs at ease elsewhere.

Charles, young and innocent, slain for the dreadful ransom of a nation's guilt. Oh God, that they who have had no part in our great wrong must be daily sacrificed. He who suffered the pains of Crucifixion, died the just for the unjust; and so must is be now.

BETSEY GREEN is sitting by her window; her sewing lies on her lap and her hands listless and idle: she has no nerve, no will; her heart is paralized and wrapped in sackcloth. The hours come and go: the sun reaches the noon-mark on the floor, goes over into the far off West, and she remembers but these words, "Only six killed, - CHARLIE GREEN shot through the head!" "Oh, DICK, I'm

killed-my poor mother!" Genesee Co., N. Y., 1862.

MATRIMONY IN FRANCE.

A MARRIED Frenchwoman is in every respect her husband's equal; he is not her lord and master, but her friend. "Mon ami" is the title by which she addresses him. The law may require her to love him, to honor him by virtuous conduct, but not to obey him. He has, indeed, a certain superiority in ple of indefatigable perseverance ever recorded. the management of their common interests, but her rights are none the more effaced for that; in certain cases her concurrence is indispensable, and she has a deliberate voice with an absolute veto. She remains the mistress of her whole fortune, by making a reservation respecting her personal property. The husband and wife are two partners who club their capital for mutual advantage, but who keep it distinct in their accounts, to facilitate any partial and complete dissolution. She can make her will, and leave her husband without a sou of hers: if she dies intestate, her property, in some cases, slips completely through his fingers. She must will it to him for it to be safe and sure.

The profits arising from the industry of the husband and wife, and the savings they may be enabled to put by, form a common stock, to the half of which the wife is entitled. The law places such confidence in her, that in the event of her widowhood, she, by right, is the guardian of her children. Between brothers and sisters there exists a perfect equality as to their rights of inheritance from their father and mother. If the parents are inclined to disturb this equality, or to favor a third person to the prejudice of their children, the law fixes limits to the power of bequeathing. A Frenchman can not put off an offending son and daughter with a shilling, nor can he impoverish his neglected family by leaving large sums to charitable institutions.

It is far happier to be deceived than undeceived

Choice Miscellany.

WHORTLEBERRYING.

WILL and I went picking berries Just one little year ago, Up in gran'pa's old cow-pasture, Where the fern and clethra grow Sitting 'neath the grand old chestnut Where the spring goes babbling by, WILLIE's face grew very thoughtful, Very earnest was his eye.

"MAY." he said. "my country calls me-I'll just pick this afternoon, Then I'll say 'good-by' to mother-Yes, I can't be off too soon." Something choked me-not a berry, Though they nodded ripe and low I was thinking-could I help it ?-Could, I let my WILLIE go?

For a vision rose before me Of a field of mad'ning fight, And a face ('twas just like WILLIE'S) Lying upward, stark and white. 'Twas but fancy—I'd not falter— I would be as brave as he; "WILL," I said (my voice was husky), "Go help win the victory!"

"Thank you, MAY," WILLIE answered Then how silent each became, Thinking, as we filled our baskets, One of sorrow, one of fame. Was it fancy, or a vision, That I saw that summer's day? WILLIE'S comrades said they found him Where the dead in battle lay,

Smiling sweetly, gazing upward As though seeing angels there, While the life blood still was ruddy, Dabbled in his golden hair. All alone I'm picking berries On this summer afternoon WILLIE waits for me in Heaven : WILLIE went, and not too soo (Springfield Republican.

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

THE most barbarous ages, when apparently naught but idolatry and ignorance brooded ever the minds of the people, even then they were not destitute of great and giant intellects. Ancient mythology is pregnant with proof which assures us that, even when gross darkness enveloped the minds of the masses, there were those who, by their untiring mental exertions, were destined to be remembered by the future historian. Let us wander back, on the wings of imagination, into the dim and misty regions of the past, and look for a moment at the lives of those who occupy the brightest pages in history's immortal volume.

Among all who have enshrined themselves in the memory of posterity, none can be said to occupy a more enviable position than the poet. The names of a Sheridan, a Shakspeare, a Pope, a Milton, and a CHAUCER, who is styled the father of English poetry, are too well remembered by the verdict of reliable history to need any other encomium. Scarcely a school-boy can be found who is not familiar with the names of the poets. The noble and philanthropic work which they have performed for humanity, will not always go unrewarded.

But as we wander amid the consecrated relics of antiquity, we behold the names of some who have become distinguished for their philosophical and mathematical researches. Look for a moment at the power that was wielded by Archimides, the prince of ancient mathematicians. His native city. Syracuse, had been beseiged by the Romans, and he is said to have constructed a machine by which he raised the ships of the invading Romans, and let them fall back with such tremendous force that they sunk to the bottom. Struck with wonder and astonishment at the mighty results of his matchless skill, he exclaimed, "Give me a place on which to stand, and I will move the world." And he did move the world. The scientific world, vague and imperfect as it was, tottered from center to circumference at the results of his investigations. The law of gravitaion which was first brought to view by the labors o ISAAC NEWTON, is worthy of passing notice. Had he never lived, who can tell when would have been explained that great and inexorable power which tends to bring all things to a common center? He, too, will receive his reward in the encomiums of posterity. But there are others who are not to be forgotten when summing up the names of the illustrious. Who will ever forget the name of Franklin, as he sees our country crossed in every direction by the electric telegraph, and recollects it was he who caught the lightning and made it subservient to all the wishes of man. History informs us that there is a class of men who have wandered off into the starry regions and watched the motions of the countless planets that roll majestically through the arena of space. Considering the vague and imperfect ideas cherished in ages past concerning the shape and motions of the earth, we are compelled to acknowledge that the world owes much to the investigations

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, in discovering the continent of America, exhibited the most striking exam-The difficulties that he surmounted, while soliciting the aid of the Spanish Court, would have caused any ordinary man to have given up in despair. But the word despair was not written in his vocabulary Even that little crew who accompanied him on his perilous mission was destined to become mutineers. Not a living soul was left to sympathize with him. Imagine what must have been his feelings, drifting about, thousands of miles from his native shore, on a vessel which we would not venture in a dozen miles from land, when even his own men, in whom he had reposed the most implicit confidence, rebelled against their commander and resolved to murder him. Even when confronted by death itself, he faltered not. A sight of the long-wished-for shore verified his highest hopes, and caused the wrath of his men to praise him.

As an example of disinterested patriotism, the name of LAFAYETTE will ever be found paramount to all others. What could have induced him, young and promising, basking in the sunshine of court favor, to leave his native France, and come to the wilds of America, and offer his wealth, honor, and life, a willing sacrifice for our glorious cause? It was nothing but disinterested patriotism. The enthusiastic reception given him by Americans, when he came back after a long absence, tells plainer than words can tell that the people would place him side by side with the Father of his Country.

What shall we say of the orators who have chained the attention of thousands by their profound eloquence? Demosthenes, Cicero, Curran, Patrick | dries, and then it will rub off easily enough.

HENRY, and DANIEL WEBSTER, will long be remembered as the greatest of orators. Could WEBSTER have lived until now, and seen our glorious Union torn asunder, and that immortal league broken which was cemented by the blood of our fathers, he could have done as much to palsy the traitor's arm as all the batteries of the Potomac.

One more name completes our catalogue of the illustrious. It is Washington. At its pronunciation every true American heart beats with a feeling of profound gratitude. Well has he been called the "Father of his Country." What would have been our present condition had Washington never presided over our armies, is a problem which Infinite Wisdom alone can solve. Go to our National Capital, and in the shadow of that gigantic monument pointing to Heaven, tell us who could have taken his place in the Revolution? The silent voice of that mighty structure tells more for the memory of WASHINGTON than all the eloquence of a DEMOS-THENES OF a CICERO. We have examples of bravery in AJAX and ACHILLES, of eloquence in DEMOS-THENES and WEBSTER, of philanthropy in Howard and WILBERFORCE, of military skill in BONAPARTE and ALEXANDER, of Christianity in Wesley and WHITFIELD; but when we blend them all in one, it is Washington. He possesses a more enduring monument than was ever built of stone or marble,it is the remembrance of posterity. As long as the American people recollect the terrible struggle that established our independence, so long will the name of Washington be recognized as the brightest star in the constellation of true American heroes. Albion, N. Y., 1862. W. I. H.

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

ROBERT BURNS was born of humble parents, in a small cottage on the banks of Doon. His father was a farmer, and supported himself and family by working leased land. ROBERT'S poetical genius showed itself at an early age, but his father had not the means to give him a good education, nor spare him from the farm, so ROBERT was obliged to follow the plow, and turn out his rhymes while he turned over the furrows. But a genius like his could not long her children afar off." At the present time his songs are in almost every hamlet, cottage, and palace in England and America. Some of his best pieces were composed after he returned from Edinburgh and retired to his farm near Dumfries, and which he purchased from the labors of his pen.

Here is a pattern for farmers' boys. But while you practice his virtues, turn away from his vices. The most of you have sung snatches of his songs as you pursued your respective tasks; but did you ever think that he was a farmer's boy, or that he once held the plow? There is not a farmer's boy in America but has had more advantages than Burns in his early years. The most of you live in good houses, ride in comfortable carriages and drive gay horses, while he lived in a hut, (compared with the dwellings of the present day,) rode on a pony, or trudged on foot. But each of us cannot expect to BYRON, yet we can all be better than we are. Times have changed much for the better, even in my remembrance. Now farming has become a science, and the farmer, instead of the "clod-hopper" of former days, is the reading and thinking man. There are some exceptions—some whose Alpha and Omega is to plow and sow, reap and mow, and get the almighty dollar into their pockets as soon as possible, with the least wear and tear of brains. These will soon be crowded off the stage of action, and the boys must take their places. Then let them show us whether our agricultural schools, books and papers, town, county and State fairs, have been of profit to them. If there are any young farmers, just commencing life, who do not take an agricultural paper, let them send for one immediately. Time is money, and the RURAL is time saved.

The season is approaching when the farmer has a good deal of leisure, and is therefore the time to improve the mind; and the greater part of that He who on the cross atoned for sin, and drank the knowledge must be obtained from books and period- cup which might not pass from Him. The same icals. It certainly can not be gained by lounging pronounced the name of the weeping one at the in the village store, or around the tavern, or at the corner grocery. I would not have you always stay of her "risen Lord"—and now, in sweetest tones, at home, for you must move in society to take off says to earth's weary ones, "Come unto me and I the rough edges; but there is reason in all things. Live soberly, be industrious, and you will be surprised at your own success.

Government appreciated the talents of BURNS, and called him from his farm to more active duties. Government will find you, whether it be behind the plow or counter, in the school-room or office. But if you are called, remember Burns' tale of "Tam O'Shanter. ALPHA.

King's Ferry, N. Y., 1862.

TIME.

Many are the matches which I have had against time in my time and in his time (i. e, in time's time) And all such matches, writing or riding, are memorably unfair. Time, the meager shadow, carries no weight at all; so what parity can there be in any contest with him? What does he know of anxiety or liver complaints, or income tax, or vexations connected with the correcting of proofs for the press? Although, by the way, he does take upon himself, with his villainous scrawl, to correct all the fair proofs of nature. He sows canker into the heart of rosebuds, and writes wrinkles (which are his odious attempts at not hooks) in the loveliest female faces. No type so fair but he fancies, in his miserable conceit, that he can improve it; no stereotype so fixed but he will alter it; and, having spoiled one after another, he still persists in believing himself the universal amender and the ally of progress. Ah! that one might, if it were but for one day in a century, be indulged with the sight of Time forced into a personal incarnation, so as to be capable of a personal insult—a cudgeling, for instance, or a ducking in a horse pond. Or again, that once in a century, were it but for a single summer's day, his corrected proofs might be liable to supersession by revises, such as I would furnish, down the margin of which should run one perpetual iteration of stet., stet. stet.; everything that the hoary scoundrel had deleted - rosebuds or female bloom, beauty or power, grandeur or grace-being solemnly reinstated, and having the privilege of one day's secular resurrection, like the Arabian phœnix, or any other memento of power in things earthly and in sublunary births, to mock and to defy the power of this crowned thief, whose insatiate scythe mows down everything earthly .- Thomas De Quincy.

DIRT on the character, if unjustly thrown, like dirt on the clothes, should be let alone for a while till it

Sabbath Musings.

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

BY M. E. D.

GIVE us life, our daily prayer is, For we ever shrink from death-Shrink from lying in the charnel When is gone this vital breath: For the path adown the valley Hidden is from mortal sight, And alone we each must trace it, Seeking through its gloom the light.

Wilt Thou, Father, guide me ever-Guide me through this sinful strife, And I know, then, true the saying, Life is death, and death is life. Thus a fair young maiden murmured-Prayed for guidance in the way. Asking that, through coming danger, GoD would keep her till the day.

The morn came, with golden fingers Casting off the robe of night, Waking earth to love and duty With a blessing for the light. But the sunlight lingers vainly On the lips whence comes no breath-Beams not forth the eye responsive And the earth-bound call it death.

But to him, with eye prophetic, Through the mists beholds the shore That the darkling water washes, Whence the tide sets nevermore, Come there ever visions holy Faces free from care and strife Smile forth sweetly from that haven, And the Angels call it life. Millville, N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "COME UNTO ME."

DIVINELY sweet and beautiful invitation! When the spirit is wearily tossed upon the billows of Life-when darkness gathers o'er it, and it seems ready to be overwhelmed by the waves of despair, a voice amid the storm whispers "peace"—and be kept behind the curtain, for "wisdom beholdeth in gentlest, most winning accents, adds - "come unto me." Laughing childhood sits for a moment thoughtful amid its mirth, as some heavenly ministrant brings to its tender heart the message:-Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." In youth's morning, when the sunlight is "golden," hope's blossoms unchilled by disappointment, and life seems one summer day, amid all the happiness which flows from a glad, loving heart, there comes ever to the spirit an appealing whisper, "Come unto me."

The white-haired pilgrim grows weary with the toils of life. Long has been the way, and though here and there flowers bloomed beside it, yet the thorns were many and pierced often rudely and deeply. Care has oppressed, labor been earnest and overmuch, friends false, death merciless; alone the weary one still wanders. Yet, ever amid life's burdens and life's sorrows a voice is saying—"Come be a Burns, or a Shakspeare, or a Milton, or a unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Blessed words! how like heavenly dew they refresh the weary, drooping heart. Rest! hallowed word! not for a brief period, but rest eternal. How many hearts are sighing for it? Struggling vainly, hopelessly, day by day, in life's contest, which heed not the voice that says, "Come unto me." Eternal rest! We strive to comprehend it-to grasp the measure of infinitude the words embrace; but vainly, and, lost in wonder, cease thinking of the duration, and dwell only upon the holy, happy state of those who find at last rest.

And all are bidden, "come." A form of heavenly mien and purity walked the earth long centuries since, and gave the sacred invitation. 'Tis He who upon the bosom of tempest-stirred Gallilee said, Peace, be still." The same who, when death's shadow rested upon a lovely cottage in Bethany, wept with the sorrowing sisters, and from the grave bid their dearly loved brother "come forth." sepulchre, changing her mourning into joy at sight will give you rest." It is whispered us in every gleam of sunlight, or dew-drop gemming earth's robe. We hear it when storm-clouds sweep o'er the sky, and "when all is peaceful and serene." From every opening petal, or faded, falling leaf, blended with a note of unrest and frailty, comes the low, musical entreaty - "Come to me." When twilight deepens, when stars gloriously shine, or moon-ray pursues the cloud-shadows, in the holy night silence ten thousand tones we hear, so soft, so exquisite, they hold us in rapt, breathless delight. Through all nature that voice is calling, urging, inviting, in most earnest accents. "Come unto me, all ve that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Come unto me when shadows darkly gather. When the sad heart is weary and oppressed, Seeking for comfort from your heavenly father, Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1862. BELL CLINTON

FORGIVENESS.—The forgiveness of injuries is one of the most difficult of Christian duties. It is indeed so difficult that it may be considered a test of Christian character. He who forgives readily, and returns good for evil, must have made high attainments in the divine life; while he who finds great difficulty in the exercise of this virtue, and in whose bosom rankle feelings of hatred and revenge, has great reason to look carefully into the grounds of religious hopes. It is not enough to say that we forgive. Our forgiveness must be practical. We must show by our acts that we have truly forgiven. We must endeavor to do our enemy as much good as he has done evil to us. By so doing, we shall soften the heart of our enemy, and perhaps even win him over to goodness. Were this spirit of genuine forgiveness more common among those who profess to be actuated by Christian principles, it would do much towards banishing injuries, and those dispositions which lead to them, from the face of the earth.

Man's anger kills, but God's anger saves. Man, n his anger, hurls the offender down inaccessible heights, and tells him, as he lies crushed and wounded, "Lie there forever. You are disgraced-you" have a bad name—you can never rise." But God's anger casts the sinner out of the prison of sin, and then, when he lies helpless outside, tenders him grace to lift him to heaven.

HE who is conspiring against the peace of another, necessarily loses his own.

THE BEST BED.

Or the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought that no less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable percentage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water; but in addition, there is much effete and poisonous matter. This being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed. Thus, all parts of the bed, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets. soon become foul, and need purification. The mattress needs this renovation quite as much as the

To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing three or six months, would be regarded as had house-keeping; but I insist, if a thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often certainly as once in three months.

A sheet can be washed; a mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed there is no other way of cleansing a mattress but by steaming it, or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely practicable, with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good, old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three months be changed for fresh straw, and the tick be washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

If, in the winter season, the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter, or woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash all the bed covering as often as once in two or three weeks, you will have a delightful, healthy bed.

Now, if you leave the bed to air, with open windows during the day, and not make it up for the night before evening, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and in consequence to the tone of your health.—Dr. D. Lewis.

HOW TO JUDGE WEATHER SIGNS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY, in his instruction to meteorological observers, is careful not to cut off any source of information, as he especially notes that the observations of nature are to be watched. Thus, when sea birds fly out early, and far to seaward, fair weather may be anticipated; on the contrary, when they hang about the land, or fly inward, stormy weather is indicated. When animals, instead of spreading over their usual range, seek sheltered places, storms may be expected. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog; but clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon is a sign of wet. When a mountaineer sees the hills cutting sharp against the sky, he wraps his plaid around him. A good hearing day is also an indication of coming

wet. The public will feel all the more confidence in the head of the Meteorological Department for not disdaining these phenomena noted by the weatherwise, as they rest upon exactly the same foundation as what may be termed the more scientific signs—namely, experience. Now that meteorology is elevated into an applied science, we feel confident that immense progress will be made. It is a great thing to know that there is a central department, instituted purposely to collect all information bearing upon the subject, and it has a chief like Admiral Fitzroy, whose heart is in his business, and who seems never better pleased than when he is collecting from any source, however insignificant, a fact that is noteworthy-unless it be when he is diffusing his knowledge so attained, either to individuals or to the public at large. The growth of this new department seems to bear the same relation to the Shipwreck Relief Society and the Lifeboat Society. that preventive medicine does to remedial medicine Indeed, as we progress in knowledge, we are beginning to find out that prevention is better than cure; and, what is more to the purpose, we are becoming enabled to put this prevention in practice.—Once a Week.

HOW MIST IS GENERATED.

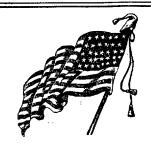
THE production of mist is the subject of a note by the veteran Dr. John Davy, (brother of Sir Humphrey,) in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The cause usually assigned for mist is the access of cold air, and its admixture with warmer air, saturated, or nearly saturated, with moisture, (such as that resting on the surface of large bodies of water,) and strikingly exemplified in our autumnal and winter fogs, when the water, owing to the heat absorbed during summer, is of a higher temperature than the inflowing air. Dr. Davy, however, refers to another cause, not so much noticed, viz:a mild, moist air, coming in contact with a colder air, equally humid, resting on cold surfaces, whether of land or water, about the end of winter or beginning of spring. He describes mists which he considers to have been thus formed in the lake district of Cumberland. To a similar cause, also, he refers the phenomenon termed sweating, which is the precipitation of moisture on walls and flagged floors excluded from the influence of fire. He also attributes to a warm south wind, succeeding a very cold north wind, the deposition of a large quantity of moisture in the gallery of a nobleman in Devonshire, and quotes the saying in Homer, "The south wind wraps the mountain top in mist."

SOLDIERS' PAY. - The Russian soldier receives annually only thirty-six dollars per year as pay, and his rations consist solely of black bread. The soldier in the French army receives fifty-six cents a month. The pay of our soldiers is twenty times greater. The estimate in the French budget for 1860 was \$64,687,500 for an army on a war footing of 762,766 men, and in addition, a reserve militia, on a peace footing of 415,746 men. It costs the United States nearly three times as much to maintain a soldier as it does the British Government; and it must be remembered that the British Government can get money at three per cent. interest, while it costs us six per cent. or more.

Topsy Turvy.-When things are in confusion, they are said to be Topsy Turvy. The expression is derived from the way in which turf for fuel is placed to dry on its being cut; the surface of the ground is pared off with the heath growing on it, and the heath is turned downward, and left for some days in that state, that the earth may get dry before being carried away. It means, then, tops and turf-way .- Gentleman's Magazine.

Aseful, Scientific, &c. Zural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"AH! Time, tell it not that one freeman forgot, For a day, or an hour, the past's mighty story; Ne'er impart That a hand

Or a heart In the land Ever shrouded a star in her azure of glory! For the land now awakes, From her seas to her lakes To hail the bright morn of her might as it breaks, And short, by the banner that Treason forsake 'The Union-Now and Forever!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The War in Maryland-What it Proved.

THE recent raid of the rebels, although a cause of sorrow and anxiety to Union men, has its bright side. After the experiences of the rebel army, and the exhibitions of feeling by the masses of the people, we think that all fears on the part of Unionists as to the course of the State may be cast aside, and Maryland written down among those Sovereignties which love the Union, and will respect the Constitution and the Laws. We gather the following interesting intelligence from various sources:

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

Leaving Damascus on Friday morning, we soon overtook Gen. Reno's corps, who were proceeding along the road that leads to Monrovia and New Market, at a rather rapid rate. At Camptown, in Frederick county, some four miles from New Market, we halted, and the arrival of our troops raised the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and they warmly greeted our troops on their entrance. Three miles further on we reached Monrovia Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. There are only one or two secessionist families at this place. As our troops were passing through Monrovia they were met by the Union ladies of that place, who cheered them as they went along, and waved innumerable flags.

When our troops entered Frederick City the town presented a death-like scene, with the exception of the exchanging of shots and the loud shouts of the cavalrymen. During the skirmish all the houses and stores were shut up, and with the exception of a secesh flag flying here and there, one would suspect that the town had no occupants. But when the shout of victory by our troops broke forth, as if by magic, every door and window shutter flew open, and the Stars and Stripes were run out by the little ones, while the parents and old folks flocked around our soldiers, bringing them water, and congratulating each other on being once again in possession of our troops. Soon it was noised around that our troops had full possession of the city, and soon every street was crowded by men, women and children, who waved flags and handkerchiefs, and bid our cavalry, who had gone in pursuit of the rebels, God The rebels, during their stay, had eaten nearly all the bread and provisions, but yet the women might have been seen rushing here and there, supplying our hungry and thirsty soldiers.

Shortly afterwards Gen. Burnside, at the head of his staff, came dashing into the town, and was received with the most deafening cheers. The citithe hand, showering bouquets on him, and thanking him for being the first to enter the place. The General sat on his horse, and for several moments could not speak, he was so overjoyed. After giving some orders, he established his headquarters in a lot at the east end of the town.

Soon after it became dark, and the scene on the street was one only met with once in a life-time. All of the Union houses were thrown open, and the occupants, dressed in their best clothing, with red, white and blue ribbons pinned to their garments, were out on the doorsteps and sidewalks, waving flags and cheering and congratulating our soldiers. Many houses were illuminated, and American flags hung from every window. One of these houses, on Patrick street, was especially conspicuous, the whole of the occupants being dressed in our national colors, while every window had a flag. The same scenes were visible on Market, Church, and other streets.

At the first dawn of daylight the troops com menced to move through the town, and directly after each house and street corner was crowded. and the scenes of the night before enacted. Every class of society was represented, from the rich merchant to the laborer and the poor contraband, and each endeavored to outdo the other in marks of demonstration toward our troops. About 9 o'clock Gen. McClellan, at the head of his staff, rode into town, and the reception he met with threw all others into the shade. He had not gone a single square until bouquets were fairly showered upon him, and when he reached the corner of Patrick and Market streets, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. The neople formed in the streets, and would not let him pass without having a good shake of the hand, or hearing a pleasant word from him. Gray-haired men of seventy put on a double show of elasticity. and were most eager in their determination to see him, while the young men, who were prevented by the crowd from taking the General by the hand. made the air ring with cheers. And the ladies were not behind the men in their marks of approbation.

To sum up, what have the rebels made by this visit to Frederick? Literally nothing. If they hoped to further an uprising of the people and the putting down of the Union men, they have ignominiously failed; and if they hoped to gain recruits for their cause, they have failed also, for, notwithstanding the inducements they offered, they only enlisted in this large county of Frederick fourteen men. They have only succeeded in augmenting the bitter feeling now existing between the Union men and the Secessionists, and made themselves bitterer foes than ever they were.

and did not re-open yesterday. All of the stock they knew the Confederates wanted, and would pay for in Confederate scrip, they hid from sight; so that, although a great many were swindled, still a large number were shrewd enough to pursue the former course. Many other expedients were resorted to to prevent the Secesh from obtaining what they wanted, such as shaking apple and peach trees. and then gathering the fruit and hiding it; and burning such articles as tobacco, &c. As soon as our troops entered the town, the storekeepers opened their stores and sold to our soldiers whatever they had on hand, and received in return gladly 'green backs" and Northern bank notes.

The proclamation of the rebel Gen. Lee, which we gave in the last issue of the RURAL, is thus responded to by the Baltimore American:

"Down-trodden Maryland' has at last a showing of 'liberation,' if we are to believe the traitor whose assumption we give in our columns of this issue. The State has at last tendered to it a new opportunity to declare its love for that vile exhalation of the night of sorrow that has fallen on the Souththe 'Southern Confederacy.' It is nothing to this tempter, who offers us 'all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them,' that he is not in possession as yet; that he is merely holding on by his teeth and claws, until he can recuperate enough to beat a retreat to the 'desert' he has made. Proclaiming justice and protection to the people among whom he has intruded, his marauders have plundered—and of course by his sanction—every one upon whom they could lay their hands, taking everything at will in return for the 'Confederate scrip,' sword and pistol, the mild admonition of the highwayman elsewhere, being the inducement to 'stand and deliver' or exchange. They have been in the habit of proclaiming their purpose to 'deliver' Maryland, and this is the 'deliverance' they at last proffer; when stocks of merchandise, cattle, horses, provisions, everything is swept by this new mode of wholesale robbery. And yet this chief of marauders tells us in his printed proclamation that 'no intimidation will be allowed' by a band whose pathway is marked with blood, and whose advent into a peaceable community has nothing in it preferable to the savages who elsewhere they have made their 'allies.'

* * * * "Let him not waste his breath in these foolish attempts to seduce the loyal people of Maryland from their allegiance-let him not seek to patronize a people who feel that their very soil is sulfied by the presence of such a traitor upon it. Let him hie back again to his own ruined commonwealth, to the abode of sorrow and misery he has done so much in creating.'

The Battle of Hagerstown Heights.

From the correspondence of the N. Y. Times, dated "On the Battle Field, Sunday Night, Sept. 14," we gather the following particulars: Although the battle of to-day was of long dura-

tion, still it was not so sanguinary, considering the forces engaged, as a spectator would at first be inclined to suppose. Our loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 2,000, and that I judge to be a high estimate. Since Gen. Pleasanton's brigade of cavalry advanced from Rockville, we have had skirmishes daily along the route. During those skirmishes the enemy's force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, and two or three pieces of artillery. On Saturday, however, more regiments of cavalry were added, making a function ogned if not superior, to our own. The force that opposed our advance until to-day was the rear guard of the enemy, and the battle ground was evidently selected with a view of staving our further progress.

THE BATTLE GROUND.—The rebel position was on the sides and summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on each side of the Gap known as Frog Gap, through which the main road on the turnpike from Middletown to Hagerstown passes. The Gap is distant from Middletown about three miles, and from Frederick twelve miles. Boonsboro, the next important town to Middletown on the turnpike, is two miles from the Gap, on the other side of the mountains. The mountains in the vicinity of the zens and ladies flocked around him, shaking him by Gap are steep and rugged, and rendered difficult to ascend unless by the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of numerous ledges and loose rocks, which afford no permanent foothold. From base to top they are covered with a thick wood, thereby giving protection to the party in possession, and making the progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. Bolivar, a village boasting of six or eight dwellings, is situated on the main road, between Middletown and the Gap, and about one and a half miles from the latter place. At Bolivar, a road branches off from each side of the main road, the two roads taking a circuitous course to the mountain, and gradually ascending them, join the main road again at the Gap.

The early position of the Union army, or where the line of battle was first formed, was on a piece of rising ground on the right and left of the main road between Bolivar and the mountains. As the day advanced and our forces moved forward, the position was changed, but never for the better. The nearer we approached the mountains, the more successfully could the enemy bring his artillery to bear on our columns. No matter what position we held, the Blue Ridge mountains commanded that position. It will be observed at once, that the enemy had a formidable ground of defense, and nothing but undaunted courage wrested it from him.

THE FORCES ENGAGED .- The first division to enter the field on our side was Cox's, of Reno's corps. Next came the Pennsylvania reserve corps, Rickett's and King's divisions, under command of the gallant and brave Hooker. We had batteries stationed on both wings, but at no time was there over ten or twelve pieces in practice. The enemy's force is supposed to have amounted to about 40,000 men. He probably used twelve pieces of cannon. The forces of Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill were engaged.

THE BATTLE.—The battle commenced with artillery at 7 A. M., Robertson's U. S. battery of four light field pieces firing the first shot. This battery was stationed about six hundred yards to the left of the turnpike, the fire being directed at no particular place, but with a view of shelling the woods generally, so as to draw a reply from the rebels. The firing was continued for over an hour, but the enemy did not respond until Cox's division appeared in the main road, advancing to take a position. Two pieces stationed in the Gap were then opened upon the column. The troops, however, turned into a field at the left of the road, and got out of harm's way before any injuries were effected. Here they remained in line of battle for an hour and a half. In the mean time the enemy's position having been discovered, Robertson directed the fire of his pieces | tory rattling of musketry was next heard, which | to their commander and reported that it would

All the stores in Frederick closed Monday night, to the Gap. Soon after, the rebels opened another battery at the left. It was then evident that the rebels intended to make a vigorous stand on the mountain. Since the preceding day they had brought up extra pieces of cannon, for they had used but three, at the most, in the skirmishing during the week. The enemy was now firing from nine pieces, consequently, to make a vigorous reply, Hayne's U.S. battery of six pieces moved up to the left to the assistance of Robertson.

> A heavy cannonading then ensued; but as usual, in artillery duels, little damage was effected on either side. At 10 A. M., the enemy withdrew his ously, and kept up a continual fire. pieces on the left and right of the Gap, and worked principally with those in the Gap. A half an hour later all of the enemy's guns were silent; but upon the moving of Cox's division, soon after, to the edge of the woods on the side of the mountain at the left. the rebels again produced their pieces at the right of the Gap. Cook's Massachusetts battery of six pieces was now brought up to the support of Robertson's, and a concentrating fire was poured into the Gap, many of the shells bursting directly over the rebel guns. At first the enemy threw solid shot, but after a while changed his projectile to shell. Three times during the day the rebels were forced to change the position of their pieces, and late in the afternoon their guns were silent altogether.

By 11 o'clock Cox's division had arrived at the woods, and a few minutes later had entered, for the purpose of getting round the enemy's right. At this juncture, Gens. McClellan and Burnside, with their Staffs, rode upon the field, where they remained during the continuance of the battle.

Cook's battery took a favorable position for shelling the woods in advance of the division, but had hardly got to work when the rebels fired a tremendous volley of musketry at the cannoniers. This was repeated several times in quick succession, until at length the cannoniers abandoned their pieces, and ran to the rear, leaving four or five of their comrades dead upon the ground. The drivers of the caissons also partook of the panic, and dashed headlong through the ranks of Cox's division, which was drawn up in line of battle a few yards to the rear. Two companies of a cavalry regiment, which were supporting the battery, also galloped through the line of infantry, thus leaving four pieces of artillery (the other two having been detached to another part of the field) to fall into the hands of the enemy. The event caused temporary and only temporary confusion among the troops. They quickly straightened the line and prepared to resist a demonstration observable on the part of the enemy to seize the abandoned pieces. The rebels marched forward to secure their anticipated prize, and at the same moment the 33d Ohio and 100th Pennsylvania regiments advanced in splendid order to repulse them. The rebels had approached to within about ten feet of the guns when the contest commenced. Each side seemed desperate in its purpose, and the struggle was most exciting. At length the 45th New York came to the rescue, and turned the tide of fortune in our favor. Both parties suffered severely in the action. The rebels retreated in great confusion, while our men made the woods resound with cheers.

For the succeeding two hours the infantry, under the command of Reno, ceased operations, and the artillery alone continued the duel. The guns used thus far were 6, 10 and 12-pounders. Simon's Ohio battery of four 20-pounder pieces was now placed in position on the left, and commenced throwing shell to the right of the Gap, at which point the rebels had again stationed a battery. The firing for a while was exceedingly animated, but the 20-pounders proved too much for the rebels, and they were compelled, in the course of half an hour. to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next half hour their guns were silenced. In this battle the enemy did not appear to have as many guns as usual, or if he did have them, he did not bring them into practice. The 32-pounder which he was so fond of using against us on the Peninsula, did not make its appearance here.

At 2 P. M. the head of Gen. Hooker's column appeared coming up the turnpike to re-enforce Reno. The column took up the road branching off from the turnpike near Bolivar, and proceeded to the foot of the mountains. All along the line the utmost enthusiasm was manifested for Hooker. Every man in the corps seemed impressed with the belief that he had a General able and willing to lead them forward to face the enemy.

At 3 P. M. the line of battle from right to left was formed in the following order, near the base of the mountains on the right, and at the edge of a piece of woods on the mountain slope at the left-the 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division on the extreme right, which was about one mile north of the turnpike; the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the right resting on Ricketts' left: the 2d Regiment United States Sharpshooters on the road branching off from the turnpike at the right; the 2d and 3d Brigades of Ricketts' Division between the branch road and the turnpike; King's Division (commanded by Gen. Hatch) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike: Gen. Reno's force on the extreme left, about a mile and a half from the turnpike. The 6th United States, 8th Illinois, 8th, 3d and 12th Pennsylvania, 6th New York, 3d Indiana and 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Regiments were on different portions of the field performing picket duty, acting as guards to the roads, and supporting the batteries.

Un to this time all our batteries had been stationed to the left of the turnpike, as the positions secured there enabled the gunners to work their pieces to advantage. About one hundred vards in the rear of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was stationed Capt. Cooper's 1st Pennsylvania Battery of four pieces. Capt. Ransom's Company C, 5th United States Battery, of four pieces, took a position at the extreme right, in the rear of the 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division.

Immediately after the line of battle was formed, the right, left and center commenced moving simultaneously toward the enemy on the slope of the mountains. The rebels opened on the column with two pieces of cannon, directing the fire of one to the right and of the other to the left of the line. They were replied to by one of Simmons' 20-pounders on our left, and Cooper's Battery on our right. The enemy continued the firing for upward of an hour, when, on account of the severe punishment he was receiving from our guns, and the near approach of our infantry to his pieces, he disappeared on the other side of the mountain. The enemy's shells for the most part went over the Union troops, consequently they did not effect much damage.

Steadily onward went our long unbroken line of woods on the mountain, a short distance from the base, when the Bucktails, who were skirmishing on the right, discovered the enemy's pickets. A desul-

indicated the commencement of the battle on the part of the infantry. The column from right to left still remained unbroken, and advanced cautiously but firmly up the steep. In a short time the enemy's main force was encountered, and then came heavy volleys of musketry on the right. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and the 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division were now hotly engaging the enemy. The rebels stood their ground for awhile, but after a contest of thirty minutes they wavered, and commenced falling back in disorder toward the summit of the mountains. Our forces pushed them vigor-

The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves and the corps formerly under the command of McDowell, is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on the field. Every man was at his post in the line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy and take possession of the mountains, in spite of any opposition that might be placed in their way. Gen. Hooker, accompanied by his Staff, was where he always is on such occasions-at the front. The line did not give way for an instant, but kept moving forward and upward, pouring volley after volley of musketry into the enemy's ranks, until at last the rebels broke and ran precipitately to the top of the mountain-thence down on the other side.

Reno's corps on the left did its part nobly. The men were called upon to do some severe fighting, and they performed their duty with a will and heroism seldom before displayed. The engagement on the left succeeded that on the right, and lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy contested every foot of ground, but eventually yielded it to the conquerors.

The center column was the last to come into action. The same successes that marked the advances of the two wings also attended the center. At 6 P. M., after an engagement of three hours' duration, the rebels fled, leaving the top of the mountain in the possession of the Union troops. Darkness prevented us from pursuing the enemy further at the time.

THE RESULT.—The result of the battle secures to the Union troops a very important position, inasmuch as it commands the approaches on each side of the mountain, also a vast area of the surrounding country. I estimate, as before stated, that two thousand will cover the list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our own. Altogether we captured two thousand prisoners.

Gen. Reno was killed on the field of battle. At the time of the calamity he was observing, by aid of a glass, the enemy's movements. He was struck in the spine by a musket ball—the ball lodging in the breast.

McDewell vs. Brodhead.

No one officer in our army has been placed in a more unpleasant position before the country than Maj.-Gen.McDowell. The following was written by Col. Brodhead, of Michigan, on the battle field, a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: - I am passing now For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearwarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearwarded. I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility and McDowell's treason. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands.

But the old flag will thinmph yet,—the soldiers will regild its folds now polluted by imbecility and

treason.

John, you owe a duty to your country; write,—
show up Pope's incompetency and McDowell's
infamy, and force them from places where they can
send brave men to assured destruction. I have
hoped to live longer, but I die amidst the clangor of
battle, as I could wish. Farewell! To you and the
noble officers of my regiment I confide my wife and

In respect to the foregoing, which has had a wide circulation among the soldiers, and through the press, Gen. McDowell writes to President Lincoln:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.

To His Excellency the President:—I have been informed by a Senator that he had seen a note in pencil, written by a Colonel of cavalry, mortally wounded in the recent battle, stating, among other wounded in the recent battle, stating, among other matters, that he was dying a victim to McDowell's treachery, and his last request was that this note might be shown to you. That the Colonel believed that his last act on earth was a great public service, there can be, I think, no question.

This solemn accusation from the grave of a soldier who died for his country, is entitled to great consid-eration; and I feel called upon to meet it as well as so general a charge from one now no longer able to sup-port it, can be met. I therefore beg you to cause a court to be instituted for its investigation, and in the absence of any knowledge whatever as to the particular acts, times, or places, or general conduct, the deceased may have in view, I have to ask that the inquiry be may have in view, I have to ask that the inquiry be without limitation, and be upon any point and every subject which may in any way be supposed to have led to his belief. That it may be directed to my whole conduct as a general officer, either under another or while in a separate command, whether on matters of administration or command; to my correspondence with any of the commanders, or with the administration; with any of the enemy's commanders, or with any one in the enemy's lines; or the policy pursued by me towards the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops with reference to their property; so far as to any indirect treachery or indirect loyalty towards the nation, or any individual having, like myself, an important trust; whether I have not been faithful as a subordinate to those placed over me—giving them heartily, and to whether I have not been faithful as a subordinate to those placed over me—giving them heartily, and to the best of my capacity, all the support in my power; whether I have or have not failed through unworthy personal motives to go to the aid of or send re-enforcements to my brother commanders. That this subject of my alleged treachery, or disloyalty, may be fully inquired into, I beg that all officers, soldiers or civilians, who know or think they know of any act of mine liable to the charge in question, be allowed and invited to make it known they know or any act of mine habe to the charge in question, be allowed and invited to make it known to the court. I also beg that the proceedings of the court may be open and free from day to day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRWIN McDowell, Com'g Army Corps Army of Virginia.

Items and Incidents.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF TWO LADIES .- The conduct of two young ladies of Danville, Ky., on the occasion of the arrival of the rebels at that place, was equal, remarks the Louisville Journal, to our idea of Spartan courage. For many months a beautiful specimen of the national flag has floated from the residence of Mrs. Taylor, an estimable widow lady; and when the rebels took possession of Danville it was but natural that they should seek to remove the hated emblem. A squad of half a dozen men was sent to Mrs. Taylor's residence to take possession of the flag, but they were confronted at the door of the residence by Miss Maria and Miss infantry, and the right wing had gained a piece of | Mattie Taylor, the two accomplished and charming daughters of the patriotic widow, the young ladies announcing their determination to defend the cherished banner. The chivalrous half-dozen returned BEE NEW YOUNG

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

to make the capture. Arriving in front of Mrs. Taylor's residence, the commander of the company | the battle field. demanded the surrender of the flag; but the two young ladies again made their appearance, bearing the flag between them, each armed with a revolver. In response to the demand for the flag, the ladies informed their persecutors that they would never surrender it to rebels, and, drawing their pistols, vowed that they would shoot the first rebel that polluted the sacred emblem with his foul touch. The company of rebels retired, leaving the ladies in quiet possession of their flag, which they yet retain.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following version of the recent movements of Buell, Bragg, and Kirby

"An important game is now on the boards in Kentucky. Gen. Bragg crossed the Cumberland River last Sunday, and is pushing into Kentucky, with Buell after him. We have a column moving out from Louisville. There are three columns pointing to Lebanon. Gen. Kirby Smith is believed to be making for some point to form a junction with Gen. Bragg, whip Buell first, and then turn on the Louisville forces. It is impossible now, however, for this to work out as the rebels desire. Celerity on our part will insure success, but delay will bring disaster or disappointment at least."

THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH IN BALTIMORE.-This famous regiment, the first that passed through Baltimore at the commencement of the rebellion. and was fired on by the mob on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, again passed through that city on its way to Washington, on the 11th, when it met with a very different reception. The Baltimore Clipper says that an immense assemblage gathered at the depot early in the afternoon, and remained till dark waiting its arrival. "When it did arrive, such an excitement we never before witnessed. Cheer after cheer rent the air, which continued after the regiment had formed into line, all along the route of march to the Camden Station. Crowds also lined the sidewalks, and ladies filled the windows along the route, extending to the 'Old Sixth' a hearty welcome back to the Monumental City. The regiment is accompanied by the Lowell brass band, and carries the flag presented to it by the loyal citizens of Baltimore on the 4th of July, 1861."

A LADY ON THE PLATFORM .- A lady in Milan. Dutchess county, N. Y., went upon the stand at a war meeting in that town, a few days since, and delivered an address. Sixteen young men enlisted.

"BRECK" AND HIS SWORD.—We have neglected to mention, says the New Orleans Delta, that Gen. Breckinridge, in his hasty retreat from Baton Rouge. left his sword on the field. It is now in the possession of a private in the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers. It is a very handsome bit of steel, and bears the name in full of John C. Breckinridge.

NO REBEL ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST .-Flag officer Dupont reports that there are no rebel soldiers on the southern coast, so far as he can discover. The officers of the Rhode Island, which has just arrived from the South, confirm the general truth of this statement. The interence is that every armed man has been sent to swell the armies now arming to invade the North.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING SLAVES .- Col. McConnel, Provost Marshal-General at St. Louis, having been asked by a Mr. Kline to aid him in recovering a slave, replied that he was not authorized to return persons claimed as fugitive. The following is his letter:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

Wm. H. Kline, Esq.—Sir:—In reply to your request of this date, that I should assist you in procuring a slave, your property, I have the honor to say that, by section ten of the confiscation act, no person in the military service of the United States is authorized to decide the right of property in slaves and persons in such service are, by the same section forbidden to surrender any slave to the claimant

You will perceive, therefore, that I am not allowed to order the rendition to you of your slave. The slaves of disloyal persons, by the act, are emancistaves of distoyal persons, oy the act, are emancipated, and under the protection of the military authorities. The slaves of loyal men can be obtained by the claimant by process of civil law, as in peaceful times; the act only requiring that the military authorities should not interfere either to assist in or impede the execution of such process.

B. L. MCCONNELL PROV. Mar. Con

B. L. McConnell, Prov. Mar.-Gen. THE ESSEX. - The value and strength of Captain Porter's Essex will be understood by the following extract from the official report of her first engagement with the rebel monster Arkansas off Vicksburg, July 16th:

"The Department may have some idea of the amount and number of shot, shell, plugs, and rifle missiles thrown at this vessel, when they are now informed we were two hours and a half under fire of seventy heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns on board the ram. During that time this vessel was heavily struck forty-two times, and only penetrated twice. This fully proves the admirable character of the iron plating, as the thickest iron was but an inch thick, with one inch of India rubber beneath, according to my method now patented."

Army of Virginia.

OUR report of operations in last RURAL closed with the official returns of Gen. McClellan relative to the capture of the Heights of Hagerstown from the rebels. The succeeding five days were marked by extreme activity on the part of the Federal troops in pushing forward the advantages gained, and on the part of the rebels in retreating from Maryland back to Virginia. We condense the reports as follows:

On the 14th a battle was fought resulting in a complete victory for the Union forces. The battle field was located in a gorge of the mountain on the turnpike between Middletown and Boonsborough. During the forenoon the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength and position. About twelve o'clock the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock Gen. Reno's troops got into a tion. The rattle of musketry continued for about half an hour, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that point of the ridge. The loss on both sides in this action was considerable. We had not a general or field officer injured excepting Maj. Gen. Reno, who was killed by a minnie ball passing through his body.

Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's corps of Pennsylvania reserves, ascended the mountains on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebels' left. He got his troops into position, and .moved upon the enemy about two hours before sundown. Here, as in the case of the other ridge of the

The Colon and

require a force equal to a full company to capture | mountain, our troops were successful, driving the | brigade and some of Sykes' men, some cavalry and the flag, and a company was accordingly dispatched enemy before them with great slaughter. The febels suffered here more than at any other point of

> Gen. Gibben's brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th. and 7th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana regiwents, were ordered up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade got into the action, which lasted till 9 o'clock. The rebels were driven back about a mile, when Gibbon's brigade was relieved by a portion of Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night. The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's, and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escape being through a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would have soon made impassable. Among the rebel officers known to have been killed, were Gen. Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the 19th Virginia.

> At daylight on the 15th, our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of the night, had left on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place, two miles from the mountains, and there took the road towards Sharpsburg. They left all their dead on the field, and these of their wounded not able to walk, were found in the churches in Boonsborough.

Between twelve and fifteen hundred prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by the troops under General Hooker.

General Franklin's corps on the 14th advanced to a mountain pass six miles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill and captured a battery, consisting of six pieces, and Howell Cobb and 900 of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded and a prisoner. The 16th Virginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments of other regiments.

On the 15th at daylight, Gen. Pleasanton, with the 8th Illinois cavalry, and Capt. Fitchall's battery, started after the enemy. At Boonsborough he came up with the 9th Virginia cavalry, with a battery acting as a rear guard. The Illinois cavalry charged after them through the town and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of their guns, and killed and wounded, and prisoners about thirty cavalry. Gen. Richardson's division being in advance, took the road from this place towards Sharpsburg, two and a half miles from which town he came up with the enemy in large force, who occupies a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle a mile and a half long. The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come to bring on an engagement.

On the 16th, our troops were moved, while an artillery duel was progressing, and the rebels receiving large reinforcements, they made a stand at Sharpsburg. A battle was begun about 5 o'clock A. M. of the 17th, which lasted until after 7 o'clock in the evening. The following is from the Baltimore American's special:

The cannonading on Tuesday afternoon was very heavy, and continued with some intermission long after night. This morning, it was resumed at daybreak with such violence and rapidity, that the people of the vicinity, who have watched the five days' contest, says it was entirely unprecedented. It was one continuous rattle of heavy guns, and from the position I occupied, Gen. McClellan's right appeard to rest on Charpoburg, and his left on On Creek. The rebels destroyed a bridge over this creek yesterday, but McClellan had it rebuilt during

The position occupied by McClellan seemed to be advantageous. One of his guns seemed to be stationed on a range of hills from the apex of which the little white cloud of smoke rolled up in the distance, marking distinctly the line of conflict. The reports were so rapid as to be without intermission, and sometimes three or four reports would strike the ear at the same moment. This cannonading commenced at daylight, and was heard distinctly up to one o'clock, causing the impression that the great battle of the campaign was in progress. The wounded were being carried towards Hagerstown and Boonsborough, so that little could be heard direct from the field in the direction of Middletown. Those reports that were received, were highly favorable to forces, having at the time the best positions, and the battle being principally with artillery, in which we have great superiority.

It is evident that McClellan is pressing Gen. Lee to the river in such a manner that his army cannot much longer sustain itself unless relieved from the other side. Its crossing in the face of a determined pressure is simply impossible, and the events of today and to-morrow are likely to indicate the success or total failure of the campaign.

Our troops pressed their rear last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant until we learned that Harper's Ferry, (which was surrendered on the

l4th,) was no longer ours. During the 18th skirmishing was continued, but no general engagement ensued. The following dis-

patches were received at Washington on the 19th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 19—8:30 A. M. To Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief :- But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing. Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not yet know whether he is falling back to interior position, or crossing the river. We meafely claim a victory. Geo. B. McClellan, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 19—10:30 A. M. To Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief :- Pleas

anton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Dispatches received on Saturday state that the rebels succeeded in crossing with their entire army at Blackford's Ford, three miles east of Sharpsburg, between 9 o'clock Thursday night and daybreak Friday morning. The Union troops are engaged in shelling the woods on the opposite bank of the river, preparatory to crossing. The roads are lined with the guns, haversacks, blankets, &c., of the rebels. We caused great slaughter among them.

The latest intelligence up to time of writing (Monday A. M.) is to the following effect:

The 4th Michigan, with a few men of Sykes' brigade, crossed the river at Shepardstown ford, yesterday P. M., for the purpose of making a reconnois sance. They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in making this side of the river with but slight loss, and bringing with them four pieces of artillery taken from the enemy. The attempt was renewed this A. M., with less success. Acting Brigadier-General Barnes, with his own

two batteries crossed the river and took position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from the woods, with a line of infantry near a mile long. Both troops soon became engaged, and the command came to retreat, which was done in good order. When the enemy came in range the fire was opened with twenty pieces of artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach. The loss from our artillery must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells were seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, missing and prisoners will make about 150.

The troops safely returned to Maryland, bringing their wounded with them.

Information was received of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry to-day at 10 o'clock by the rebels.

Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back toward Charlestown.

It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport, and Union troops were ordered sent in that direction. Heavy firing has been heard, which would indicate that a battle had begun.

Movements at the West.

KENTUCKY .- A gentleman who passed Sunday week in the rebel lines at Florence, reports them to be 30,000 strong. Humphrey Marshall has joined them with a large force within a few days.

A multitude of conflicting rumors respecting matters south of Louisville prevail, creating considerable excitement. All that can now be said is that Kirby Smith appears to be joining Bragg, intending to give Buell battle. Danville is being formidably entrenched, and great numbers of slaves from loyal and disloyal owners indiscriminately have been employed for that purpose.

The rebels under Bragg attacked our forces entrenched at Mumfordsville, on Tuesday, the 16th. and on Wednesday our men were compelled to surrender.

Adjutant Slauson, of the 19th Indiana regiment who escaped immediately after the surrender, reports that the garrison there numbered from 4.000 to 5,000 men, comprising the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th and 69th Indiana regiments, one company of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. The surrender was made Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men. Our loss in killed and wounded was 50. The rebels acknowledge a loss of

Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our force with eleven regiments, on Tuesday night. Buckner's division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

[Mumfordsville is directly south of Louisville, on Green river, at the crossing of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, 72 miles from the former and 113 from the latter city.]

The telegraph this (Tuesday) morning indicates lively times in Kentucky.

Gen. Bragg's forces have escaped Gen. Buell. They are some hours ahead, and are marching rapidly on Louisville! General Nelson is making every arrangement to defend the city. He has just issued the following order:

The women and children of this city will propare to leave without delay. Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual.

The city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of the approach of the rebel forces. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens apprehend an attack within 48 hours.

Governor Robinson has issued a proclamation calling on citizens to take up arms, under General Nelson, for the defense of the city. Major Daft has ordered all business houses to be closed. General Nelson has issued a patriotic and stirring address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

Humphrey Marshall, with 42,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, intending to join Kirby Smith's force at

Six hundred guerrillas attacked Owensborough on the 19th inst., in two bands. Col. Netter, commanding the Federal forces, attacked one of the bands, and was slain. Two of our men were wounded. The rebels lost five killed. At noon we shelled the rebels, killing three, and they retreated.

On the 20th inst., Lieut.-Col. Wood, with 450 Federal cavalry, attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed, near Owenshorough, 800 rehele under Colonel Martin, who lost 28 killed and 25 wounded. Our loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. We captured their army stores and 7 prisoners.

MISSOURI. - Gen. Schofield has departed for Springfield to take command of our forces in the South-West. Guerrilla bands under Hindman, Pike, Coffee and Rains, have been congregating on the south-west border for the purpose of again invading the State. Their movements have been very closely watched, and every preparation made to give them a fitting reception. Gen. Schofield enters on the campaign with a full knowledge of the country and the resources of the enemy, and speedy and conclusive achievements may be relied on.

Col. McNeil had a two hours' fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Shelburne, on the 15th. resulting in the complete rout of the latter. Our loss is two killed and a number wounded. McNeil captured twenty wagons and a number of guns.

MISSISSIPPI.—A telegram from Cairo states that Gen. Rosencranz commenced moving from Rienzi towards Iuka, Mississippi, on the 19th. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the ene my's pickets. Heavy skirmishing continued unti nightfall. The fight was renewed on the 20th, and continued till near noon, when the enemy gave way, retreating in a southerly direction. As yet we have but few particulars. Our loss is stated to be 400 or 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi was killed, and Gen. Whitfield wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is stated to be 15,000, under Price. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka. Gen. Rosenscranz is in pursuit of the enemy.

The following official dispatch has been received

at Washington: To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:—Gen. Rosencranz, with Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions and Wisner's cavalry, attacked Price south of the village, about two hours before dark yester-

day, when a sharp fight occurred, till night closed

in. Gen. Ord was to the north with a force of about 5.000 men, and had some skirmishing with the rebel pickets. This forenoon the fight was resumed rebel pickets. This forenoon the fight was resumed by Gen. Rosencranz. but it was found that the enemy had evacuated during the night and went south. Generals Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalrytarm are in full pursuit. This will no doubt break up the enemy, and possibly force them to abandon most of their artillery. The loss on either side is from 400 to 500. We have over 200 prisoners. I have reliable intelligence that it was Price's intention to move over east of the Tennessee.

I have reliable intelligence that it was Price's intention to move over east of the Tennessee. Among the enemy's loss are Gen. Little killed and Gen. Whitfield wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the courage and the skill displayed by Gen. Rosencranz in the attack, or of the bravery of his troops.

Gen. Ord's command showed military zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them.

the direction taken by the enemy prevented them from taking the part in the action they desired.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, Sept. 22.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief: - In To Major-General Hauseck, General-In-Univ.:— In my dispatch of the 20th, our loss was over-estimated, and the rebel loss was under-estimated. We found 261 of their dead on the field, while our loss will be less than 150.

U. S. Grant.

The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Col. Barnes, which has been in pursuit of Quantrail's guerrilla bands since their raid on Oleotho:

For 14 days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrail; the Jackson. Dawson, and La Fayette companies were unable to bring on an engagement companies were unable to bring on an engagement other than occasional picket skirmish until the 9th, when about 50 of our cavalry came up with the enemy five miles north of Pleasant Hill. A brisk fire was kept up fir about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fied in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pursued them two miles, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in all directions. The enemy's loss unknown. Ours one killed and three wounded. We captured all the enemy's subsistence. 100 stand of arms. 10all the enemy's subsistence, 100 stand of arms, 10, 000 rounds of ammunition, 100 horses, 5 wagons, a number of tents, and other camp equipage; also a considerable quantity of dry goods and groceries, previously stolen from the citizens of Oleotho. The houses, out-buildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted marauders, whose premises had been the favorite resort for guerrillas, were burned.

The Department of the Gulf.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Capt. Terry, from New Orleans, Sept. 10, and Pensacola, 13th, arrived at New York. There was nothing new at Pensacols. The health of the troops there is good. The rebel Gen. Sibley's expedition to New Mexico proves to have been a complete failure. A correspondent of the Delta says:

Sibley's brigade, after a temporary success at Valverde, (near Fort Craig, about one hundred and fifty miles north of El Paso,) passed Fort Craig and captured Santa Fe. Endeavoring to go on to Fort Union, they were defeated and compelled to retreat. They evacuated Santa Fe, leaving their sick and wounded, and took the back track to El Paso.

In the vicinity of Fort Fillmore, Sibley was intercented by troops from California. Gen. Canby, with the New Mexican troops, was in pursuit and close at hand. He was thus caught between two fires, and retreat being impossible, a battle occurred, which resulted in Sibley's utter and complete de feat. The escaping and exasperated Texans of Green's regiment assassinated Gen. Sibley and Col. Steele during the retreat, just before reaching El

Sibley's brigade was the great effort of Texas, and contained the best fighting material in the whole State. Great things were expected of it, but it has failed as signally as it deserved. The fate of the leaders may be regarded as a precedent of what will happen to the great leaders of the rebellion, when their deluded people come to their senses.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President has at length issued a Proclama tion declaring that on the 1st of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or in any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free. The Proclamation will be published entire in next RURAL.

The Post Office Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific Mail on the overland route, aving received reliable information that there is no danger at present from the Indians. It is positively asserted, that since the removal of the Cherokees, at no time has there been any necessity for the mails to be discontinued. Passengers are constantly traveling on this route.

Wm. N. Ross, relative of Chief John Ross, has arrived in Washington with a communication from the latter to the President, asking that the Cherokees be recognized in all their treaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by that nation seemingly favoring the rebels, was under durance and from intimidation.

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and bordering Indian Territory, will constitute the Department of Missouri, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis. Headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois is attached to the Department of Missouri.

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of

Ohio. Headquarters at Cincinnati. A further reconnoissance on the other side of the river, in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of Bull Run Mountains.

The Sanitary Commission, now in session, is about to undertake, with the approval of the proper authorities, the preparation and publication at short intervals, of an accurate general directory, containing the address and condition of every sick and wounded soldier in the Government Hospitals.

In accordance with an order recently issued by the direction of the President, the army corps wil stand as follows: - 1st corps, Hooker; 2d corps Sumner; 3d corps, Heintzleman; 4th corps, Keyes 5th corps, Fitz John Porter; 6th corps, Franklin 7th corps, Dix; 8th corps, Wool; 9th corps, Burnside; 10th corps, Mitchell; 11th corps, Sedgwick 12th corps, Sigel.

The General-in-Chief has issued the following circular:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, September, 1862.

Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New York Evening Post, of Sept. 4th. in which is published the number and positions of his troops. He remarks that the New York papers always

reach the enemy in a few days after publication and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies.

The newspaper press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and

novements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the

enemy than this.

Such publications have done immense injury to
H. W. Halleck. General-in-Chief.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Academy of Fine Arts—J Humphrey.
Geneva Nursery—W. T. & E. Smith.
To Flax Growers—James P. Travers.
Premium Farm Grist Mill—Wm. L. Boyer & Bro.
Genuine Strawberry Plants—E. Williams.
A Beautiful Microscope—F. M. Bowen

SPECIAL NOTICES An Extensive Dry Goods House—Newcomb, Sackett, & Jones Valuable Improvements—Mason & Hamin's Harmeniums

The News Condenser.

- Queen Victoria has gone to Germany.

- In Indiana, Quakers don't have to go to the war, but they have to pay.

- Count Gurowski has been dismissed from the State Department.

- A terrible fire occurred in Buffalo on Friday week. Loss estimated at \$300,000.

- Appleton Oaksmith, convicted in Boston of slave-trading, has escaped from prison.

- Some of the towns in Maine have voted to pay liberal bounties to drafted men.

- Mason, the Confederate agent abroad, was rusticating in Scotland at last accounts.

- The London Peace Society has issued an address urging the Americans to make peace

- Eleven buildings were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. at Saratoga, N. Y. Loss \$26,000.

- Wednesday and Thursday week, 405 names were drawn to fill up the quota of Hartford, Conn

- The bronze doors cast in Munich for our National Capiol, lie there finished, but unpaid for. - A regiment was enlisted in one county in New Hamp-

shire in three days—five minutes to a man - Murdoch the actor, Buchanan Read the peet, and Beard

the painter, are "on guard" at Cincinnati. - H. H Ross, of Essex Co., N. Y., a leading politician and

lawyer, died Saturday week, aged 78 years. - John F. Potter has once more been renominated for

Congress in the Fifth District of Wisconsin - Mr. Simon Fraser, the discoverer of the river which bears

his name, died recently at St. Andrews, C. W. - There are 5,000 contrabands within the Federal lines at Helena, Ark., and 15,000 at Hilton Head, S. C.

- A reconnoissance in force has demonstrated there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run.

- Between the 6th and 14th inst., 29.641 soldiers passed through Baltimore on their way to the seat of war.

- The Memphis Argus has been suppressed for publishing report of the surrender of Cincinnati to the rebels.

- Harvey Hubbard, Esq., editor of the Chenango (N. Y.) Union, died in Norwich on Sunday week, aged 41 years. - W. H. C. Hosmer, Esq., of Avon, N. Y., the well-known poet, has enlisted as a private in Capt. Barnes' Rifle Battery. - Only 4,000 bales of cotton have been brought into New

Orleans since its capture by the National forces, April 25th. - Camp Douglas, at Chicago, is now cleaned out of rebell prisoners. There were at one time in the camp over 11,000. - Eli Thayer has a new colonization scheme, viz , to colo-

nize the South with armed Yankees, beginning with Florida. - The tax paid to the Government by the fire insurance companies of Great Britain, last year, was £1,611,000 sterling. - In Preston, England, there are 23,000 persons receiving

arochial and charitable relief. The population is only 83,000. - It is understood at Washington that from 600 to 800 white persons have been murdered in Minnesota by Indians. - About \$400,000 worth of Government stores were destroyed at Lexington, Ky., to prevent their falling into rebel

handa. - The San Francisco bankers have organized a Stock and Exchange Board on a plan similar to the New York organization.

- Gen. Robert C. Schenck, now in the field, has been nomnated for Congress from the 3d district of Ohio, by acclamation.

- Sixty-five vessels sailed last week from New York for Europe, carrying 1,140,751 bushels of grain and 40,138 barrels - A letter from Charleston, S. C. says cotton is worth 18

and 20 cents there. In New York it rules at 60 for middling qualities — Lake Superior copper production has now reached to an

mount more than half as great as the Cornwall mines of England. - The Queen of Spain lately exhibited her patriotism, by

declining to pass Gibraltar because the British flag was ficating there. - Hop. Charles R. Train, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, has enlisted as a private under the new levy

- The Delaware election for Governor and State officers, resulted in the success of the Union candidates over the opposition ticket - The Richmond Examiner says it will take one hundred

for troops.

day, Sept. 30.

full years to restore Virginia to the condition in which the war found it. - Another State Convention has been called, that of the anti-prohibitionists, which is to be held at Syracuse on Tues-

- The French Government have ordered their forces to undertake no operations in the interior of Mexico until the middle of October. - The Washington navy yard is hereafter to be closed to

the public, a cheering sign that Government will shut out rebel spies for the future. - The New Jersey quots of 10.478 men has been lying in camp during all the recent troubles, and is still there. The

regiments are not equipped. - Oranges, which were introduced into New South Wales soon after the colony was founded, are now exported thense to the value of £80,000 a year.

- The Legislature of Oregon met on the 8th. The session is limited to forty days. A successor to the late Senator is to be elected during the session. - The health of Brig.-Gen. Butterfield has been so much

impaired by his late active services, as to demand a temporary retirement from duty in the field. - A Massachusetts assessor gives notice to applicants for

places under him, that they must be over 45 years, or physically incapable of doing military duty. - Among the propositions received at the Navy Depart-

nent during the past week, is one from English friends, offering for sale six iron screw steamers. - The late heavy rains caused a destructive freshet in Phil-

adelphia. The river overflowed five squares. Loss sustained, \$1,000,000. Five persons were drowned. - Hon. John R. Thompson, U. S. Senator, died at his resi-

dence in Princeton, N. J., Saturday week. His official term would have expired on the 4th of March. - It is estimated that there are 45,000 young men, with no

esponsibility, in New York and Brooklyn, who are either too lazy or too cowardly to shoulder a musket. - In the ukase which emancipates the white serfs of Russia,

it is provided that they shall remain two years after their emancipation at their present residences. - Only three cotton mills out of nineteen in the place, are now in operation in Woonsocket. The mills in Blackstone,

Slatersville and other towns are all suspended. - Joe Balding, a colored man, died in the Zanesville (Ohio) Infirmary, on the 11th inst., aged 121 years. He was a slave in Fairfax Co., Virginia, in the days of Washington.

- The Richmond Whig learns from official sources that the expenditures of the Confederate Government to Aug. 1,

1862, are \$347,272,598.86. A fine chance for repudiating. - A nephew of the traitor Breckinridge lately enlisted in the 11th regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Cairo. He expressed the hope that a bullet from his rifle might lay his uncle low.

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Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

THE Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commences next week-with October. As a large number of subscriptions expire this week, (all which have No. 663 printed after their address,) we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper. We hope they, and thousands of would be subscribers, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presented to renew or subscribe. Single, Club and Trial Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited.

THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the com mencement of a new volume, we have concluded to offer the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the ensuing Quarter-Oct. 1st to January, 13 numbers-at ONLY HALF PRICE, thus placing it within the reach and means of all non-subscribers who wish to give it a fair trial. We will send 4 copies for \$1; 8 for \$2, 12 for \$3; 20 for \$5, &c., and mail to as many persons and post offices as desired. We cannot make a farthing's direct profit, yet shall be glad to thus circulate 5,000 to 20,000 tial copies-for, though we may lose temporarily, it is be lieved the bread thus cast abroad will return ere long, while thousands of families will be benefited by making the acquainttance of the RURAL and becoming permanent subscribers.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

We ask its friends all over the land to aid in circulating the RERAL'S Campaign Quarter. Almost any one can readily obtain from 4 to 20 subscribers. "Where there's a will there's a way," and have not its friends in the East and West. North and South, the will to extend the circulation and use fulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America? Who will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE?

Special Notices.

AN EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE.-People visiting the State Fair, and all others wishing to purchase Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, should remember that Messrs. NEWCOMB, SACKETT & JONES, No. 40 State street, Rochester, are among the most extensive and popular dealers in this line. They have a large and superior assortment of Fancy and Staple goods, which they are selling at prices which defy competition. RUBAL readers will "make a note of it" and coveru themselves accordingly.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. - MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, containing the new AUTOMATIC SWELL, KNEE-Stor, &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, \$800, \$350 and \$400. Send for a Circular to Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., or Mason BROTHERS, Agents, New York City. 662 4t

Markets, Commerce, &c.

THERE are but few changes noticeable in our market. Corr and Oats have declined. Barley has advanced somewhat, al though our brewers are not yet purchasing An Eastern buyer is in the field. Butter is moving upward slowly. Dried Fruits have fallen off materially. We do not alter our quotations fo Sheep Plets, but \$1,38 is occasionally obtained by sellers who the Pelt is well wooled.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

| Flour and Grain. | Eggs, dozen 10@10c |
|--|---|
| Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25(0)6.25 | Honey, box 12(2)140 |
| Flour spring do. 4.75(a)5.00 | Candles, box 11@11%c |
| Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00 | Candles, extra 12@12%c |
| Meal Indian 1.06(a)1.18 | Fruit and Roots. |
| Wheat Genesee 1.05(a)1.25 | Apples, bushel 25@30c |
| Best white Canada 1 25@1.28 | Do. dried \$2 lb 4@4%0 |
| Corn, eld 56@58c. | Peaches, do 12(4)140 |
| Oorn, new 56@68c. | Cherries, do 10@11c |
| Rye, 60 ibe 12 bush . 56@60c. | Plums, do 7@8c |
| Oats, by weight, 38@420. | Potatoes 35(a)45c |
| Barley 65@75c. | Hides and Skins. |
| Buckwheat 000000c. | Slaughter 42@5c |
| Beans 1.50@2.00 | Calf 7@8c |
| Mente. | Sheep Pelts \$0.25@1.25 |
| Pork, mess\$10.50@11.00 | Lamb Pelts 25c(a)1.25 |
| Pork, clear 12.00@12.50 | Seeds. |
| Dressed hogs, cwt. 8.50@ 4.50 | Olover, medium, \$4.25@4.50 |
| Beef. cwt 4.00(a) 6.00 | Do. large, 6,00@6,25 |
| Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00 | Timothy 2.00@2.25 |
| Mutton, carcass 5@5c | Sundries. |
| Hams, smoked 10@10%c. | Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00 |
| Shoulders 5@5%c. | Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 |
| Chickens 8@9c. | Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 |
| Turkeys 9@10c- | Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50 |
| Geese 40@50c. | Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 |
| Ducks & pair 58@44c. | Coal, Char 7@8e |
| Dairy, &c. | Salt, bbl\$1.53@1.56 |
| Butter, roll 12@13c. Butter, firkin 11(a)12c. | Straw tun 5.00@6.00 Hay, tun 8.00@13.00 |
| | Wool 20 th 800 000 000 |
| Cheese | Wool, & ib 50@60c Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50 |
| Lard, tried 9@9%c. | Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25 |
| Tallow, rough 6@6%c. Tallow, tried 8@8%c. | Trout, half bbl 8.25(2)3.50 |
| | |

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22—FLOUR—Market dull and heavy, and common grades 5c lower, with but little doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$5.00@5,25 for superfine State; \$5.00.05,55 for extra State; \$5.00.05,25 for superfine State; \$5.50.05,55 for extra State; \$5.00.05,25 for superfine Western; \$5.58.05,60 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.750,85 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5.90.05,76 for frade brands do.—the market closing heavy. Canadian flour lower; sales at \$5.50.05,85 for equinon, and \$5.60.06,62 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3.20.04,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$3.76 (03.76 for Brandywine; \$3.70.038,70 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3.40 (03.45 for Jersey.

226.4.25 for interior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$3,76 (28,76 for Brandywine; \$3,70,983,70 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3.49 (28,34 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat market may be quoted heavy and lo lower, with a moderate export demand. Sales Chicago spring at\$1,10 (20,15); amber Michigan at \$1,20,10; amber lowa at \$1,240,21; cirra choice do at \$1,240,21; cirra choice do at \$1,240,22; cirra choice do at \$1,240,23; cirra ch

State. Cheese firm and in demand, and specially accomment to choice.

Asirs—Quiet and steady; sales at \$6,87½@6.87½ for Pots, and \$7,2267,25 for Pearls.

Hors—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 59 do 1850's,

ALBANY, SEPT. 22.—FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no important change to note in our market for Flour. The receipts are moderate and the demand fair at the closing prices of Saturday.

| HATE BUT THE GEILBUG INH OF THE CLOSING DITCE | n ul Carul da |
|--|---------------|
| ommon to good State, | \$5.25(a)5.35 |
| ancy and Extra State | 5.45(0)5.55 |
| ommon to good Western | 5.25(05.75 |
| ommon to good Western,xtra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c, | 5.85(0)6.65 |
| xtra ()hio. | A DOVER TK |
| ommon Canadian | 5.25@5.60 |
| xtra Canadian, | 5.75(0)6.50 |
| ancy Genesee, | 6.00(a)6.25 |
| wtre Coneses and sity brands | 6 500 36 75 |

Extra Gameses and city brands.

Gameses and in good request.

Gameses in a first and in good request.

Gameses and the good request.

State: \$1.37 \(\frac{6}{2} \) for inferior white Michiesan; \$1.45 for very prime lots do. The demand for Corn is quite active at unchanged prices.

Sales mixed Western at \$6\(\frac{6}{2} \) for unsound \$6\(\frac{6}{2} \) for the demand of Corn is quite active at unchanged prices.

Sales mixed Western at \$6\(\frac{6}{2} \) for unsound \$6\(\frac{6}{2} \) for the form and \$6\(\frac{6}{2} \) for prime. By quiet at 76\(\frac{6}{2} \) for State.

There is considerable inquiry for Barley, but the market is bare, and we can learn of none being offered to arrive. Oats steady, with sales of State at 60c.—Journal.

steady, with sales of State at 60c.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Sept 22.—Flour.—The market on Saturday ruled quiet, with but little doing. Sales at \$3.7½ for choice extra Michigan; \$5 for feir extra Wisconsin; \$5 for double extra Illinois—closing quiet and inactive. Refour quiet, with but little doing; nominal at \$2.26035, 00, and \$3.75 for very choice.

Grain.—The Wheat market on Saturday was moderately active in the morning, but, after receipt of New York report, closing quilt and inactive. Sales red winter Ohio at \$1.10%; amber Michigan at \$1,11; red winter Toledo at \$1,09½; No. 2 Chicago spring at 956—coing inactive and drooping. Corn moderately active. Sound parcels scarce and in good demand. Sales yellow at 47c, hot at 90c; sound Western mixed at 41c. Oats in fair demand, with light stock; no sales reported; nominal at \$2.60440. For No. 1 Chicago. Barley quiet and inactive: Prices mominal at \$2.6040.

On the 16th inst., at "Lake View," the residence of the bride's uncle, E. L. POTTIE, Esq., by Rev. G. D. BOARDMAN, MORTI- at 70c. Rye nominal at 45c for warm, and 60c for sound; on

A A A A

sales reported. Beans in fair demand at \$2@\$2,25@\$2,50, ac

sales reported. Beans in fair demand at \$2@\$2.25@\$2.50, according to quality.

S*RDS—Market quiet, with better in uiry. Sales, Saturday,
Illinois Timothy at \$1.50, and Belgian Timothy at \$2.25 Clover
nominal at \$5, and C nade Ti nothy at \$1.50

PROTISIONS—Market quiet for most kinds, except hams and
lard, for which there is a fair demand at improved prices. Pork
—heavy meas, \$10.60\lefta{1}, light mess, \$10.0\lefta{1} Sugar-cured
hams, sacked, firm at \$2; plain hams, \$6. Prime lard firm at \$5;
Shoulders, oc. White fish, \$2.32\lefts, Trout, \$2.75. No Mess Beef
in market and no dem od for it. Cheeve active, with dar
amount of tran-actions at prices ranging from 7\lefta{6}\text{8}\text{9}. The
hands of dairy men light,—Courier.

Therefore, heave been good \$10.0\text{1}\$. There have been good \$10.0\text{1}\$.

hands of dairymen light.—Courier.

TORONTS, SEFT, 17.—GRAIN.—There have been good supplies of this week.—in fact, the best of this season yet. Yesterday there were about 3,000 bushels of Fail Wheat offered, and to-day about 2,000 bushels were sold at who(co\$),00 per bushel, and some sold at v5c(\$\$\frac{3}{2}\$\),02. \$\frac{3}{2}\$\,000,000 and to day about 2,000 bushels were sold at who(co\$),00 per bushel, and some sold at v5c(\$\frac{3}{2}\$\),02. \$\frac{3}{2}\$\,000,000 and to day about 2,000 bushels were offered, and the control of the poor of the poor of the control of the week sold at \$80.25\$\). \$\frac{3}{2}\$\ bushel. We noticed very little Spring wheat this season, the supplies seldom exceeding two hundred or three hundred bushels daily.

Barley—The supplies of Barley this week were good. Yesterday there were 2,000 bushe s offered, and to-day about 1,500.—The average over two or three loads daily. It sells freely at ic \$\frac{3}{2}\$\text{the supplies of Reve are small, and would not average over two or three loads daily. It sells freely at ic \$\frac{3}{2}\$\text{the Dushel}.

Outs—The quotations for oats are somewhat in advance of these of leat week, when we gave them at \$\frac{3}{2}\$\text{supplies of pushel}.

They are now firm at \$\frac{3}{2}\$\text{supplies}\$\text{there of have been but very few offered for some weeks.

Peus—There are no 'eas on the market of any amount this week. We quote them nominal at \$\frac{3}{2}\$\text{the bushel}.

| reas—There are no reas on the market of any a sek. We quote them nominal at 50c % bushel. | mount to |
|--|---------------|
| Potatoes, P bushel | . 30@35 |
| Apples, \$\Phi\$ barrel. | \$0.80 a 1 00 |
| Butter, Fresh # ib | . 13@16 |
| Rggs, \$\to\$ dozen, Chickens, \$\to\$ pair Ducks, \$\to\$ pair, | . 9(4)10 |
| Chickens, # pair. | . 35(4.40 |
| Ducks, # pair, | . 40@45 |
| Turkeys, each | . 75 Junal |
| Turkeys, each Hay by tun | 15.00@195 |
| Straw #9 tun | 11.00(@)17.0 |
| • | -Giobe |
| | |

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT 16.—The current prices for the week at all the markata are as follows:

ALBANY, SEPT. 22.—BENVES—This has been another discouraging market for the sellers. As was to be expected, the decline in New York is fully felt bere; and to make matters worse, the receipts continue heavy, and the average quality depreciates. There was more than enough of the "scalliwag" description in the yards last week, but there is little else offering now. Mearly three-fourths of the total receipts are of a grade below second quality; and to sell at all, holders must make liberal concessions, and, in some cases, stand heavy lowes. On extra, the decline is equal to 10@12c; and on the lower grades, 15@20c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ little \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The Eastern men are buying less than their usual complement, but generally of the heat, as they say their markets are oversupplied with thir Cattle from Northern New York, Yer mont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. The New Yorkers, on the other hand, are taking, for the most part, the cheapest; but they are buying sparingly, and many of the droves must go through in first hands.

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

| | TITIO MAGET. | TIMES MAGE | LABL YOUR. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cattle | 3.968 | 4.224 | 3,424 |
| Sheep | 5.841 | 6,316 | 4,360 |
| Hogs | 180 | | |
| PRICES-The following a | re the rulir | g prices: | |
| | Thi | a week. | Last week. |
| Premium, | | 00.ax0.00 | \$0,00(20,00 |
| Extra, | 4 | .30(0)4.50 | 4.40(a)4.62 |
| First quality, | | .80(a)4.10 | 3.99(04.20 |
| Second quality | | 00 23.40 | 3,20(0)3.60 |
| Third quality. | 2 | 30(02.50 | 2,45(@2,70 |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS -Tb | e receipts o | continue he | |
| is a light speculative dema | | | |
| the prices of last week are | obtained th | he ruling an | otations heins |
| 3%(04%c 12 fb Two or t | hree drove | s of interio | r anality sold |
| under the inside figure. | Among the | a les west a l | ot of \$10 prima |
| Kentucky, averaging 109 ? | ha at \$4.90 | 20 100 20 100 | Or of ore brime |
| Hogs.—The market for | | | |
| | Hogs is w | thout part | icular change |

During the week, 3,600 head changed hands at the following prices: 3,46334c fb b. for light stillers, 3,46334c for heavy prime do., 3,46334c for medium corn-fed, 3,6334c for light grassfed Michigan, and 4,644c for good to extra heavy prime corn-fed. Receipts at East Albany for the week, 9,000—Journal.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 18.— At market, 1450 Beef Cattle, 360 Stores 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, 400 Swine.

Bref Cattle—Prices, extra, 36,7520,00; first quality, \$5,5020 0,00; second do, \$6,000,000; third of \$4,5026,00.

WORKING OIKN—\$95. \$120, \$124(2)35 00,000 CONF. \$95. \$120, \$124(2)35 00,000 CONF. \$95. \$120, \$124(2)35 00,000 CONF. \$95. \$120, \$124(2)35 00,000 CONF. \$16,000 CONF. \$120,000 CONF. \$120,000

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 17.—At market, 1764 Cattle, about 1000 Beeves, and 764 Stores, consisting of Working Ozen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEFF—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stail-fed Ozen) \$6,2626,600 first quality, \$5,0026,75; second do, \$5,2526,55; third do, \$3,7526,00; ordinary, \$——
WORKING OZEN, \$Pair—\$90(3)15.
COWS AND CALVES = \$22, \$28240
STORES — Yearlings, \$7(25,50; Two years old, \$14(3)15; Three years old, \$18(3)19.

SHEEFF AND LAMES —5350 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,0062,-

75 each; extra, \$3,0003.25.
HDBS - 5%27%c \$\text{Pi}. \text{Tallow} - 7\cup 27\cup e.
PELTS - \$7\cup 2\text{Q} \text{Calf Skins} - 8\cup 2\text{Q} \text{B} \text{ b}.
VEAL CALVES, from \$0,00\cup 0,00

VEAL CALVES, From \$0,000,00

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 17. — BENF plenty. Large arrivals from the west of Canada; light demand, and prices tending downward. First-class at \$4 \$\) covt; second-class at \$3,000,5,00 per cwt; third class or inferior class at \$3 0,250 per cwt. SEMBER plenty; sales at \$3,02,50 each \$\) car load. Lames pring at \$1,760,200 each, \$\) drove. Calves in demand, at \$4,000,5,00 each. Petrs remain firm at 700,375c each. Lame skins draw the same—70,075c each. Hidss also firm at \$5 \$\) cott. Calferins sell at \$6, \$\) th.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18.—This article continues firm for all classes. The advance in prices has been somewhat checked, but the demand continues good for Wools generally. 50 bales Mediterranean, to arrive and in port, have been sold at 20242c; 280 do. Cordova, and 100 do. to arrive, at and about 40c; 25,000 hs. Dorskoi, at 35@40c; and 150 bales unwashed African, at 35% due. Medium fleece and pulled are in fair request. There has been less doing in them the present week.

| in tess doing in them the present week. | |
|--|--|
| Saxony Fleece \$1 tb | |
| American full-blood Mering 60.062 | |
| American half and three-fourths Merino 62@65 | |
| American Native and quarter Merino | |
| Extra pulled | |
| Superfine pulled #6068 | |
| No. 1 pulled | |
| Lamb's pulled — a— | |
| California fine unwashed 44@46 | |
| California common do | |
| Peruvian washed 30/632 | |
| Peruvian washed 30@32 Chilian Merino unwashed 52@84 | |
| Chilian Metiza unwashed | |
| Valparaiso unwashed | |
| South American Merino unwashed | |
| South American Mestiza unwashed | |
| South American common washed | |
| South American Entre Rios do | |
| South American unwashed 17(019 | |
| South American unwashed 17(2)19 South American Cordova washed 37(2)40 | |
| Cane Good Hone unwashed30(4.36 | |
| Cape Good Hope unwashed 30(4.35 East India washed 35(2)45 | |
| African unwashed | |
| African washed40x045 | |
| Mexican unwashed | |
| Tevas (Maxi) | |
| Smyrna unwashed25@28 | |
| Smyrne weshed 30/035 | |
| Syrian unwashed | |
| N Y Commercial Advertiser | |

| BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 18—The week: | following are the rates for the |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Saxony and Mer., fine,60@62 | Texas, |
| Full blood, | Do unwashed16@2 |
| Common,63,265 | Syrian, 16@3 |
| Pulled extra | Cape |
| Do. superfine6(ka)65 | Crimes |
| Do No. 1, | Buenos Ayres1825 |
| Western mixed,55@60 | Canada 60 07 |
| | . |

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The market for fleece has not been very active for low and medium, but sales have been made at high figures; while sales of fine have been limited, at prices full to below coarser wools. The stock of medium fleece will soon be exhausted, and the finer grades will then find a more active market. We note sales since our last of 5,500 bs coarse and medium at 62c, and 2,000 bs fine at 58c. Pulled Wools are quiet but firmly held.—Journal.

Died

In the town of Penfield, Mich., of congestive fever, on the 9th inst. Mr. THOMAS HOUSE, aged 71 years. Mr. House was one of the early settlers of the town of Le Rey, N. Y., having moved to that place from Massachusetts in the spring of 1812, where he resided for upwards of 48 years, when he removed to Michigan.

In this city, on the 1-th inst., GABRIEL, son of ALEXANDER and JANE W. LONGMUIR, aged 28 years. At the Marine Hospital, Baltimore, on the 7th inst., WIL-LIAM C., son of W. E. Lathor, of this city, and member of Co. A. N. Y Cavalry, (Coi. Davis.) aged 22 years.

On the battle field near Bull Run, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 30, HENRY, fourth son of E D. CLARKE, of Livonia Livingsien Co., N. Y., and member of the 13th Regiment N. Y. Wolunteers, in the 23d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

COT ADVERTISING TERMS. In Advance-Terry-Five DENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra lisplay, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (fol owing reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

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

Catalogue sent to all applicants.

ENUINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Of the best varieties, for sale low by E WILLIAMS, West Bloomfield, N. J. 663-3t

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times for tuently-sight cents! (in silver.) Five, of different powers, \$10. Mailed free. Address 663-45. H. Rew EN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

PREMIUM

FARM GRIST MILL, CHEAP, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT. Is adapted for one or two Horse Power; grinds rapidly and to any degree of fineness required.

Send for descriptive Circular, and address WM L BOYER & BRO, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO FLAX GROWERS.

FLAX is wanted in large quantities, FOR CASH,

and at paying prices. No charge for effecting sales.

Send samples to JAMES P. TRAVERS, 46 Beekman St., New York.

GENEVA <u>N</u>ursery. W T & E. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.,

Invite the attention of PLANTERS, NURSERYMEN and DEALERS, to their large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

of the most desirable sorts.
200,000 Grape Vines, of the new early sorts, at reduced prices.

Strawberry Plants
of Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and other fine sorts.
Our Wholesale Catalogue will be furnished to all who apply.

A CADEMY OF FINE ARTS OVER ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,

IS NOW OPEN. With the Finest Collection of Statuary and Paintings in the States.

▲ large number of splendid new works are just added, including works by

SHAYER!

The new and third season has commenced.

MORELAND!

PALMER'S MARBLES, &c.

Family Tickets. \$5 00 Season Tickets 50 Single Admission 25 Open daily from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 10.

J. HUMPHREY, Manager.

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, 662-12t S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

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

INFORMATION WANTED of DAYID LYNCH who went from CORK to ROCHESTER. State of New York, about 20 years ago, with TIMOTHY 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

we will send by mail one each of Delaware, Concord and Diana, or two Delaware For two dollars, will add I Cuyahoga. For two to name, healthy and strong, and warranded to live, if planted and cared for according to our directions, which will be sent on receipt of order. Vines by the 100 or 10 Me very loss and daress WM. PERRY & SON, Bridgeport, Conn. VOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK and CANADA!

The N Y. Central Commercial College, established 1858, of fers, by recent acquisitions, the combined advantages of all Commercial Institutions, concentrated in a course of instruction the most thorough and practical character. Price of Tuitio one-fourth less than similar Colleges. Agents and Correspondents wanted.

C. A. WALWORTH, L. B., Principal, 662-4t

Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Your Sons need a BUSINESS EDUCATION; without it they may plow and reap as their grandfathers did before them, but they cannot, without such instruction, intelligently, methodically, or accurately, set about the successful prosecution of that especially close business, Modern Agriculture. There is one institution in the country, and but one, where students are thoroughly trained, as well as theoretically taught—where 8 to 12 weeks a ttendance secures a perfect knowledge of every legal form of procedure in every known branch of enterprise, and a ready splittude or skill in practical business matters.

For information, address the Principal of "Eastman's Model Mercantile College," Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR DWARF PEAR TREES. AT WAR PRICES.

Exclusively of leading market varieties, carefully assorted into three qualities, 2 to 3 years. Price for No. 1, 500 at 20 cts. each; 1000, 18 cts; 2000, 16 cts; 5000, 16 cts; 5000, 11 cts; 5000, 10 cts; 4000, 14 cts; 5000, 13 cts; 5000, 11 cts; 10,100, 10 cts. For No. 2, good trees, but smaller size, 25 per cent. less than No. 1. and for No. 3, 50 per cent. less than No. 1. A general assortment of desirable NUBSERY STOCK at corresponding prices, including a fine stock of desirable Grapes.

Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y.

662-2t

COO A MONTH!—We want Agents at Sixty COO Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new Chottess Wringers, Orignata Burners, and 12 other new articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

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

Trees at Low Prices.

OUR STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and in quality the VERY BEST. We give prices below, and for par-ticulars invite you to send for our Catalogue. Prices per 1000 as follows, and most things at same rate per 100. Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet, fine, \$45; 4 to 5 feet, \$20.

Standard Pear, 6 to 8 ft, extra, \$250; 4 to 6 ft, No. 1, \$200. Dwarf Pear, very extra, \$200; No. 1, \$130. Standard Cherry, very extra, \$60; Dwarf, \$70. Plum, large stock, and best in State, \$200. Plum, No. 2, \$100.

Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25. Hornet Raspberry, fine stock, \$5 \$ 100. Apple Seedlings, \$3; Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitze, Anger and Orange Quince stools, chean.

H. SOUTHWICK & SON, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plom. and Cherry Trees.

Diana. Concerd. and Delaware Grape Vines.

White Grape and Cherry Currants. &c. &c.

Send for Catalogues. E MOODY & SON, 861-it.

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Sells for Farmers and others every description of Country Presents.

HORE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

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

TOLEDO NURSERIES ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Grape Vines.

Shrubs, Roses, &c.,

At WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at very low rates.

CURRANTS. Red Dutch and Black Naples, 2 years old,\$15,00 \$1,000

GOOSEBERRIES.

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

Successor to Fahnestock & Baker.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR.
JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O. COOK Co., ILLINDIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the Northwest Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid EvenGRBENS, sure to kine—"Small Fruits," of 60 best sorts; near 300
varieties of hardy Shrubs and Flowering Plants, and some that
are tender. Pie P ant, Asparagus Roots, &c., all "honest and
good," and at rates based on the price of farm products and isbor—nearly all at an average of less than hall the prices of &
known customers, Cash with the order. Priced Lists and information FREE.

mation FRRE.

BUEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK—

O The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of Graedows & Globanth, 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 James H Grecory, adjoining the Nursery of ELWANGER & Barry. The Property is desirable, and will be sold low.

Application should be made at once to

PATRICK BARRY, Receiver, or to his Agent, Rochester, Aug. 1, 1822.

JAS. H. GREGORY.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The Moneoe Moneoe Marine in Moneoe Marine in Moneoe and adjoining counties.

Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862.

J. E. PIERPONT, Secretary.

Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money, Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their Widows, Orphan children and heirs at law, promptly collected on responsible terms, and without charge until the claims are realized, by SAMUEL V. NILES, (late of the General Land Office,) MILITARY, NAVAL AND GENERAL AGENOY, (established in 1807.) WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

July, 1862. 655-13t

THE CHAMPION. Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone CIDER AND WINE MILL.



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

Address the manufacturer.

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

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

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

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers To examine their Catalogues, which give details of the stock and prices.

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

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

Rochester, N. Y., August, 1862.

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'Ir is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wring-It surpasses all others in

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Power of Action! WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will finish work that "Self-adjusting" Machines and other cheap applopies for Wringers have left undone, and will easily press water from articles on which they have done their best. It you DON'T BELIEVE 17, TRY IT.

We ask none to buy without a thorough test, for which abundant opportunity will be given to all.

WE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

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

Descriptive Circulars furnished by JULIUS IVES & CO., General Agenta, 655 P. O. Box 310, 345 Broadway, New York. Sold by Special Canvassers throughout the land.

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

A SSIGNEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE—On the premises at Hillsdale, State of Michigan, by Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1882, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., will sell over 1,000 acres of improved Land, in and adjoining the Village and College grounds, in lots to suit purchasers, from one acre upwards.—Also, 83 acres east of the Village, also 600 acres, one half improved, 3 miles west of the Village, is lots of 40 to 80 acres, also, over 3.000 acres of wild lands lying in the Southern tier of towns in Hillsdale county, in lots of 40 to 80 acres, Hillsdale Village is a thriving and healthy Village, at which pace Hillsdale College is located. A schedule and brief description of these lands may be obtained after the 5th of September next, by addressing the subscriber, at Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Michigan. Terms—fourth down, balance, long time.

HIRACE BLACKMAR, Assignee of ESSON BLACKMAR August 6th, 1862.

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

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY

PLANTS. Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded. Triomphe de Gand, \$1.50; the Great Austin or Shaker, \$2; Wilson's \$1 per 100. Great reduction in price when one or more thousands are taken. [658-11t J. C THOMPSON, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

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EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York.

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

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Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent. Bends, due August 19th, 1862, paid at their Banking Office, on presentation presentation.

Highest premium paid for gold, silver, Canada currency, and

U. S. Demand Notes, of old issue
Interest paid on special deposits Sight drafts on England
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JAMES TERRY & CO., STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Fur-nishing Hardware of every description.

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

CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c. M. J. MONROE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.
ALSO, Bealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatees,
freen and Dried Fruits, &c Exp Pure Wines and Liquors,
and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes.

MARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Jackson, Michigan, Have for sale some of the choicest Farming Lands in the State of Michigan, situate principally in the Counties of Jackson, Eston, and Ingham. Said lands are mostly improved farms of froen forty to one thousand acres, well located, and will be seld 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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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE FULFILLMENT.

BY ANNIE ELVIRA HUBBART.

"HE will some home !" so said my heart the day Dear ALSTYN kissed my lips and bade them say He might go forth, in manhood's earnest might, To shield our country in the fearful fight. My soul met his in fond and loyal pride, And spoke, "Yes! go where traitor hearts deride The dear old flag, and labor with the best Until its triumph brings the soldier rest, And I will wreathe the laurel when you come. Saying, to cheer my heart, "He will come home!"

"He will come home "I murmured o'er and o'er, And trained the flowers he loved about the door; And kept his books, and all he loved the most, And smiled to think, amid the bannered host, There moved not one so proud and brave as he (Because none other was so dear to me ;) And through the long dark hours of doubt and dread, Ever I prayed that Heaven would guard his head; And hushed my fears, when woman's fears would come Still whispering to my heart, "He will come home?

He did come home. With deep and reverent breath A band came slowly from the field of death; On and still on, where peacefully, afar, The old home slept beneath the Northern Star. With dim, closed eyes and nerveless hands he came, And cold, dumb lips, that could not speak my name And thus the wished-for hour has come at last! The patriot dream of manhood's morning past, Now these still feet will never wish to roam. Why tremble so, poor heart?-he has come home

Thus to come home! Dear Father, were this all-If in our cup no drop of balm might fall-No thought that Freedom's sacred form should rise. Radiant and pure, from all our sacrifice. Our anguished hearts the cry could not forego: "Why hast thou given us this bitter woe?" But Thine, O Gop, are purposes and power; Sorrowing, we trust Thee through the darkening hour, And wait the promise of the days to come.

Knowing Thy wise design has called our loved one home

The Story-Teller.

HOPEFUL TACKETT, HIS MARK

BY RICHARD WOLCOTT, "TENTH ILLINOIS."

"An' the Star Spangle' Banger in triump' shall wave O! the lan dov the free-e-e, an' the ho mov the brave.

Thus sung Hopeful Tackett, as he sat on his little bench in the little shop of Herr Kordwainer, the village shoemaker. Thus he sang, not artistically, but with much fervor and unction, keeping time with his hammer, as he hammered away at an immense "stoga." And as he sang, the prophetic words rose upon the air, and were wafted, together with an odor of new leather and paste-pot, out of the window, and fell upon the ear of a ragged urchin with an armful of hand-bills.

"Would you lose a leg for it, Hope?" he asked bringing to bear upon Hopeful a pair of crossed eyes, a full complement of white teeth, and a face promiscuously spotted with its kindred dust.

"For the Banger?" replied Hopeful; "guess would. Both on 'em-an' a head, too." "Well, here's a chance for you," and he tossed

him a hand-bill. Hopeful laid aside his hammer and his work, and picked up the hand-bill; and while he is reading it, let us briefly describe him. Hopeful is not a beauty, and he knows it; and, though some of the rustic wits call him "Beaut," he is well aware that they intend it for irony. His countenance runs too much to nose—rude, amorphous nose at that—to be classic and is withal rugged in general outline and pimply in spots. His hair is decidedly too dingy a red to be called, even by the utmost stretch of courtesy auburn; dry, coarse, and pertinaciously obstinate in its resistance to the civilizing efforts of comb and brush. But there is a great deal of big bone and muscle in him, and he may yet work out a noble

destiny. Let us see.

Think about it anyhow."

By the time he had spelled out the hand-bill and found that Lieutenant --- was in town and wished to enlist recruits for Company --, Regiment, it was nearly sunset; he took off his shed his hands and looked at himself in the piece of looking-glass that stuck in the window - a defiant look, that said he was not afraid of all that nose - took his hat down from its peg behind the door, and in spite of the bristling resistance of his hair, crowded it down over his head, and started for his supper. And as he walked he mused aloud, as was his custom, addressing himself in the second person. "Hopeful, what do you think of it? They want more soldiers, eh? Guess them fights at Donelson and Pittsburg Lannen 'bout used up some o' them regiments. By jing! (Hopeful had been piously brought up, and his emphatic exclamations I don't want you, 'cause o' your promise before I took a mild form,) 'Hopeful, 'xpect you'll have to go and stand in some poor feller's shoes. 'Twon't do for them there blasted Seceshers to be killing off our boys, an' no one there to pay 'em back. It's time this 'ere thing was busted! Hopeful, you ain't pretty, an' you ain't smart; but you used to be a mighty nasty hand with a shot-gun. Guess you'll have to try your hand on old Borey's (Beauregard's) chaps; an' if you ever git a bead on one he'll enter his land mighty shortly. What do you say to goin'? You wanted to go last year, but mother was sick, an' you couldn't; an' now mother's gone to glory, why, show your grit an' go.

And Hopeful did think about it-thought about it till late at night, of the insulted flag, of the fierce fights and glorious victories, of the dead and the dying lying out in the pitiless storm, of the dastardly outrages of rebel fiends-thought of all this, with his great warm heart overflowing with love for the dear old "Banger," and resolved to his intention to quit his service for that of Uncle Sam. The old fellow only opened his eyes very wide, grumbled, brought out the stocking, (a striped relic of the departed Frau Kordwainer,) and from it counted out and paid Hopeful every cent that was due him. But there was one thing that sat heavily on Hopeful's mind. He was in a predicament that all of us are liable to fall into-he was in love, and with Christina, Herr Kordwainer's daughter. Christina was a plump maiden, with a old flag, to fight, to suffer, to die, if need be, for it; round, rosy face, an extensive latitude of shoulders, and a general plentitude and solidity of figure. All of steel, and the wild whistling of bullets; won these she had; but what had captivated Hopeful's by unflinching nerve, and unyielding muscle; worn eye was her trim ankle, as it had appeared to him as a badge of the proudest distinction an American ing of her own knitting. From its small beginning, have thus fought and suffered - though his scars his great heart had taken in the whole of her, and now he was desperately in love. Two or three mish, though official bulletin spoke not of him, times he had essayed to tell her of his proposed departure; but, every time the words were coming to them come as a tribute to him; as a token that he is month?"

walking home from church with her on Sunday evening, he held out his hand, and blurted out:

"Well, good by. Ware off to-morrow."

"Off! Where?" "I've enlisted!"

Christina didn't faint. She didn't take out a delicate and daintily perfumed mouchoir, to hide the tears that were not there. She looked at him for a moment, while two great tears rolled down her cheeks, and then - precipitated all her charms into his arms. Hopeful stood it manfully—rather liked it, in fact. But this is a tableaux that we have no right to be looking at; so let it pass by how they parted-with what tears and embraces, and extravagant protestations of undying affection, and wild promises of eternal remembrance, there is no need of telling, for we all know how foolish young people will be under such circumstances. We older heads know all about such little matters, and what they amount to. Oh! yes, certainly we do.

The next morning found Hopeful, with a dozen others, in charge of the Lieutenant, and on their way to join the regiment. Hopeful's first experience of camp life was not a singular one. Like the rest of us, he had occasional attacks of home-sickness; and as he stood at his post on picket in the silent night-watches, while the camps lay quietly sleeping in the moonlight, his thoughts would go back to his far away home, and the little shop, and the plentiful charms of the fair-haired Christina. So he went on, dreaming sweet dreams of home, but ever active and alert, eager to learn and earnest to do his duty, silencing all selfish suggestions of his heart with the simple logic of a pure patriotism.

"Hopeful," he would say, "the Banger's took care of you all your life, and now you're here to take care of it. See that you do it the best you know how."

It would be more thrilling and interesting, and would read better, if we could take our hero to glory amid the roar of cannon and muskets, through a storm of shot and shell, over a serried line of glistening bayonets. But strict truth - a matter of which newspaper correspondents and sensational writers generally seem to have a very nasty conception—forbids it. It was only a skirmish — a bushwhacking fight for the possession of a swamp. A few companies were deployed as skirmishers to drive out the rebels.

"Now, boys," shouted the captain, "after 'em' Shoot to kill, not to scare 'em!"

"Ping! ping!" rang the rifles.

"Z-z-z-vit!" sang the bullets.

On they went, crouching among the bushes, creepng along under the banks of the brook, cautiously peering from behind trees, in search of "butternuts."

Hopeful was in the advance; his hat was lost, and his bair more defiantly bristling than ever. Firmly grasping his rifle, he pushed on, carefully watching every tree and bush. A rebel sharp-shooter started to run from one tree to another, when, as quick as thought, Hopeful's rifle was at his shoulder, a puff of blue smoke arose from its mouth, and the rebel sprang into the air and fell back-dead. Almost at the same instant, as Hopeful leaned forward to see the effect of his shot, he felt a sudden shock, a sharp, burning pain, grasped at a bush, reeled, and sank

"Are you hurt much, Hope?" asked one of his comrades, kneeling beside him, and staunching the blood that flowed from his wounded leg.

"Yes, I expect I am; but that red wamus over yonder 's redder'n ever now. That feller won't need pension."

They carried him back to the hospital, and the old urgeon looked at the wound, shook his head, and briefly made his diagnosis. "Bone shattered-vessels injuried — bad leg — have to come off. Good constitution, though; he'll stand it."

And he did stand it; always cheerful, never complaining, only regretting that he must be discharged -that he was no longer able to serve his country. And now, Hopeful is again sitting on his little bench in Monheer Kordwainer's little shop, pegging away at the coarse boots, singing the same glorious prophecy that we first heard him singing. He has had but two troubles since his return. One is the lingering regret and restlessness that attend a civil life after an experience of the rough, independent life in camp. The other trouble was when he first met Christina, after his return. The loving warmth with which she greeted him pained him; and when the worthy Herr considerately went out of the room, leaving them alone, he relapsed into gloomy silence. At length, speaking rapidly, and with choked utter-

ance, he began: "Christie, you know I love you now, as I always have, better'n all the world. But I'm a cripple now no account to nobody—just a dead weight—an' went away, to tie yourself to a load that'll be a drag on you all your life. That contract — ah—promises -an't - is - hereby repealed! There!" And he leaned his head upon his hands and wept bitter tears, wrung by a great agony from his loving heart. Christie gently laid her hand on his shoulder, and spoke, slowly and calmly:-" Hopeful, your soul

was not in that leg, was it?" It would seem as if Hopeful had always thought that such was the case, and was just receiving new light on the subject, he started up so suddenly.

"By jing! Christie!" and he grasped her hand, and -but that is another of the scenes that don't concern us at all. And Christie has promised next Christmas to take the name, as she has already the heart, of Tackett. Herr Kordwainer, too, has come to the conclusion that he wants a partner, and on the day of the wedding a new sign is to be put up over a new and larger shop, on which "Co." will mean Hopeful Tackett. In the meantime, Hopeful hammers away lustily, merrily whistling, and sing-The next morning he notified his "boss" of ing the praises of the "Banger." Occasionally, when he is resting, he will tenderly embrace his stump of a leg, gently patting and stroking it, and talking to it as a pet. If a stranger is in the shop, he will hold it out admiringly and ask:

"Do you know what I call that? I call that

Hopeful Tackett - his mark," And it is a mark - a mark of distinction, a badge of honor, worn by many a brave fellow who has gone forth, borne and upheld by a love for the dear won in the fierce contest, amid the clashing strokes were received in some unnoticed, unpublished skirhis lips, something rushed up into his throat ahead | not forgotten; that those who have been with him

of them, and he could not speak. At last, after through the trials and triumphs of the field, remember him and the heroic courage that won for him those honorable scars; and that while life is left to them they will work and fight in the same cause, cheerfully making the same sacrifices, seeking no higher reward than to take him by the hand and call him "comrade," and to share with him the proud consciousness of duty done. Shoulder-straps and stars may bring renown; but he is no less a real hero who, with rifle and bayonet, throws himself into the breach, and uninspired by hope of official notice, battles manfully for the right.

HOPEFUL TACKETT, humble yet illustrious. hero for all time, we salute you.

SIXTY AND SIXTEEN.

GENERAL St. AUBYN was standing before his mirror, busily engaged in the adjustment of his neck-cloth.

"Confound this neckerchief!" he ejaculated, giving it a pull this way and a twitch that. "Jim, what's the reason my neck-rigging won't set as trimly as yours? You young chaps have a knack that I somehow can't get the hang of, about dress!"

"I am sure I can't account for it, uncle!" laughed a handsome youth of about twenty. "Perhaps it's someting incident to your youth, like scarlet fever, or falling in love!"

"That's just it, Jim! The fact is-now let me catch you laughing if you dare, you young rogue-I'm going to be married!"

"Going to be married, uncle!" exclaimed James Ashley, in open-eyed astonishment. "I never dreamed of it!" "How should you, when you only arrived yes

terday from a year's absence in Europe? I'm going to call on her this morning, Jim-come with me, and be introduced to the sweetest sixteen alive!" "Only sixteen, do you say, uncle?"

"Don't look so horrified, Jim-of course, I don't expect her to be desperately in love with an old codger like me-that would be unreasonable. But she'll make me a sweet, dutiful, little wife, and Ithere's no use talking; I can only say one thing—the Lord deal with me as I shall deal with this child!" The old man lifted his hands reverently towards

Josephine Clare was sitting among her flowers in the sunshine, blonde and golden-haired, with blue eyes, and a delicate little mouth, tinted with the softest crimson. One tiny dimple cleft her round chin, and the peachy bloom upon her cheeks was such as comes only to sixteen. No wonder General St. Aubyn lost his heart to the wonderously beautiful child-it must have been an iron sort of machine if he hadn't.

She rose with varying color to greet her fine old lover as he entered.

"Josey," he said, cheerily, after the words of salutation had been exchanged, "I am not alone to-day; let me introduce my nephew, James Ashley!" Josephine lifted her blue eyes to the stranger's

face for the first time, with a wild, terrified gazethe peach-blossom red faded from her cheek, and the first General St. Aubyn knew, she fainted in his arms!

"What's the matter?" stammered the veteran, in breathless terror. "Is she dead? is she dying? For Heaven's cake, get some cold water. Open the windows, somebody—bring burnt feathers!"

"Do lay the poor child down, General," exclaimed Miss Betsey Clare, Josephine's maiden aunt, who rushed in at this juncture. "Don't hold her so tight. There, now, she's comin' round all right, lon't you see!"

The General looked on admiringly-all his military tactics seemed as nothing to the deftness with which Miss Betsey managed matters!

"What could have made you faint, my love?" he asked, when she was smiling again.

"I don't know," she murmured; it was the-the heat, I suppose!"

"And where's Jim?" asked the perplexed warrior. "If you mean that tall young shaver," struck in Miss Betsey, "he's gone home like a feller o' sense, seein' he could'nt be o' no use here."

"General St. Aubyn," said Josephine, in a very low voice, "I know you will think me a silly little goose, but please don't bring that young man her again!" "Josephine-my own love, why not?"

"Because-because," faltered the girl, playing with his watch-chain, and biding her flushed face against his breast, "it's a whim of mine!" "Well, just as you say, Josey," said the old

General, "but I must remark, it's perfectly unaccountable!" "Women are unaccountable creatures," said Jo-

sephine, trying to laugh. "And now tell me about But long after the General had gone, the child-

bride lay on the sofa, shutting out Heaven's light from her eyes with closely clasped hands, and breathing out the wild, wailing moans that can come only from a broken heart! Poor, sacrificed Josephine Clare!

When General St. Aubyn returned to his room at the hotel, he found James Ashley pacing the floor with hurried steps.

"Uncle," he said, looking up as the General entered, "I have changed my mind about that faraway official post in India. Will you obtain the appointment for me?"

Certainly; but, James, you would be obliged to sail immediately!" "The sooner the better, sir. Every hour that I

remain in this country seems an age to me.' "James!" said General St. Aubyn, regarding his nephew with a keen, piercing gaze, "what does this mean? And why does Josephine object to seeing

you again? There is some mystery here!" "I would to Heaven I had died ere I had gone there to-day," gasped Ashley. "Ask me no further, uncle—it is best for the happiness of all to bury the past in eternal oblivion!"

General St. Aubyn stood a moment in deep thought, as James hastily quitted the room. Suddenly a new light seemed to break upon him-he grew ghastly pale and clenched his hand firmly. "I have it!" he muttered between his teeth, "this

is the girl to whom James was engaged before he went to Europe, and that mercenary scoundrel Clare would have broken both their hearts, and put me in this false position, to secure his own ends. It shall not be!"

Two long hours General St. Aubyn paced his room—the mental conflict was sharp and fierce, but Josephine's presence, and after a long interview with her father,

"Josephine," he said, "would you object to cele-"though fame shall never know his story,"-let brating the wedding next week instead of next

She looked up in surprise.

"A bridegroom is privileged to be impatient," he said, lightly.

"It shall be as you desire," she replied, passively. Pale and lovely as her own pearls, Josephine Clare stood at the threshold of the church waiting for the bridegroom's cortege. At length it came, and General St. Aubyn stepped forward.

"Josephine," he whispered, "my generous, noble suited to your fresh bloom, so I have substituted one of twenty! Jim, come forward, you scamp! And I'm going to be on hand to give away the bride!"

Josephine thought she was in a blissful dream: but no-it was true-and, almost ere she could realize the new state of things, she was tightly married to James Ashley, her first and only love, and the General, folding her in his arms, whispered:

"Your father and I have arranged matters all right, dearest! Don't thank me; for although I have lost a wife, I have gained the sweetest of little nieces! I'm quite satisfied, Josey!"

And so were Mr. and Mrs. James Ashley!

NEVER PUT OFF TILL TO-MORROW.

"I would like to have you run down to Mrs Bowen's for me, Katy, before sundown," said Mrs. Nelson to her little daughter, who sat busily stitching away in her little willow chair.

"Oh, mother, couldn't I go just as well before school-time to-morrow? I have this pair of pillowcases almost done for my dolly, and Aunt Marthy is going to give me two nice pillows and a feather bed! for her, as soon as I have the bed-clothes all made

"But, my dear, I wish you to take the money for the work she sent home to-day. She is a poor woman, and may need it."

Still Katy looked reluctantly at the dainty sewing work before her, and laid down the tiny ruffled pillow-case with a sigh.

"Perhaps the poor woman is wondering how she shall buy food for her children for to-morrow." continued the mother. "Think what a relief it will be to have that care off my mind."

That thought was enough for Katy's really benevolent little heart, and she quickly laid up her work, in her pretty rosewood box, so it wouldn't be in any one's way, and prepared herself for her walk.

"Here is a basket, with some of Ann's tea biscuit, and a plate of butter," said Katy's mother; "you may take that to Mrs. Bowen, if it will not be too heavy." "No. indeed, mother," said Katy, her eyes spark-

ling with pleasure, "I shall love to do it. I don't think they have biscuit and butter very often. Lucy sometimes brings just dry bread to school for her dinner."

"Why, Kate, I did not think they were as poor as that. Here, you take this cup of jelly and some grapes to the little sick boy. I dare say they will be refreshing. I must call around and see them as soon as I can."

Katy returned from her kind errand that night a little weary, but very light-hearted.

"I am so glad I went to-night, mother," she said. They were just sitting down to supper, with only a little cake made of corn meal and a pitcher of water on the table. The woman cried when I gave her the basket, she seemed so glad. She gave the sick boy his biscuit and grapes first, and I wish you could have seen how happy his face looked."

"I am very glad, too, that you went to-night," said the mother, "and I hope you will learn this lesson from it—never to put off doing a kind act till to-morrow, when you can do it to-day. A good man was urged not to go out on a stormy evening, to pay a bill to a poor laborer, as to-morrow would certainly do as well, but he answered, 'Think what a blessing a good night's sleep is to a poor man. This may relieve some anxiety which would cause him a sleepless night.' The command to God's ancient people is one which we should all remember: 'The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until morning.' So, you see, dear Katy, it was an act of justice, as well as kindness, to take the money to-night, instead of putting it off until another day."

Wit and Kumor.

PRENTICEANA.

Ar this time, there seem to be quite as many shirks on the land as sharks in the sea. In Missouri, Col. Guitar drives the guerrillas

verywhere before him. They can't face his music. A TRUE Union woman is like the sugar we sometimes get—a combination of sweetness and grit.

IF any of our friends think that the Union soldiers in the field are not doing good work, let them go and do better.

Ir the rebels feared the devil as much they do a gunboat, there might be some hope of their turning

WE hope our Legislature will pass a law that, if a man runs upon a battle-field, his wife shall be entitled to a divorce.

GEN. VAN DORN has written a letter, telling what he expects to accomplish. He is evidently a fellow of considerable expectations.

THE Grenada Appeal calls the Southern officers game-cocks." Probably because they wear spurs, crow prodigiously, and occasionally get their combs

BARNUM, it is said, has filed his exemption from the coming draft, on the ground that he has but one

THE LAST EXCUSE.—The Elyria (Ohio) Democrat gives the following:—"Every expedient has been resorted to by some persons to avoid a draft. The latest dodge we have heard related, is told of one who, having been examined for various diseases and pronounced sound as to all of them, fell back upon the morals of the question, and declared a draft to be immoral and unconstitutional, because it is a game of chance!"

THE following is one of the many good things got off by Van Vleck, of the Kinderhook Rough Notes: He that steals our purse, steals postage stampsthey're ours, they're yours, and have been slaves to one morning, encased in a warm white yarn stock- can reach. If these lines come to one of those that the noble heart triumphed. The next day he sought thousands, and when they get dirty will do nobody any good-but he that appropriates to himself our good name, takes two Vs we would like to see him get the specie on."

> GALLOPING CONSUMPTION—Cavalry foraging in the enemy's country.— Vanity Fair.

Corner for the Young.

SHUTTING DOORS.

"Don't look so cross, Edward, when I call you back to shut the door; gran'pa feels the March wind. You have got "Josephine," he whispered, "my generous, noble girl, I feared the bridegroom of sixty would be ill learn now, Edward."

"Do forgive me, gran'pa. I ought to be ashamed. But what do you mean? I am going to college, and then I'm going to be a lawyer."

"Well, admitting all that, I imagine 'Squire Edward Cartes' will have a good many doors to shut, if he ever makes much of a man."

"What kind of doors? Do tell me, gran'pa." "Sit down a minute, and I'll give you a list. In the first place, the door of your ears must be closed against the bad language and evil counsel of the boys and young men you will meet at school and college, or you will be undone. Let them once get possession of that door, and I would not give

much for Edward Carter's future prospects. "The door of your eyes, too, must be shut against bad looks, idle novels, and low, wicked newspapers, or your studies will be neglected, and you will grow up a useless, ignorant man. You will have to close them sometimes against the fine things exposed for sale in the store windows, or you will never learn to lay up money, or have any left to give away.

"The door of your lips will need especial care, for they guard an unruly member, which makes great use of the bad company let in at the doors of the eyes and ears. That door is very apt to blow open, and, if not constantly watched, will let out angry, trifling, or vulgar words. It will backbite, sometimes, worse than a March wind, if it is left open too long. I would advise you to keep it shut much of the time, till you have laid up a store of knowledge, or, at least, till

you have something valuable to say. "The inner door of your heart must be well shut against temptation; for conscience, the door keeper, grows very indifferent if you disregard her call, and sometimes drops asleep at her post; and when you may think you are doing very

well, you are fast going down to ruin. "If you carefully guard the outside doors of the eyes and ears and lips, you will keep out many cold blasts of sin,

which get in before you think. "This 'shutting doors,' you see, Eddy, will be a serious business-one on which your well-doing in this life and the next depends."

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 5; 1, 13, 7, 24, 11, 9 is a State.

My 26, 25, 11, 22 is a motion of water. My 18, 2, 21 is that on which many parents doat. My 19, 10, 16, 1 is a range of mountains.

My 8, 16, 14, 26, 10, 14, 3, 8, 20 is a city in New York. My 4, 24, 7, 4 is a place much loved by the Scotch, where my

14, 10, 19, 12, 15 is taught. My 23, 13, 1, 8, 9, 22 is a river noted for its 17, 24, 11, 26, 18.

My 5, 1, 6, 22, 25 is a rebel conspirator. My whole is a maxim, which, if followed, earth would be made heaven.

Centreville, Mich., 1862 Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BEHEAD a tool used by bakers and leave a kind of fish. Behead a small image and leave a farmer's tool. Behead what we sometimes wear on the foot and leave a girl's

DECAPITATIONS.

Behead an adverb and leave an adverb. Behead an adverb and leave a kind of fowl. Behead an article of clothing and leave what is often used as a protection.

Behead a kind of fish and leave part of a wagon. M. A. WILLIAMS. Alabama, N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks

Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1862.

Behead an animal and leave a preposition.

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

How far can an individual see the top of a mountain 5 miles high, from the top of a shipmast 50 feet in height? Also, what is the length of a line from the top of the mast to the top of the mountain, the diameter of the earth being 8,000

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF MOUNTAINS.

1. One peck shep. 2. Re do hop. 5. O my puls. 8. Do not ro.

6. Hangen chaps. Bloomington, Minn. 1862. OTIS MILLER. Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 661.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Coming events cast their shadows before. Answer to Geometrical Problem:—A, 5.322; B, 7.425 inches. Answer to Anagrams:--Abraham Lincoln, Americans, Com-

mentary, Valetudinarian, Monastery, Legislature, Licentiate.

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