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## ROCHESTER, N. Y., —FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

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#### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES,

[PRIVATE TO THE WESTERN READER.] HOW THINGS LOOK DOWN EAST,

Six or seven hundred miles divided by Michigan City, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Rochester. Left Chicago at 8 P. M., reached Rochester at 8; P. M. next day. A good sleeping car with perfect ventilation on the Mich. Central Railway. The luxury of good air in a rail car alone is worth the extra charge for a berth-and more too. A very difficult

breakfast on the ferry for which gave a dollar bill and received as change thirty-five cents in bedaubed and dilapidated stamps. A cheerful ride through the land of refuge for cowardly sneaks and colored citizens of the U.S., with gentlemanly officials, and John Bull with his punctuality, pertinacity and individuality, short coats, long waistcoats, baggy unmentionables, double windrows of whiskers, a great amount of leather on the lower extremities, and an abbreviated tile on the upper-John Bull with his hearty cheer, impregnable self, courtesy and cool-

ness, is not a bad fellow to meet on the road, reader. HOW THE COUNTRY LOOKS ON THE WAY. fight as well tell you—it's so long since we ha

been off the prairies together. Didn't see anything in Michigan until just before reaching Detroit Found that the night's ride had brought me into the region where the "small kind of corn" is planted. But the apples!-trees laden as they used to be on the stony side-hills of New York in the days of hard cider and Tippecanoe-red, crimson and yellow, green, golden and russet, bending the branches and covering the ground. Not your apples with approved nomenclature, but the "natural fruit" which we boys used to steal, stuff into the hav-mow. into our pockets, and munch in school with our heads down on the desk.

- The clover fields, the timothy lea, the hill-sides, the scattering forest trees, the gray old rocks cropping out, the pastures with their ring, streaked and speckled habitans, all and singular, awoke reminiscences of the old home and its associations to which I am eagerly and impatiently hastening after three years absence, and to which, kind reader, you shall be an accompanying guest.

-O for the cord-wood I saw in Canada, to pile up in the back-yards and wood-sheds of Chicagoans at present prices, or considerably less; and to put in the hands of "the proper authorities"whoever they may be-to distribute to the poor

-O for a few of the hills and ravines, with the gorgeous autumnal glory in which they are clad just now, planted down as a back-ground and natural protection to the Garden City. How familiar the changing foliage of the maples look, the crimson of the dogwood and oak, the gold of the poplar, and the purple, and brown, and green of those Canada forests! "What do people want to live here for?" said a mammon eaten Chicago merchant to me-"What can induce men to chop, and dig, and delve among the roots, and stumps, and stones, when they can make more with less money and labor on the prairies ?"

"Ignorance is bliss," I replied. "They have not seen the prairies perhaps." And I added mentally, "Thank God, all men do not live to make money, and die worshiping it, and unredeemed from its taint." I know, however, that there are men who will regard my thanksgiving without foundation in

### AT ROCHESTER.

It is six years since I stopped in this beautiful rural city. I now stop to attend the New York of character and excellence. State Fair. The farmers of the home State hold their annual reunion here this year. It is more than fifteen years since I looked at the congregated York, and as the representative farmers who gather | the pens. I have never seen better.

annually to exhibit them. Together, then, we will look the Fair over through Western eyes.

[Since writing the above, the Conductor of the RURAL has asked me to "do" the Fair for him, his time being occupied with official duties and hospitable effort. What I may do, will not be done with the design of giving a complete and detailed review of the different departments, but simply to notice noteworthy articles, and gather such facts as may be of value to the reader. 1

#### THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The reader is aware that Rochester has long been preparing to receive the Society, and to welcome hither the thousands of Ruralists who live and labor on the hillsides and in the valleys of this goodly Empire State.

Herewith is given an engraving of the grounds which renders further description unnecessary. The location is convenient to the city, and accessible by railroad and carriages.

Monday, the 29th ultimo, the work of making and recording entries was prosecuted with a good deal of vigor. The clouds cast foreboding shadows, and diminished the number of entries considerably.-But the record at night-fall showed an advance in most if not all the departments.

#### THE FIRST DAY -- TUESDAY --

Dawned cloudy, and cold, and sombre enough. Overcoats were needed, used, and buttoned close at that. The books were kept open, and entries received during the day. The list of entries was largely increased. Stock, Machinery and other articles for exhibition continued to arrive until late in the afternoon. The day had been cold, drizzly and cheerless. The work of preparation, and the arrangement of articles left little time for repining. The work went on as if the sun shone bright. The wind continued North-east; but, per contra, some enthusiastic barometer manufacturer gave notice that that article was "going up." Old fogies wet their fore-fingers, held them up to the breeze, discovered the cold side thereof, shook their heads and swore "by Solon" that the weather hadn't settledand it hadn't. Nothing but organization, prepararation and arrangement was done on the grounds

In the evening, Dr. Fitch read a paper on the Aphis, and a discussion on the subject of "Insects injurious to vegetation" followed. This will appear in the RURAL hereafter.

### THE SECOND DAY

Continued wet. There were more people upon the during both th days-say ten thousand, as the receipts indicated. In the evening the paper and discussion on draining was spicy and profitable. The meeting was largely attended.

### THE THIRD DAY-THURSDAY-

Gave us, about ten o'clock, the first gleam of sunshine, during the week. The crisis came and passed. and the people, thirty thousand strong, had come to rescue their Fair from pecuniary failure. About \$6,000 were received to-day, (for this is written at the close of the third day,) and the Treasurer reports near nine thousand dollars as the receipts to

This much said by way of preface, showing the main cause why the Fair may not be a triumphant success-the bad weather-we (you and I reader,) will look through such departments as we may find time to examine. Here at the right of the office of the Press and the Telegraph is the

### POULTRY.

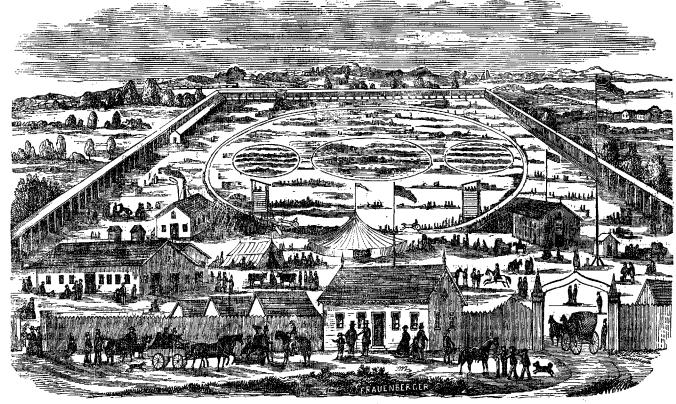
The largest, and in most respects the finest exhibition I ever saw. There are African, China, Bremen, and the common wild and domesticated American geese-a large exhibition. Turkeys, bronze and otherwise, wild from the prairies and tame from the yards and poultry houses of the Genesee Valley. Then here are the Shanghais, better proportioned than in their younger days, but no smaller; Chitagongs and Malays, Bantams and Dominiques, Dorkings and Dunghills, English, Derby and Sumatra game, Bolton Greys and Golden, White, Black and Silver Polands, Black Spanish and blacker Hamburghs,-all these families of chickens in variety and sub-variety, making a show that ought to again awaken the chicken fever-the largest and best show of chickens I ever saw.

"By Crackey," said Tom Honest, with one hand thrust deep in his breeches pocket and holding fast on to his money, apprehensive of pickpockets, "By Crackey, look at those Gold Lace Bantams; if it would not make a fighting cock ashamed of himself to get in such company—he'd wilt some?"

Then the Ducks - Muscovys and Top-knots, Aylesbury and Cayuga Black, Rowen, White Polands, and the Common, in variety—a worthy exhibition of the quacking community.

There Doves and Pigeons, Long and Short-Eared Rabbits, Pea and Guinea fowls, &c., &c., in variety

There is a good exhibition of Leicesters-very fine exhibition of animals. There is a large exhirepresentatives of the herds and flocks of New bition of Cotswolds and most excellent animals in



VIEW OF NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS AT ROCHESTER, 1862

[I was carelessly sauntering along the sheep pens, when a benevolent-faced dame—one of the kind of farmer's wives that are always fearful you have never eaten dinner enough—came along, garrulously giving her opinion of the value of "that coarse wool for spinning," and with a little indignation, she looked up at one of the premium cards, with the good Secretary's name thereon, and exclaimed, "What! Does Mr. Johnson own all this stock? Here is another premium for him-first, second and third! I declare, I should think him considerable of a farmer!" See what a responsibility attaches to the use of one's own name in all possible places—as if my respected friend was not famous enough, without monopolizing all the pre-

But we come to the pen of Hampshire Downs, exhibited by A. T. Parsons. In this kind of stock the West (and East) is somewhat interested. Let us ask a few questions:-"Do you breed these pure, and find it profitable?" "Yes, sir." "For mutton?" 'Yes, sir, and for wool, with the present demand for coarse wool." "Have you bred them on finewooled sheep? and with what result?" "I have bred on Spanish Merinos, and find the carcass largely increased, the wool improved over the Downs, and when fine wool is bringing a higher price than coarse, but little difference in the value of carcass and product of wool, compared with the pure Hampshire Downs. Now, I think the pure bred Hampshire Down more profitable than the cross-if not always the case. For the wool brings as much, the carcass more, and the stock for breed ing purposes always more than crosses."

"How does this crossing affect the weight of wool taken from the sheep, compared with the Merino?" "It does not always appreciate the quantity; in some cases it does. It depends upon the character

of the flock on which the cross is made." "How does this mutton sell in market compared

with the South Down?" "For the same price precisely—a cent more per pound than the mutton of any other sheep."

"Hew much is the market value of mutton appreciated by these crosses compared with pure Merinos?"

"The first crosses will often sell equally well with the pure bred; but it depends upon the smut on the face and limbs. If, as is often the case, the cross is marked like the Down, they will sell for as much in the New York market. If not so smutty, the price depreciates."

Shropshire Downs. - Here are a few pens of these sheep raised and exhibited by Jacob Lorillard, whose sheep farms are located at Fordham, New York. It is claimed that these sheep are equal to the South Down in quality of mutton and wool. but are much larger. They will dress more, judging from appearance. The shepherd told me he thought these carcasses dressed, would weigh 25 per cent. more than the South Down. Crossed on the common sheep, and on the Cotswolds, Leicesters, &c. the product is excellent. It will answer to cross them on the Merinos, provided the ewes are kept strong and properly cared for. But unless great care is taken, the shepherd will lose some of his Merino ewes by the experiment. A buck one year old was sold to a Michigan man for \$100. But you talk with a South Down man about the Hampshire and Shropshire Downs, and he will tell you, "they're a very good sheep, but I don't like them, because they are not uniform. They are a made breed - a mixture, and not distinct,"

"Just like the Chester Whites," put in Long John, played out.

who, it will be remembered, once gave a recipe for manufacturing this breed of swine. -.

South Downs.-There were animals in the pens from Thorne's flock-and, of course, they were fine ones. The exhibition of South Downs was a creditable one. 'But I do not find in any department of sheep as large carcasses as I find in our prairie flocks. I believe the prairies, with the same care in breeding, can beat the world with sheep.

Spanish Merino. - The exhibition of Spanish Merino as a whole, was inferior. There were a few good animals in the pens; but I found that the bulk of the exhibition was made by itinerating peddlers of fine wool sheep.

Silesian Merinos. - There were several pens of this breed and their crosses on exhibition. The discussion on the purity of this breed and the relative value for the farmers of this country, was animated Mr. Chamberlain, of Dutchess county, about this stock. He told me his flock of 400, averaged nine pounds of wool per head. Has sold wool at 40 to 65 cents, according to the year and market. They are very good breeders—nurses. Says they are as hardy or hardier than the Spanish. He keeps his happens. They are well wooled. Mr. C. says crossing with French Merinos has been attended with excellent results; improving the wool of the French because it is made thicker. The sheep exhibited here were well wooled with large carcasses. I had no chance to compare their wool with that of other breeds.

SWINE. The show of swine was a respectable one-none remarkable except some "Improved Cheshires," from Jefferson county. The result of careful crossing, and larger and better haired than our small Suffolks, they will improve this breed for western use if the proper cross is made. I found that the swine were classified for exhibition as large and small breeds. There were a few good Berkshires, some excellent Yorkshires, and a few plump Suffolks. It is, however, a little significant that the large breeds predominated, were most commended, and evidently the favorites of intelligent farmers.

CATTLE. Right here I wish to commend the stalls fitted up for the royal male representatives of the different tamilies. The convenience and object of spectators, in coming to the Fair, had been consulted. The stalls were so constructed that the animal stood with his long, rangy side to the looker-on. All the proportions and beauty of the animal were exhibited. Stalls constructed in this manner are a little more costly-at least more lumber is required to cover the same amount of stock, but the increased satisfaction to the crowd compensates for it all.

Short-horns.- I saw nothing remarkable in this exhibition. The glory of the Short-horns, as exhibition animals, seems to have culminated. The profit of putting flesh on their frames, and carefully covering their tender hides, and scraping and sand papering, and manufacturing slender white horns, and providing them with model tails, made to order seems to be questioned now. It is found that it no longer pays to force air under the skin to "establish a point," or produce a feature. We are getting sharp. The farmers of the country have paid for their experience. The occupation of professional exhibitors is gone, if indeed the running of State Fairs, for the benefit of the owners of bulls, is not

Ayrshires.— There are some splendid Ayrshires exhibited. It is a breed that should be more distributed throughout the country. In the West, a few good milkers would do no harm. It is true, we grow beef; but we ought also to produce our own butter and cheese, and make our mark in the Eastern markets therewith, as we do with our beef, and pork, and grain. With our grass growing resources, our grain and root producing soils, and the pure and abundant water from our mole drains, we can make butter and cheese. And the Ayrshire men ought to cultivate the good fellowship of Western Dairymen.

Galloways .- Jos. JARDINE, of Hamilton, Canada West, shows one bull and two heifers of this breed. Has bred them six years. They are hornless and black as jet, always. They are undoubtedly a distinct, and Mr. J. says, the only pure breed in Scotand interesting. But I have no space for it here. land or England. Their peculiar merits, according There were fine animals exhibited. I talked with to Mr. J., are that they are easily kept, hardy; good for dairy purposes, their milk being only second to the Alderney, in quality. Their beef always, in the Smithfield market, England, brought two cents per pound more than any other beef sold there. They do not reach the mark of the Short-horns in weight. When well fattened, Mr. J. thinks, they will average in large flocks — two or three or five hundred, as it | 2,000 lbs.; live weight. Thinks the Ayrshire will beat them in quantity, but not in quality of milk. They are the most docile stock we have. They are excellent breeders. Has not found any difficulty here, though in England he did find it difficult sometimes, to get heifers when they had reached three years of age, with calf. They are well haired, and not sensitive to a rigorous climate. These are substantially the statements given me by Mr. JARDINE.

Devons.—There were some most excellent Devon bulls and cows exhibited. There were no names to be found, and I do not know to whom to credit the exhibition of several fine animals I found in the stalls.

Monsters.-How the people rush to see them. How they like to look at big things! There are some grossly fed animals exhibited, and crinoline is sacrificed recklessly, and hats knocked into a cocked condition in the effort to get a peep at a five year old steer, weighing thirty-two hundred pounds, and wearing a blue ribbon.

Herefords.—There is the largest and best exhibition of this kind of stock I ever saw. They are a large-framed, loose-jointed, (comparatively) wellproportioned stock. Put on flesh easily-too easily, reckon, to be a first-rate dairy stock. But it is 1 claimed they are as good as the Short-horns in all respects, which may be the case. I know them to be superior in one, to wit - as working oxen. I know of no breed that compare with them for this, purpose-docility, strength, and endurance being the test.

### HORSES.

Most excellent animals were shown, and some particularly fine spans of carriage horses. But I was unable to see the stock in the stalls, and too busy in other departments to be present at their exhibition in the ring.

Seward's Arabian Horses .- There they stood in the sunlight, the morning of Thursday. A crowd around them. Disappointed, No live Yankee or sensible Sucker would have taken them at an extraordinary price. They were in bad condition, so far as grooming was concerned,-no credit to the rubber in the stables of the Secretary of State. Would rather have one of Dorsey's crosses of Morgan's and thorough-breds, than both of them.

E POYENT

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS A TILE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

This work secured a good deal of attention. A machine worked by two horses, attached to a lever, was pressing out tile rapidly-two sizes at once. The character of the tile was regulated by moulds or plates, with orifices through which the clay was forced. The operation was simple, the work perfect, the machine evidently effective and durable. It was claimed by the exhibitor, that he could make one hundred rods of two-inch tile in an hour. From the manner it was operating when I saw it, I should think he could. The machine is iron, weighs 3,200 pounds complete, and is sold at \$300. The price asked is exorbitant, I should think, and is evidence that its proprietor thinks he has a good thing. It is doubtless a fact, that he has. The proprietor is A. LA TOURETTE, Jr., of Waterloo, N. Y. I have seen will, and without interfering with other duties. several tile machines in operation, but none that This rake can be attached to any of the old machines impressed me so favorably as this.

#### SAGER'S SELF-ACTING WAGON BRAKE.

This is a new, simple, cheap, and efficient brake. It is self-acting. It is attached to the foot of the pole of the wagon, and so arranged that the moment the team begins to hold back the brake is applied with great power, by means of levers. This, one would think, would prevent the team from backing the wagon at all. But the form of the iron block applied is such that the moment the wagon begins to run back, the brake is off. This block is an eccentric lever cone shape, working upon an axle similar to the wheel of a wagon, needing but a single screw to fasten the apparatus firmly. It can be taken off, the moment the wheel of the wagon is removed, by the hand. The reverse motion of the wheel reverses the block, and the bearing on the wheel ceases. This brake may be attached to any wagon for four or five dollars. On a new wagon it might be put on for a dollar and a half. It ought to be put on all wagons without any increase of cost to the farmer. I am satisfied that it is the best brake in use, and ought to be applied to all wagons. It was exhibited by Daniel Sager, Greenbush, N. Y.

#### PUTNAM'S BUTTER SEPARATOR.

This is something new also. It consists of a square box in which the butter is deposited as soon as churned. This box is perforated with four or five narrow longitudinal openings through which the butter is forced by the application of a screw power to a closely fitting follower, operating precisely like one of the vertical screw cheese presses. The buttermilk, by this process of forcing the butter through these perforations, is completely separated from the butter, and pours through beveled ways into a tin tube, terminating in a vessel. The butter, at the same time falls into a vessel, in a condition to salt. No further working is necessary in order to get out the buttermilk - not the least. After the butter is taken from the churn and deposited in this box, five minutes is all that is necessary to separate the milk from a large churning. This machine is easily kept clean, is simple in construction, and any one who can turn a small screw with a lever can use it.

The advantages of its use, are that no water is needed to aid the complete separation of the milk; and the grain of the butter is not injured by repeated working with the ladle. The cost need not be large, and it saves labor and preserves the quality of the butter which renders, it so far as I can judge, an economical, labor-saving machine. This machine adaptation of his churn to his philosophy! I overwas exhibited by Geo. W. Putnam, of Peterboro, heard him say,—"And you see I can churn d—lish New York.

#### EVANS' ROTARY DIGGER. A party of gentlemen were invited by Mr. H. C.

HEPBURN, of New York City, to go and see this modification of Evans' Digger work in a field that had been cropped with beans the present year. The soil was a rather stiff, though not tenacious soil, in very good condition to work. This machine consists of a series of narrow spading forks of cast steel, connected by an endless chain, with malleable iron links, which is propelled by the progress of the team, over three cylinders. This system of rotary spading forks stirred the ground to the depth of seven or eight inches. By the use of longer forks, with the same machine, it may be made to stir it 91 inches. The ground then is pulverized a space 20 inches wide, these spading forks revolving over these cylinders, penetrate the soil, and as the machine moves forward, throws the earth up fine in the rear as they leave it. The machine is portable, being suspended between two wheels on which it may be made to rest by the use of a lever and ratchet: a castor wheel in front, with a joint, enables the driver to turn in a short space whenever necessary. But these are minor items. The work it does, and its adaptation to the uses of the husbandman are the questions at issue. It is not the object of the gentleman exhibiting it, and liberally spending money and time to perfect it, to adapt it to breaking sod, or preparing sward land for crops. But it is for the work of communication he proposes to adapt it, -after the labor of inverting the sward has been accomplished. It is to serve as a clod crusher and pulverizer of the surface - to stir up, break up, and render the seedbed superfine for the reception of the seed. This being the object, it may be called a success so farat least far in advance of any other effort I have witnessed in this direction. It leaves the seed-bed perfectly pulverized after passing the second time in the same place. It leaves it loose and light. It however does not dispose of the weeds as the neat farmer would like. Unless they have been first turned under deep with the plow, and the machine so guaged as not to penetrate to them --which is easily done - it will throw them to the surface and scatter them hither and thither. In the West especially, when a crop of weeds quickly follow the harvest, this would be a serious objection -or when the heavy stubble is plowed under, it would be aggravating to see it all appearing on the surface. There is another objection to it on Western soils. It would leave many of them too loose. The roller would be the better implement for the farmer-better for the purposes of pulverization, and the preparation of the seed-bed.

But I have no disposition to discourage those interested in the progress and perfection of this invention. There is abundant field for its usefulnessplenty of soils where it may be used profitably. We wish for its success, because improved processes of pulverizing the soil are needed.

### A NEW REVERSIBLE MOWER.

I have lost my notes on this mower, and therefore cannot give its name or the name of the exhibitor. But the great feature is that the team, when arrived at the end of the field, may be turned right about, and by the act, cutter bar is reversed, and the machine is ready to cut back on the same side of the field when the last swath has been mown. This feature, of this machine, is novel and has its advan-

#### BURDICK'S RAKE ON KIRBY'S REAPER.

Mr. Burdick is a gentleman who has long been identified with the Kirby machine. At the great reaper trial at Dixon, Ill., last July, he discovered, as many others did, that the self-raking reapers were going to win, not only with the Committee, but with the farmers. He, (Burdick,) had an idea in embryo, or partially developed. He determined to shape that idea to the form of a rake for the Kirby. When a man wills he wins. A nice little rake came of it, which he at once attached to three or four machines, and which is said to do the work better than any man can do it by hand. I saw it operate without the grain. It delivers the grain at the side, leaving it in gavels, at a right angle to the standing grain. The rake is under the complete control of the driver, who regulates the size of the gavels at at a cost of twenty-five dollars. Its addition to the Kirby will add greatly to the popularity of that reaper, in the West especially. The draft of the machine is materially diminished by the use of the raker, and it is better balanced by the change of the driver's seat. ROE'S CHEESE VAT.

I listened to the talk of dairymen who gathered about the cheese vats. One said he had kept a large dairy many years, and had always, prior to the advent of these vats, sold his cheese for more than his neighbors did theirs. But latterly, since they had commenced the use of Roe's Cheese Vat. they had begun to realize better prices, until he had found the keeping ahead a difficult job. He had found his own labor greatly diminished, and his profits proportionately increased by its use. Formerly he had, with a large dairy, found it necessary to set up half the night to make the curd from the night's milk. Now, no such thing is necessary. He had ceased to work nights in the dairy.

These vats were exhibited by Roe & Blair, of Ohio, and H. & E. F. Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y. The latter gentlemen exhibited a monster vat over 15 feet long. I see galvanized iron is used as bottoms to some of them instead of tin as formerly-and that an improvement has been made in the mode of cutting off and regulating the heat from the furnace. It is the best cheese apparatus in use.

#### POWER DASH CHURN.

There are men who say that there is no churn in the world that takes the place of the old dash churn, -- Solon Robinson, the wise man of the Tribune, told me so only yesterday. I dissented; for I had a distinct recollection of the hours spent in the old dairy cellar, lifting away at a dash in a half barrel of thick cream, more or less. But to-day! Here are my objections put to flight!—a power for a dash churn, with a crank, a gear, and a big balance or fly-wheel, keeping two dashers in motion in anv sort or sized vessel it is desired to use. The old dash churn forever, then! It was labeled "M. Jenks, Fremont, N. Y. Patent applied for." No more hard lifting for those who believe in dash

#### QUICK CHURNING.

A little later, walking down the line of churns, I saw a man with a little box and a gear on top, and a couple of peculiar wheels inside, descanting upon the philosophy of churning, and the wenderful quick."

"How quick?" asked a bystander.

"Well, you wouldn't believe me if I should tell V011."

"Yes. I'll believe anything I hear." "Well, sir, I've churned in half a minute!—can

churn any time in two minutes." The old li-r! And there are fools enough in the world who suppose they can make money by vending such wares in such a way. Perhaps they do; but let me urge RURAL readers to beware of such mechanical wonders as that. I left, convinced that

humbugs are not indigenous in the West alone. LET CATTLE PUMP THEIR OWN WATER.

Don't you believe they can do it? Here is an apparatus to enable them to do so. A platform is built in front of a trough. In order to get animal must step upon this platform, and its weight depresses one end of a lever, which lifts the piston of a forcing pump, forcing the water into the troughs. They will lift water 30 feet. They are said to work well in countries where lazy men pre-

### VEGETABLE CUTTER.

There is one little implement here which I commend to the attention of western men. With all our appropriation of machinery as a substitute for manual labor, I have never yet seen more than one vegetable cutter on a western farm, or in a western root cellar or stable. We are getting to grow roots considerably, and there is nothing more desirable as an inducement for a more extended culture of roots for a feed crop, than something which shall rapidly pre-

pare roots for stock. I saw one on exhibition. That it is the best one I do not knew. That it does the work well and rapidly I do know. It is called "Excelsior Vegetable Cutter," patented by J. R. Robertson, Syracuse, N. Y.

### WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.

Eureka!-gentlemen of the Osier persuasion-you have long sought for something that will strip the willow. Easterbrook & Robinson, Geneva, New York, seem to have got that thing perfect. A description is hardly necessary; but it is simple, and so far as I can judge from its operation on the willow at this season, it will do its work. The cost of the machine is \$75. It may be worked by hand, horse, water, or steam power. If it is all it seems, it is an important acquisition. One thing, it peels without injuring the willow at all.

### OTHER MACHINERY.

There was a large exhibition of horse-powers and threshers from the prominent agricultural works in this State. This machinery was almost constantly in operation, and attracted to it large crowds of lookers on. Without more time than I could give to the examination of this section of the mechanical department, comparisons might seem invidious. My attention was called to nothing new. The awards will show which were considered best.

There was a large number of reapers and mowers ranged in a row for exhibition. The new features in this class of implements have been noticed above. Drills, harrows, cultivators, plows, &c., added, combined to make a most respectable exhibition. In Power Hall, the din of operating stave, heading, shingle, and flax machines, &c., &c., was deafening, and great crowds thronged the hall and jostled each and great crowds thronged the hall and jostled each other to gather evidence of the power of mind over matter—of steam controlled and directed by mind.

3. E Corning, Jr.

5. E Corning, Jr.

5. E Corning, Jr.

6. Mr. Corning also received the prizes for the 1st, 2d, and 3d 2 year old and yearling heifens, and the first for heifer calves, amounting to \$70. tages. Of its other peculiar merits I learned other to gather evidence of the power of mind over

#### FLORAL HALL.

Although Mr. Vick will, in the Horticultural Department, report on the contents of the great tent devoted to the show of fruits and flowers, I cannot refrain from paying tribute to the exhibition of fruits, flowers, and plants, and especially to the arrangements for it in the large tent of the Society, under the superintendence of Mr. Vick. I must commend the tent above all other structures for such an exhibition. Our Western Societies will de well to abandon the costly and close and dark wooden structures, for the light and cool tent. Moss was provided on tables for the reception of the flowers. I have never seen them better preserved at any exhibition.

#### THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

I saw some excellent samples of butter, several monster cheese, and a few smaller ones. But this part of the exhibition did not meet my expectations.

#### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

A fine hall had been provided for this part of the exhibition,-a substantial, well finished building. The exhibition was not as large as I have seen, but there were some excellent specimens of the handiwork of the good women of the Empire State. And the wives and daughters were packed and jammed into this hall after a manner astonishing to bashful bachelors who know nothing of the collapsing power of crinoline, and how small a body a great circumference encloses.

You should have seen one of these red-faced, yellow-haired, big-footed, honest-hearted, good-natured fellows, as he issued but just alive from that hall. How he did perspire, and with what a sigh of relief he exclaimed, "Catch me in there again!"-and the frightened look he cast over his shoulder at the entrance, in which buxom lasses stood laughing at

#### HANDKERCHIEFS PERFUMED.

In the end of this hall were exhibitions of perfumery from two Rochester establishments, whereat everybody got his or her handkerchiefs perfumed free gratis. This work of handling the 'kerchiefs of the sweet and the sour, the lilies and the roses, was an arduous one, but evidently profitable. Both establishments—the "Rochester Chemical Works" and the "Establishment Mitchell"—were well rep-

#### WESTERN MEN HERE.

Here is "Long John Wentworth" striding about the chicken coops, peering into the sheep pens, punching up the lazy swine with his umbrella, testily touching the soft skins of the Short-horns with his two long fingers, looking over the pedigrees posted on the stall doors, and sampling the products of the Pleasant Valley Wine Association.

He is a marked man here, and is making purchases which will surely mark an improvement, in some respects, upon his herds and flocks at home. Of these more anon.

Scarcely shorter in stature is H. D. Stratton, of Bryant & Stratton's national chain of commercial colleges. He is here with samples of penmanship and book-keeping from the different links in this great chain. Comparatively few appreciate the great educational work these gentlemen are doing. They are giving character to the business of the country, molding the business habits, and disciplining the minds of young men from town and country, from workshop and farm. And a business education for farmers' sons, even though they are to remain on the homestead, has been urged as one of great importance in the RURAL. Thorough business habits and knowledge are as essential to the success of the farmer as to that of the merchant or manufacturer. The pencil must be used, figures must reveal the value of the respective kinds of husbandry, and the great question, "will it pay," must be asked and solved by the farmer "according to rule," if he would compete with the shrewd, sharp minds of the country.

### THE EXHIBITION AS A WHOLE

Is a very creditable one - not as good as it was expected it would be, in some respects-not as good as it was claimed it would have been with different weather in the early part of the week; but it may be called successful in all respects, all things considered. I herewith pay my respects to the officers of the Society, to such exhibitors as I have chanced to meet, and to the hospitable citizens of Rochester, who have contributed so much to my enjoyment while here. It is nearly train time, and I go East.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED ON STOCK

At the N. Y. State Fair, Rochester, Oct., 1862.

## CLASS I-CATTLE-SHORT-HORNS.

п	5. G C Penons, mancental Chomanga county	
ı	2 years old -1. Jas O Sheldon, Geneva.	20
1	2. T L Harrison, Morley,	10
ı	of Tax MaCall Twons	
I	S. Jas McCan, Lyons,	. 5
ı	1 year old—1. Geo Pmilips, Ogdensburg,	15
1	2. Maxon & Heustis, Adams, Jefferson county.	10
ł	3. Jas McCall. Lyons,  1 year old—1. Geo Phillips, Ogdensburg,  2. Maxon & Heustis, Adams, Jefferson county,  3. Michael B Ritter, Varick, Seneca county,	5
ł	D-11 C-luce 1 Terror O Sholdon	9 1
1	Bull Calves.—1. James O Sheldon, 2. E Griffin, Clinton Corners, Duchess county,Tr.	Ð
I	2. E Griffin, Clinton Corners, Duchess county, Tr	ans
1	3. Jas O Sheldon,Tr. Cows—3 years old and upwards—1. E Griffin20 & 1	ans
i	Come 2 weers old and nowards_1 F Griffin 80 1. 1	Ni.
1	Ons—o years old and upmatus—1. Is drining	
Į	2 A Stevens, Batavia	15
l	3. Geo Phillips, Helfers—2 years—1. A B Conger, Haverstraw,	5
ł	Helfers-2 years-1. A B Conger, Haverstraw.	20
1	2. A Stevens,	10
1	2. A. SUCYULIS,	
1	3. C K Ward, Leroy,	5
ı	Heifers—1 year—1. Elihu Griffin,	15
j	2. Geo Phillips,	10
1	O O IZ Wand	
1	8. C K Ward	5
Į	Heifer calves—1. A Stevens,	5
1	2. C K Ward,Tr 3. Geo Phillips,Tr	ans
1	2 Geo Philling	
1		ens.
١	SWEEPSTAKES.	
1		
ı	2 year old bull—J O Sheldon,	CST
1	3 year old cow—Elihu Griffin, "Bertha,"Silver Me	dal
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
ı	DEVONS.	
1		
1	Bulls—2 years—1. A B Conger, "Frank Quartly, No 2,"	20
1	Date-1 Jenes Train Coulon, Train dament, 110 1, 1-	
1	2. Wm Simpson, Jr, New Hudson, "Allegany,"	10
	1 year old-1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	
	1 year old-1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	10
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th,"	10 15
	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th," Bull calves—I. A Stevens, "Duke of York," 2. Wm Simpson, "Westchester," Cows—3 years and upwards—I. J Hilton, "Belle," 20 & 2. A Stevens, "Lovely Fourth," 8. do "Lovely Eleventh," 1. Hilton, "Managard," and the state of th	15 5 20 20 15 15
,	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co., "Empire 5th," Bull calves—I. A Stevens, "Duke of York," 2. Wm Simpson, "Westchester," Cows—3 years and upwards—I. J Hilton, "Belle," 20 & 2. A Stevens, "Lovely Fourth," 8. do "Lovely Eleventh," 1. Hilton, "Managard," and the state of th	15 5 20 20 15 15
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	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	15 5 20 20 15 15
	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th,"	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th,"	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th,"	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
,	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th,"  Bull calves—1. A Stevens, "Duke of York,"  2. Wm Simpson, "Westchester,"  Cows—3 years and upwards—1. J Hilton, "Belle,"  2. A Stevens, "Lovely Fleventh,"  8. do "Lovely Eleventh,"  Heifers—2 years old—1. J Hilton, "Nonparell,"  2. A Stevens, "Lovely 15th,"  3. do "Lovely 15th,"  4. Heifers—1 year old—1. J Hilton, "Alida,"  2. A B Conger, "Mary 2d,"  3. Wm. Simpson, "Stella,"  Heifer calves—1. A Stevens, "Lovely 18th,"  2. A B Conger, "Curley,"  SWEEPSTAKES.  A B Conger—"2d Frank Quartly,"  Silver M. A Stevens, for "Lovely 3d,"  Silver M. Silver M.	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
,	1 year old—I. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th,"	15 5 20 15 5 20 10 5 10 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
,	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,  "Empire 5th."  Bull calves—1. A Stevens, "Duke of York,"  2. Wm Simpson, "Westchester,"  Cows—3 years and upwards—1. J Hilton, "Belle," 20 & 2.  2. A Stevens, "Lovely Fourth,"  3. do "Lovely Eleventh,"  Heifers—2 years old—1. J Hilton "Nonpareil,"  2. A Stevens, "Lovely 15th."  3. do "Lovely 13th."  Heifers—1 year old—1. J Hilton, "Alida,"  2. A B Conger, "Mary 2d."  3. Wm. Simpson, "Stella,"  Heifer calves—1. A Stevens, "Lovely 18th,"  2. A B Conger, "Curley,"  T. Sweffstakes  A B Conger, "Curley,"  A B Conger, "Stella,"  HEREFORDS.	15 5 ans Dip 15 5 20 10 5 15 10 5 5 ans edal
,	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	15 5 ans Dip 15 5 20 10 5 15 10 5 5 ans edal edal 20
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	15 5 5 20 10 5 15 15 5 5 cans edal 20 10
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	10 15 5 7 8 8 10 10 5 5 10 5 5 10 10 5 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	10 15 5 7 8 8 10 10 5 5 10 5 5 10 10 5 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	15 5 ans Dip 15 5 20 10 5 5 5 5 5 ans edal 20 10 15 5 5 5 Dip
	1 year old—1. Joseph Hilton, New Scotland, Albany Co.,	10 15 5 7 8 8 10 10 5 5 10 5 5 10 10 5 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

AYRSHIRES.				
Bulls—3 years and upwa			00.0	<b>.</b>
"Tiger," 2. J C Dewell, Oneida				Dip 15
3. O Howland, Aubur	'n,a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5
3. O Howland, Aubur Bulls-2 years old-1. E	Brodie, Ca	mpbell & Co, I	Y Mills.	20
				10
Bulls—1 year old—S D I Cows—3 years and upws	Hungerfo	rd, Adams, "E	eecher,".	15
2. Brodie, Campbell &	rus	F Converse, _	20 &	Dip
3. O Howland.	£ 00,			15
3. O Howland, Heifers—2 years old—1.	Brodie.	Campbell & Co		5 20
<u> </u>	do	do		10
_8.	do	do		5
Heifers-1 year old-1.	do	đo		15
2.	do	do		10
3. Jas. F. Converse,				5
j	WEEPST.	akes.		1
S. D. Hungerford, best	Ayrshire	bull, "Tiger.	" 3 years	
oid. Brodie, Camp	bell & Co	., Ayrshire cov	"White	1
Luy," 9 years old.				
ALDER	NEYS O	R JERSEYS.		
Bulls-3 years and upw	ards—1.	J W Helmer, 1	Lockport,	
"Ivanhoe, Jr. Heifers—2 years old—1.	To . O 61	-13.	20 & :	Dip
Actions—2 years onu—1.	ARRU DE	leidon,		20
	ADE CA			ı
Cows-3 years and upwa	ards—1.	D H Richardso	n, Henri-	
etta, 2. A Tobey, Pittsford,		***********	20 & 1	Dip
3. C C Holton, Roches	ater			15
3. C C Holton, Rocher Heifers—2 years old—1.	R B &	A A Underhill	Clinton	5
Corners.				20
I a VUII Michardson.				10
I - HG Warner, Roc	hester.			10
3. D B Deland, Fairpo Heifers—1 year old—1	rt			5
9 D D . A A TI Jank	d. Martin	ı, Jr, West Brig	hton	15
2 R B & A A Underhi	H,		•••••	10
Heifer calves -1. Jan P I	Coss Ord			5
3. D L Bailey, Henriet Heifer calves—L Jas P I 2. C C Holton, Bright	m.	, onter 1	····	
MILCH CO	WS OF	ANY BREED		
Cows-1. J F Convers				n:
2. H G Warner,		••••••		10
	ALLOW	AYS.		-"
Special—M A Abbey,	for beife			25
		ATTLE.		
Oxen over 5 years old -1	Martin	Robert Henri	44.	اين
2. D R Jewett. Kendal	1	woners, menti	·	15 10
Pome seem 11 7 700	-1			To I

Ox-4 years old and upwards—1. W G Markham, Rush, 12
2. Enos Ganyard, Irondequoit, 8
4. Horace Packer, Oxford, Chenango co, Trans
Best Steer, 3 years old - James S Wadsworth, Genesco, 8
Discretionary—Wm Smith; Detroit, specially commended. FED ON HAY AND GRASS. Best Ox, 4 years and upwards, James P Ross, Ogden, 10
2d do I H Sutherland, Pittsford, 6
3d do Horace Packer, Trans
Best Cow, 4 years and upwards, A Stevens, Batavia, 10
2d do do do

| Best Cow, 4 years and upwards, A Stevens, Batavia, 10 do do do do 6 Best Steer, 3 years old, P V Schenck, Brighton, 8 2d do C Wadsworth, Geneseo, 3 dd do A Stevens. Trans Best Heifer, 3 years old, spayed or not, A Stevens, 8 CLASS II-HORSES-FOR ALL WORK. HORSES OF MORGAN OR BLACK HAWK BREED.

DRAFT HORSES.
Stallions—4 years and upwards—1. E Seeley, Williamson,
20 & Dip

 2. Edwin Griffin, Riga,
 20 & Dip

 3. John Irvine, Jordan,
 Youatt

 Matched Teams—1. Geo W Couch, Rochester,
 15

 2. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester,
 10

 THOROUGH - PRED. Stallion—4 years and upwards—1. W H Crane, 20 & Dip 3 years old—1. H T Case, Canandaigua, 15 & Dip Mares—3 years old—1. A B Conger, Young May,".15 & Dip OTHER HORSES. 

John D Gillett. Henderson, Jefferson co, 1. John D Gillett. Henderson, Jenerson eo,
2. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester,
14 to 16 Hands—1. I W Briggs, Macedon,
2. M F Reynolds. Rochester,
Discretionary—E M Allbright, Olcott, highly commended.
A M Platt, Batavia,
do do TRAINED SADDLE HORSES.

1. H C Case, Rome, 10 1. H C Case, Rome, 2. J D Gillett, 8
GELDINGS AND MARRS.

JACKS AND MULES. CLASS III - SHEEP.

LONG-WOOLND-LEIGENTERS

| Bucks, 2 years and upwards—I. George Miller, Markham, C W \$10
| 2. John Snell \$8 3 James Laurie, Malvern, C W \$6 Under 2 years—I John Snell \$6 2 Brodie, Campbell & Co, New York Mills \$6 3 Geo Miller \$6 5 Co. New York Mills \$6 5 Co. New York Mil 2. Brodie, Campbell & Co. New York Mills.
3. Geo Miller.
Pen of Five Ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. Amos F Wood.
Under 2 years—1. Brodie, Campbell & Co.
2. C B Eastman.
Pen of 3 Buck Lambs—1. Brodie, Campbell & Co.
Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs—1. do. LONG-WOOLED SHEEP-NOT LEICESTERS.

MIBDLE-WOOLED-SOUTH-DOWN.

Pen of 5 Ewes, under 2 years—I. Jas O Sheldon, Geneva... 10
2. Eithu Griffin... 5
Pen of 3 Buck Lambs—I. E G Cook, Ellisburgh... 5
2. R H Avery, Wampsville... Morrell's Shepherd
Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs—I. Elihu Griffin... \$5
2. R H Avery... Morrell's Shepherd
MIDDLE WOOLED—NOT SOUTH-DOWNS.

SPANISH MERINOS. Bucks, 2 years and upwards-1. Geo Campbell, Westmin-| Bucks, 2 years and upwards—1. Geo Campbell, Westminster, Vt. | 2. Geo Brown, Oak's Corners. | 510 |
2. Geo Brown, Oak's Corners. | 5 |
3. Rozier & Hilman, East Avon | 6 |
Under 2 years—1. Geo Campbell. | 10 |
2. Rozier & Hilman | 8 |
3. Fitts & Wiley, Honeoye, Ontario county | 5 |
Pen of 5 Ewes, 2 years and upwards—1. Geo Campbell | 10 |
2. Pitts & Wiley | 5 |
3. John Pierce, Spencerport, Monroe county | 5 |
Under 2 years—1. Geo Campbell | 10 |
2. Pitts & Wiley | 10 |
3. Pitts & Wiley | 10 |
4. Pitts & 3. John Pierce, Spencerport, Monroe county 10 Under 2 years—I. dee Campbell. 2. Pitts & Wiley ... 3. John Pierce, Spencerport, Monroe county ... 5. Pen of 3 Buck Lambs—Geo Campbell. ... Morrell's Shepherd Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs—I. Pitts & Wiley ... Morrell's Shepherd 2. do. ... Morrell's Shepherd St. 2. SILESIAN MERINOS. OROSS BREED OF FINE WOOL—SAXONS AND MERINCES. 

WORKING CATTLE.

WORKING CATTLE.

Oxen over 5 years old -1. Martin Robers, Henrietta, 15 2. D R Jewett. Kendall, 16 2. D R Jewett. Kendall, 16 3. T W Murdock, Medina, Orleans county. 17 W Murdock do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock, Modina, Orleans county. 17 W Murdock do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock, Medina, Orleans county. 18 Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock, Medina, Orleans county. 19 Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -1. L L Murdock do do do Under 2 yrars -

2. James F. Converse.
Six months old and under one year—1. T T Cavanagh,
2. James F Converse. James F Converse,
Lot of pigs, not less than 5, under 10 months old—1. Jas
F Converse,
 T T Cavanagh, SMALL BREED. two years old and upwards—1. R B & A A Un-

2 Jos Kurtz, Pittsford, Six months and under one year—I. E S Hayward, Lot of pigs, not less than 5, under 10 months old—I. Jo-seph Kurtz,

### Rural Notes and Items.

THE STATE FAIR.—The twenty-second Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society was held during one of the most unpropitious weeks of the season-the morning of every day of the Fair (and even of the day preceding its opening) being stormy or portentious of rain, just the weather, or indication, to keep people at home. The sun was visible but a few hours from Monday morning until the close of the Fair on Friday, and more or less rain fell on every day of the exhibition. And yet the Fair was a grand success—an unparalleled triumph, in all respects, considering the unfavorable weather and condition of the country. The result is the more gratifying from the fact that many had predicted a failure, even with fair weather, and had seriously urged a postponement. Under the circumstances the Agricultural Society and People of the Empire State may well send cordial greeting to brother Producers and Unionists of the Loyal States, and also cite Secessionists everywhere to the result—as evidence that New York can not only do its full share toward suppressing rebellion, but also exhibit undiminished zeal and energy in maintaining and advancing her Home Interests. Had the weather been favorable we doubt not the Fair would have proved the most successful, in every respect, ever held in the State—and that is equivalent to saying in the Union. The simple fact that the receipts were about \$11,000 -some \$3,000 more than last year—tells the whole story as to the location of the Fair and the effect of the war upon the material interests of the State.

attended. Our local committees and hospitable citizens, won golden opinions from the officers of the Society and strangers. GELDINGS AND MARES.

Gelding—4 years and upwards—1. H T Carr, Candaigua,
2. A Stowart, Albion,
Mares—4 years—1. Warcus Alcorers,
2. S M Beach, Wright's Corners,
Celding—3 years—1. Marcus Rice, Watertown,
2. T F Little, Chili,
Mares—3 years—1. R P Hubbard, Chili,
2. R P Hubbard,
Single Trotting Horse, Mare or Gelding—1. Thos. Brown,
St. Catharine, C W.
2. S G Fay, Bath,
JAOKS AND MULES.

Solden oplinons from the office with the obsected and the opinions from the online with the obsected and the only in the opinions from the online with the obsected and the only in the online with the obsected and the only in the obsected and the opinions from the online with the obsected and the only in the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the onlicity and the obsected and the opinions from the obsected and convenient, and highly commended; and so far as we learn the officers of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, left in the best of spirits—voting Rochester and her people and convenient, and highly commended; and so far as we learn the officers of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, left in the best of spirits—voting Rochester and her people and convenient, and highly commended; and so far as we learn the officers of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, left in the best of spirits—voting Rochester and her people and convenient, and highly commended; and so far as we learn the officers of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, left in the best of spirits—voting Rochester and her people and convenient, and highly commended; and so far as we learn the officers of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, left in the observable of the Society, and visitors to the Fair, le The arrangements for the exhibition were very complete and

- Though our Western Aid, Mr. BRAGDON, and Horticultural Editor, Mr. Vick, give herewith excellent reports of what they noted in the several departments of the Exhibition, many matters of interest, and names of exhibitors, must have escaped observation or particular notice. We have no space for additions or further details in this number, but shall endeavor to make some amends in our next.

will contain a report of the Evening Discussions during the State Fair, with the Essays read (by Dr. FITCH, Ex-President GEDDES, and Hon. T. C. PETERS,) at the opening of each. They are on important subjects-the Grain Aphis, Draining, and Fencing—and will be read with interest by the great mass of our readers. We shall also publish in the same number the remainder of the list of Premiums Awarded-all not given this week-and other matters and items of interest, thus making, we trust, as complete and reliable a history of the N. Y. State Fair for 1862 as can be obtained previous to the publication of the Society's Transactions.

- We shall publish an extra edition of several thousand copies of our next number, (as we do of the present,) to supply the local demand and for distribution in the country. Advertisers need scarcely be advised to note and govern themselves accordingly.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.—The attention of breeders and others interested is directed to the advertisement of Mr. GEO. MILLER, of Markham, C. W., who offers a large number of superior Cattle and Sheep, and an imported thorough-bred stallion, at public sale, on the 22d inst. Mr. M. is a noted importer and breeder, and his announcement will attract attention throughout Canada, New York, &c. He was a prominent exhibitor at our recent State Fair, and took several first premiums, as will seen by reference to the awards published. Mr. Miller's reputation as a breeder is not second to that of any other man in Canada, and we are confident his sale will be largely attended.

SOME HONRY, AND MAPLE SIRUP.—We have received from Mr. K. P. Kidder, the notorious bee and bee-hive man from Vermont-who made so much "noise and confusion" at the State Fair last week-a box of honey. It looks extra, but has not yet been tasted. Mr. KRELER, of Chautauqua Co., (who exhibited the combined Butter-Worker, Washer, Weigher, &c., (described in the RURAL last July,) at State Fair, and which received first premium, has favored us with a fine sample of maple sirup.

OMITTED.—Notices of many valuable animals and articles exhibited at the State Fair are necessarily omitted for want of space. We hope to be able to itemize some of the more important omissions in our next. A number of articles from HE MY DON'T

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### HORTIGULTURAL.

#### NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WHATEVER may be said of other departments of our State Fair, which has just closed, we believe it is acknowledged by all that the Horticultural Department was never equalled by anything of the kind in this State, and we judge never excelled by any similar exhibition on this side of the Atlantic.

#### ARRANGEMENT.

As the entire arrangement was left to the Horticultural editor of the RURAL, we will say but little on this point, further than that it was such as to meet the approbation of the officers of the Society, and the admiration of the visitors. The time allowed us for its preparation was very short, and, as a consequence, in some things we failed to do all we desired. The collections were not as well arranged as they should have been for the convenience of examining committees, and as an excuse in part for this state of things, we will state that very many exhibitors did not have their fruit on hand and ready for exhibition until Wednesday, and even some came as late as Thursday and claimed space for the exhibition of fruit. This state of things interfered with our arrangements, and caused some irregularity and consequent inconvenience to the judges.

The fruits and flowers were exhibited in a fine

eval tent, 85 feet in width by 110 in length, About twenty feet at one end was left for entrance and exit, and from this a table four and a half feet in width extended entirely around, making some 300 feet in length, containing about 1400 square feet, and this was devoted to fruit entirely. Fifteen feet inside of this was another table of the same width, forming an oval, designed for flowers. This table was covered with moist sand four inches deep, and over this was placed sheets of moss, covering the whole surface. In this was placed cut flowers, so that there was no necessity for vials, which are constantly falling over, and are always a great annoyance. Plants will keep well in sand and moss any reasonable time, and a slight sprinkling may be given if the weather should prove dry and warm. As guards around these tables a neat rustic fence was made of white cedar poles, with necessary gates for exhibitors, &c. This left a space in the center about forty by sixty feet, in which were the two masts or poles that sustained the top of the tent. These masts were covered with bark, so as to give them the appearance of trees, and pots of climbing plants in flower sunk at the base, while their branches extended nearly to the top. At the base of these poles octagon stands were made for the display of pot plants, covered with moss, and when filled with plants, produced a very fine effect. In the center of the oval was a large bed of Cannas and Celadiums, and nothing in the whole exhibition was more admired than the splendid foliage of these plants. This bed was raised something like a fort, and surrounded with moss-covered rocks selected from the river bank. Scattered around were a few fine plants, such as the Sago, Palm, Century Plant, Euphorbia, &c., the pots and boxes concealed by rocks and moss. The turf was short and of good color, and the whole appearance was that of a fine lawn. For the use of plants for the purpose, we are greatly indebted to Ellwanger & Barry, Frost & Co., C. J. Ryan & Co., and Wm. King, nurservmen, and for valuable aid to Wm. Webster, James Craib, John Charlton and H. C. Heath, practical gardeners of this city. Our object was to make such an arrangement of fruits and flowers as would be convenient for exhibitors and judges, bring everything under the eye of spectators, prevent unnecessary crowding, and at the same time show some little regard to good taste. We cannot claim to have been successful in all these points, but were far more so in satisfying our friends, the officers of the Society, &c., than in meeting our own ideas of what a horticultural exhibition should be in the garden of the world.

The time was too late and otherwise unfavorable for a large exhibition of flowers, yet in the professional department the display was very fine. Over two hundred varieties of roses, shown by one establishment, at this season of the year, is a matter worthy of especial note, and while others exhibited a less number, still very large collections show that the rose still retains its place as the Queen of Flowers. We will name the principal exhibitors in this department. Ellwanger & Barry, who occupied one-fourth of the space devoted to flowers, and received the first premium for the best display of cut flowers; F. J. Donnellan & Co. were awarded the second prize, and their collection was very fine in many respects. Frost & Co. made an excellent exhibition, and received the second premium for the greatest number and of newest and best varieties of roses, and the first premium for the best 24 varieties. C. J. Ryan & Co. exhibited a large collection of splendid flowers, and received the second premium for the best collection of Dahlias. All the above are of this city. W. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, admirably represented the floral culturists of the salt city, and was awarded the first premium for the best collection of Dahlias, and the same for the best 12 Phloxes. John Davis, of Ithaca, made a very pretty show, and received the first premium for the best collection of Ten Week Stocks, and the second offered for the best 24 varieties of

The Amateurs of this section, we regret to say, did not do themselves justice in the display made. Mrs. Van Namee, of Pittstown, was on hand as usual, with a large and good show, and carried off most of the premiums. Mrs. Henry Wier, of the same neighborhood, made a small but very good exhibition, and received the first premium offered for Pansies, of which she exhibited a very good collection. Mrs. H. Lamb, of Fulton, Oswego Co., also exhibited some very choice flowers, and was awarded the second premium on Pansies. John Charlton, of this city, gardener to Joseph Hall, exhibited a very good collection of Verbenas, and received the first premium on the best 12 varieties. Our time was so occupied with the necessary arrangements, that we could only snatch a few minutes to cut a collection of Ten Week Stocks, Asters, and a few new things, and even these we could not find room to exhibit without incommoding others, and did not enter them for competition, but the exhibitors very kindly insisted on their entry, and took the responsibility of doing so themselves, and the judges awarded us certainly all we were entitled to. The following is the list of premiums awarded:

#### FRUITS. PROFESSIONAL LIST.

APPLES.—Best 40 varieties. and best specimens correctly named, at least 3 of each, W. B. Smith, Syracuse, \$15; 2d, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 10. Best 20 varieties grown and correctly named, H. E. Hooker & Co., Rochester, \$10; 2d, E. W. Sylvester, Lyons, 5. Best 12 varieties correctly named, 6 of each, A. Braman, Ithaca, \$5; 2d, J. Donnellan & Co., Rochester, 3.

PEARS.—Best 20 varieties, and best specimens correctly samed, 3 of each, Ellwanger & Barry, \$15; 2d, H. E. Hooker

named, 3 or each, chiwanges a Dany, 1988. Co., 10.

Best 15 varieties, best specimens, correctly named, C. J.
Ryan & Co., \$10; 2d, W. B. Smith. 5.

Best 10 varieties, best specimens, 6 of each, correctly named, same, \$8; 2d, J. M. Mattison, Jacksonville, 4.

Best 6 varieties, best specimens, W. B. Smith, \$5; 2d, J. M.

Peaches.—Best 12 varieties, best specimens, J. Donnellan Co., \$5; 2d, C. J Ryan & Co., 3 Best 6 varieties, 6 of each, correctly named, same, \$4; 2d

Donnellan & Co., 2. Best 1 variety, 12 specimens, same, \$2.

PLUBS.—Best 12 varieties, same, \$2.

PLUBS.—Best 12 varieties, and best grown specimens, correctly named, 6 of each, Ellwanger & Barry, Plate, value \$5; 2d, W. B. Smith, 3
Best 6 varieties, 6 of each, same, \$3.

Best 1 variety, 12 specimens, same, \$2.

QUINORS.—Best dozen Apple or Grange, Ellwanger & Barry \$3; 2d, W. B. Smith, 2. 30, w. B. Smith, Z.

GRAPES.—Greatest number of good Native varieties, 3
bunches each, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Hammondsport,
Steuben Co., \$5; 2d, C. L. Hosg, Lockport, 3.
Best 1 variety. 6 bunches, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., \$2.
Greatest number of varieties, and best specimen Foreign
Grapes grown under glass, 2 bunches of each, Ellwanger &
Barry, \$6.

Best I variety, 3 bunches same, \$2; 2d, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., 1.

MUSKMELONS. - Greatest number of varieties, and best

Best specimen any variety, same, \$1. Disorrionary.—Best single variety of Apple, "King of Tompkins Co.," E. C. Frost, Schuyler Co., Downing. Seedling Grape, A. Y. Baker, Savannah Depot, Carpenter's Mottled Seedling, Thomas. Adirondack Grape, Superior Seedling, J. W. Bailey, Platts-burgh, Downing.

#### AMATEUR LIST.

APPLES.—Best 20 good varieties, and best specimens cor reedy named at least 3 of each, R. C. Brown, Rochester, \$12; 2d, D. C. Hillerman, Watkins, Schuyler Co., 8.
Best 15 varieties, best grown and correctly named, A. Wilder, Charlotte, \$10; 2d, R. C. Brown, 5.
Best 10 varieties, correctly named, 6 of each, J. Charlton, gardener to Jos. Hall, East Brighton, \$6; 2d, R. C. Brown, 3. PEARS.—Best 15 good varieties, and best specimens correctly named, 3 of each. Edward Deggs, Rochester, \$12; 2d, Jas. Craib, gardener to Joseph Harris, Brighton, 8. Best 10 varieties, best specimens correctly named, J. S. Clark, Greece, \$10; 2d, J. Charlton, 5.
Best 6 varieties, best specimens, 6 of each correctly named, Philander Bennett, Rochester, \$8; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, Fulton, Oswero Co. \$4.

PRACHES. — Best 10 varieties, 6 of each, correctly named, P. Ddell, Wolcott, Wayne Co., \$4; 2d, J. S. Clark, 2.

PLUMS.—Best 6 varieties, 6 of each, H. C. Heath, gardener o D. W. Powers, Rochester, \$3.

Best 1 variety, 12 specimens, G. W. Lawrence, Oswege, \$2. QUINCES.—Best dozen Apple or Orange, H. G. Warner, tochester, \$3; 2d, H. C. Heath, 2.

Rochester, \$3; 2d, H. C. Heath, 2.

Graffes.—Greatest number of good Native varieties, best grown specimens, 3 bunches each, A. S. Moss, Fredonia, \$5; 2d. James Craib, 8.

Best 1 variety, 6 bunches, James Craib, \$2.

Greatest number of varieties, and best specimen Foreign Grapes, grown under glass, 2 bunches each, P. W. Forbes, 8yracuse, \$6; 2d, James Craib, 3.

Best 1 variety, 8 bunches, Gideon Granger, Canandaigus, \$8.

WATERMELONS.—Best specimen any variety, Albert Brede, Ridgway, Orleans Co., \$1.

MUSKMELONS.—Best specimen, any variety, Norman Culver, Newark, Wayne Co., \$1.

#### FLOWERS. PROFESSIONL LIST.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, Ellwanger & Barry, cochester, \$10; 2d, J. Donnellan & Co., Rochester, S. Medal

DAHRIAS.—Best Collection, W. B. Smith, Syracuse, \$6; 2d, C. J. Ryan & Co., Rochester, \$3. Best 24 dissimilar blooms, (with names,) W. B. Smith, \$5; 3d, Ellwanger & Barry, 3. Best 12 dissimilar blooms, W. B. Smith, \$3; 2d, J. Donnel-

n & Co., 1. Best American Seedling, not before exhibited, W. B. Smith,

ROSES.—For the greatest number of newest and best varieties, Eliwanger & Barry. \$8; 2d, Frost & Co., Rochester, & For the newest and best 24 distinct varieties, (with names,) Eliwanger & Barry, \$5; 2d, John Davis, Ithaca, 3.

For the newest and best 12 varieties, Frost & Co., \$3; 2d, W. B. Smith, 1.

PHLOXES.—For the greatest number, newest and best varie-ies, Eilwanger & Barry, \$5; 2d, W. B. Smith. 3. For the best 12 varieties, (with names,) W. B. Smith, \$3. For the best new seedling, not before exhibited, Ellwanger & Rarry. \$1.

GARNATIONS.—For the best display, Monthly Carnations, Ellwanger & Barry, \$3.

VERBENAS.—For the greatest number of newest and best varieties, Eliwanger & Barry, \$5; 2d, John Davis. 3.
Newest and best 12 varieties, (with names,) Ellwanger & Barry, \$3; 2d, J. Donnellan & Co., 1.
Best collection, 3 varieties of American Seedlings, not before exhibited, Ellwanger & Barry, 1.

GERMAN ASTERS. - Best collection, J. Donnellan & Co., \$3;

TEN WEERS STOCKS.—Best collection, John Davis, \$3; 2d, W. B. Smith, 1.

### AMATEUR LIST.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., \$10; 2d, Jas. Vick, Rochester, special premium, 5.

DAHLIAS.—For the greatest number, newest and best varieties, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$6.
Best 12 dissimilar blooms, (with name,) same, \$3; 2d, Mrs. Henry Wier, Pittstown, 1.

Best 6 dissimilar blooms, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$2; 2d, Mrs. Henry Wier, 1.

ROSES.—For the greatest number newest and best varieties, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$6. Best 12 varieties, (with names,) same, \$3. Best 6 varieties, same, \$2.

CARNATIONS.—For the best display Monthly Carnations, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$3.

VERBENAS.—For the greatest number, newest and best varieties, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$6; 2d, John Charlton, gardener to Joseph Hall, East Brighton, \$3.

Best 12 distinct varieties, (with names,) same, \$3; 2d, Mrs.

T. Van Namee, 1. Best 6 varieties, same, \$2. For the best seedling, not before exhibited, same, \$1.

Phloxes. – Greatest number newest and best varieties, Mrs. T. Van Namee, \$5.
Best 6 varieties, with name, same, \$2.
Best seedling, not before shown, same, \$1.

GERMAN ASTERS.—Best collection, James Vick, \$3; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, 1.

PANSIES.—Best collection, Mrs. Henry Wier, \$3; 2d, Mrs. H. Lamb, Fulton, Oswego Co., 1.

TEN WEEKS STOCKS.—Best display, James Vick, \$8; Mrs Henry Wier, 1.

### GENERAL LIST.

POT PLANTS.—Best collection of House Plants, in pots, to consist of 20 different specimens, the variety of the plants, and the manner in which they are grown, to be considered, Ellwanger & Barry, \$10.

Best 10 plants in pots, different species or varieties, Frost ots, different species or varieties, Fros

FLORAL DESIGN OR ORNAMENT.—Best, Frost & Co., \$5; 2d, H. C. Heath, gardener to D. W. Powers, 3. BOUQUETS.—Best pair hand, Frost & Co., \$5; 2d, C. J. Ry-

au c. Co., 3.

Best pair parlor, same, \$5; 2d, Ellwanger & Barry, 3.

Best basket Bouquet. Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, \$5.

Best display of newly introduced Flowers, Ellwanger & Barry, \$5.

### FRUIT.

The display of fruit we have never seen equalled in any exhibition. It was in every respect all that could be desired, both as to quantity and quality. The display of native grapes was the most extensive we have ever witnessed, including nearly all the new varieties, many of which were never before exhibited, at least in this State. One feature in this exhibition was particularly pleasing, the number of amateur exhibitors, at least one-half the space devoted to fruit being well occupied by this class, and the quality was quite equal to that shown in the professional department, showing that our farmers are growing as good pears and plums as the nurserymen, and we rather think that examination would have proved that the quality was in this department, as a general thing, a little better than in the professional. At this we are not surprised. The farmer and amateur can and should excel the nurseryman in the perfection of both fruits and

good healthy plants and trees. We have not space for a general notice of this department, and pre miums awarded will be found in another column.

The Pot Plants were not numerous, but all excellent, and so arranged as not only to show each plant to good advantage, but to produce a fine effect in the hall. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited a case of rare and exceedingly beautiful ornamental leaf plants, that elicited universal praise, and John Charlton presented the largest, finest Bigonia Rex we have ever seen. Frost & Co., C. J. Ryan & Co., and William King, also exhibited well-grown plants.

#### VEGETABLES.

The vegetable department, as usual at our State State Fairs, was quite discreditable. This department is too much neglected. We hope to see an improvement in this respect another year.

#### BROOKLYN HORTICHLTHRAL SOCIETY

An attentive correspondent has furnished us with the following interesting account of the Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society. We are glad to see that this Society, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the times, is in a flourishing condition:

The Fall Exhibition of this old and valued Society was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, the parquet and stage being floored over, affording ample space, and at the same time one of the finest rooms in the country for a display of this kind.

The collection of Plants, Fruits, Flowers, &c., was the largest and most select ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, consisting of all the newest and rarest of each kind represented, and what was more creditable to the Society there were no plants of an inferior kind brought in to fill up with, as is usual at such times. We can only give an outline of some of the various beautiful and interesting specimens.

From H. M. Bearnes, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I., was the great "Victoria Regia," the "Queen of Aquatics," blooming in all its native loveliness and grandeur. A tank had been prepared for it in which it was placed in the center of the vast room, around which were grouped some choice plants of an aquatic nature, forming a most interesting collection. The plants from Mr. Bearnes, were all the choicest kinds, and showed the care and attention of his skillful and excellent gardener.

The collections from Messrs, L. Menand, of Albany, Parsons of Flushing, and Bridgeman, of New York, were all large and select, and the finest ever seen at any of the exhibitions. Mrs. Humphries had some excellent plants. A collection from Prof. Morse, of Pokeepsie, contained some good things. B. C. Townsend, Esq., of Bay Ridge, sent a magnificent collection of New Caladiums and other leaf plants. J. Buchanan, some Orchids in fine bloom. A. G. Burgess, of L. I., Dahlias and Roses, seperb. Dr. George N. Richardson, of Staten Island, a collection of double Zinnias of the most perfect form and color that have ever been seen, showing that with the care and attention that the Dr. has bestowed on this wayward plant it may yet take the place of the Dahlia, both in form and color.

Wm. Charlton, also of Staten Island, sent a flower of the "Espiritu Santo," which attracted much attention. This and the Pears sent by him added greatly to the interest of the display.

John Cadness, of Flushing, exhibited a dozen pots of Grape vines and Pear trees in fruit, having as heavy crops as if planted out. This to many will prove of great advantage, as they can with but little care grow fruit in this way in the greatest per-

A collection of the Plants of Commerce, such as Tea, Coffee, Cinnamon, Banana, Pepper, &c., from the Secretary, C. B. Miller, No. 634, Broadway, N. Y., was a source of curiosity to most of the visitors. This class of plants should be more grown, and made familiar to our minds by being seen more frequently.

Chamberlain's patent Moss Baskets, for growing all kinds of Plants, Fruits and Flowers were exhibited in all their beauty, and attracted great atten-

The display of Fruit was immense. Out and indoor Grapes were magnificent. Pears and Apples were in the greatest abundance, and of the finest kinds. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester; Hovey & Co., Boston; P. T. Quinn of Newark; Weir & Marc, of Brooklyn, besides many others.

The attendance was large and appreciative, and it was gratifying to see so many of the fair sex taking memoranda of the choice things, and where they were to be obtained. On Friday evening the Society gave a grand Floral Promanade Concert for the benefit of the widows and children of the dead soldiers of Brooklyn. This brought out the elite of Brooklyn, New York, and the suburbs in full force. and was a fitting close to such a grand display as the Society presented to the public. The ladies of the Association will take charge of the funds, and distribute it so as to do the largest amount of good among those whose wants they can best find out and alleviate. For this noble act, and the first started by this Society, it should be sustained and encouraged by every resident of Brooklyn.

To the President, J. W. Degraw, Esq., and the Secretary, C. B. Miller, the Society are under many obligations for their unceasing efforts to keep it far ahead of any in the country for its magnificent display, and its generous support of a deserving charity.

## The Bee-Reeper.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES

A CAUTION TO WESTERN BEE-KEEPERS. FOULBROOD.

BEE-KEEPERS, and among them the most eminent, nnite in regarding and characterizing Foulbrood as the most grievous evil that affects the apiary. It is doubtless the case that the most of your readers especially such as keep bees, know the character of this dreaded disease among bees. But there may be some who do not.

### TWO KINDS OF FOULBROOD.

Dzierzon says there are two kinds of foulbrood. One is curable and rather innoxious; the other is pestilential and incurable. Both are contagious. The curable kind has this character. The unsealed larvæ die while yet lying coiled on the bottom of the cell, become putrid, and dry up on the bottom into a crust-like substance, which may be easily removed. Such of the brood in the cells intermixed with those diseased, as does not perish before cap-

and flowers, while that of the other is to produce in due time; though it is a fact that exceptional instances of putrid nymphs in such capped cells, are found.

The incurable foulbrood is said to be the converse of that described above. The brood does not perish until after it has been capped and begun to undergo its metamorphosis. The putrid mass is not then found at the bottom of the cell, but on the horizontal portion of the cell walls. It is brownish, and viscid; and in consequence of the heat of the hive and the admission of the air through a small orifice in the sunken cap, it dries up as a hard black crust which the bees cannot detach, and which they can only remove by totally destroying the cell.

#### INDICATIONS OF ITS PRESENCE.

The author quoted above says, when among a healthy brood a few cells are found here and there containing a smeary, viscid matter, or a grayishbrown or black crust-like substance-the dried remains of larvæ or nymphs—it may be regarded as the unmistakable evidence of the existence of foulbrood. If the larger number of cells are in this condition, this disease must have prevailed in the hive for sometime and have attained an aggravated stage. A disagreeable feetid odor issues from the entrance to the hive, where this is the case.

Colonies affected with this disease do not build new comb in the spring, when other colonies are engaged in such labor, or do so only if they are populous and pasturage is abundant. If the combs be pressed asunder we shall see that the brood is not placed regularly and uniformly; and on cutting out a piece of such comb, ocular proof of the existence of the disease will be found in the putrid matter contained in the cells.

#### IT IS CONTAGIOUS.

Herein lies its danger; therefore this caution. And I give this caution regardless of the interest of any one who may have long-bitted, or any other kind of bees to sell, and whose apairy may have been, or may be affected by this disease; or who may be near an apairy that is or has been affected. This caution is given with especial reference to such cases. For all these men know that this disease is contagious - that it spreads from hive to hive and from apiary to apiary; that, once having a footbold, it retains it and extends its influence, if effectual measures are not promptly taken to eradicate it. The brood is not only destroyed by this disease, but the cells are contaminated and the contagion spreads rapidly thereafter. This disease is known to exist in the Eastern States — is known to have destroyed many large and profitable apiaries - is known to have increased the risk to, and diminished the number of those engaged in bee-keeping. In some localities this husbandry has been abandoned because of

The point is, then, that the bee-keepers of the West are in danger of importing it with their importations of Italian bee. For it is well known that these bees, with formidable bills, continue to be sent hither in large numbers, at the rate of five to eight dollars per queen. And with each shipment is usually more or less boney; and with the honey, if it happens to be from infected colonies, comes this foulbrood as sure as fate. Is it not a pretty large risk? When it is asserted that the bee-keeper may convey it from hive to hive, if after performing some operation on a diseased stock he proceeds to work at a healthy one, without first carefully washing his hands and such instrument as he may have been using, it is safe to distrust whatever comes from apiaries that have been affected with this disease.

It is proper for me to say, that I do not write this caution for the purpose of injuring anybody's business, nor with a view to build up any man or class of men dealing in the long-billed bees referred to; but simply to urge that the most rigid care be taken to prevent the introduction of this disease among the apiaries of the West. Bee-culture has become too large an interest here to allow it to be shipwrecked by the carelessness or recklessness of any man or body of men. The revenue it brings to Western husbandmen is annually increasing. Let it be guarded in this respect.

We pray our Eastern brethren to be careful what they send in response to orders; and let Western men know that they are ordering where they will get only what they want.

### HOW TO GET RID OF THE DISEASE.

Smother and bury the bees, and burn the hive containing the colony, and its contents, as soon as the disease is discovered. There are remedial measures recommended to be taken; but none so efficient and safe if as cheap as the above.

### Wax and Honey.

THE prevalent opinions respecting the origin and nature of way and honey, as expressed in many treatises on bee culture, and as implied in the definition of the terms as given by the dictionaries, are essentially erroneous. The current impression, derived from these sources, is, that wax is contained in the honey or pollen, and is simply extracted by some process in the stomach of the bee; while honey is supposed to be made from the nectar of flowers.

Precisely the converse of this is the fact. 1. Wax is a product elaborated by the bees. A simple experiment will suffice to demonstrate this conclusively. If bees be fed with a concentrated solution of loaf sugar and then confined in a box. we shall, in the course of twenty-four hours, find between their abdominal rings thin scales or plates of wax, such as they use in building their combs. Now, probably no one will undertake to maintain that loaf sugar contains wax. It contains only the elementary ingredients of that substance, carbonic acid, hydrogen, and oxygen-which become separated in the body of the bee, and re-combined in different proportions and relations, thus resulting in the formation of wax.

2. It is otherwise in the case of honey. This is in no proper sense the product of the bees, but merely a substance collected by them from the boundless

stores supplied by nature. a. The matter collected by the bees undergoes no change before it is deposited in the cells. The nectar of flowers and freshly-gathered honey are, in all their constituents and properties, one and the same substance. Both have a sweet taste and an aromatic flavor. If we sip nectar from the calvx of the honeysuckle, we shall find that it has precisely the taste of freshly gathered honey. When I analysed the wax plant, (Hoya thuya,) which exudes in large drops from the calyx of the flower, I found it was composed of sugar, gluten, and an aromatic substance - which are the constituents of common honey in its pure state.

I fed a colony with a solution of sugar colored with indigo, scented with lavender, and diluted with milk. When the bees had carried this into the flowers. The business of the one is to grew fruits | ping, for the most part remains healthy and matures | cells of a new comb, no difference could be per- | iron.

ceived between the contents of the cells and those of the feeding-box-they had the same color, the same taste, and the same smell

b. If honey or the nectar of flowers remain in the cells, it will in process of time undergo a change. But this change is produced spontaneously, and not by the intervention of the bees, except merely so far as the internal heat of the hive may tend to accelerate it. It results, first, from the gradual evaporation of the aqueous particles contained in the nectar or fresh honey, till a certain degree of consistence is attained; secondly, from the still more gradual dissipation and loss of its agreeable aroma; and, thirdly, from the ultimate conversion of the more saccharine cane sugar, which constitutes an ingredient of the nectar of flowers, into the more insipid grape sugar - a change which all honey undergoes with the lapse of time. DONHOFF.

# Pomestic Gconomy.

HOW TO MIX ORIENTAL PAINTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-IN a late RURAL, I noticed an inquiry about mixing Oriental Paints, and as I have been painting for some time, perhaps I may give the desired information.

With three or four colors you can make quite a

nice picture, for a beginner. Get at a paint or drug store the tube paints, to commence a picture; take a little lamp-black and mix with copal varnish, to make a semi-transparent color, thinning it a little with turpentine, if necessary, and with a crow-quill brush, (get one where they keep the paints,) trace every mary mark on the glass that is on your drawing, (by placing the glass upon the drawing, and painting the marks upon the glass.) This being done, mix lamp-black with copal varnish; paint all of the glass except the part you intend to paint with transparent colors. If a little black gets on that part, it must be carefully removed before painting the picture. Go over the black, if necessary, two or three times, or until it is a solid black. To make scarlet flowers, coat over once or twice with yellow lake, then with crimson lake, according to the shade desired; yellow, by painting with yellow lake, and for the dark shading, add a little burnt sienna with yellow lake. For blue, use light blue; for deep shade, add a little Prussian blue; for purple flowers, purple made of crimson lake and Prussian blue, according to shade required. A very delicate purple is made by mixing rose pink and a little light blue. For pink roses and geraniums, use rose pink; for deeper shade, a little crimson lake. If you wish white, use a little vandyke brown and a little blue, diluted with white varnish, to suit the tint required. Stamens of flowers, with vandyke brown; anthers, with yellow lake, dotted with burnt sienna. For green leaves, mix yellow lake and Prussian blue; if necessary, thin with a little white varnish. For autumnal greens, add a little burnt sienna. The deep shades paint two or three times over; also parts against flowers where the leaf goes under. Be very careful not to allow the colors to run together. Soften all of the paints with white varnish. If anything more is wanted, I will gladly communicate it to you through the RURAL H. A. M.

### Oak Shade, Ohio, 1862.

RECIPES FOR HORSEKEEPERS.

A NICE CREAM.—Take one quart of thick, sweet cream, in which put four ounces of sugar, pulverized fine, and one or two teaspoonfuls of rennet. Stir enough to mix it. If the rennet is good it will take in one hour. When you are ready to serve, rasp some sugar over it, and drop a little orange flowerwater over it likewise.

Queen's Cake.—Take twelve ounces of flour, one pound of white sugar in powder, and twelve eggsbeating the whites and yolks separately to a froth, one or two teaspoonfuls of coriander; mix well all together, till it comes to a running paste. Some add yeast to make it rise higher. Bake in a slow

TO MAKE LEMON LOZENGES FOR THE LITTLE Ones.—Take one or two whites of eggs, which beat with some orange flower-water. Then add as much pulverized sugar as will make a stiff paste of it. Introduce also the raspings of lemon peels. All being well incorporated, roll it into balls the size of a thimble, which range on a sheet of paper and flatten afterwards as you like: then put them in the oven to bake. These are good for the summer complaint.

TO WHITEN CHERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBER-RIES, GRAPES, OR STRAWBERRIES .- Beat one or two whites of eggs with orange flower-water. Then steep your fruit in it, and roll it afterwards in lump sugar, pulverized very fine. Put the sugar and fruit in a dish and shake it well. When it is well covered with sugar, but it on clean paper, and set it in the sun to dry, or by the fire. You may thus ice all sorts of fruit.

P. S.-A RECIPE FOR THE CARE-WORN FARMER'S Wife.—Hang up the butter ladles, put a large stick of wood in the cook stove, shut it up air-tight, retire to the parlor, and read the RURAL an hour. It will do you good in more ways than one. Try it, tired ones.

### TO KEEP SILK.

SILK articles should not be kept folded in white paper as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish smooth Indian paper is best of all. Silk intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before it is made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. Thread lace veils are very easily cut; satin and velvet, being soft, are not easily cut, but dresses of velvet should not be laid up with any weight above them. If the nap of thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs or handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with toilet pins around the selvedges on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles may be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out on the wrong side by a hot flat-

# Padies' Department.

EN COLORS

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
WHAT IS LIFE?

On, what is Life, asked a beautiful child,
As the woods re-echoed her laughter wild,
And the zephyrs played through the golden hair
Whose ringlets encircled her forehead fair,—
Methought as I gazed on the vision bright
That life is a season of pure delight.

Years have fied on, and maidenhood now With her signet hath pressed that virgin brow, No longer o'er hill and dale doth she roam, Those joys are replaced by the pleasures of home; Yet still would her bright smile seem to disclose Her Life a river which peacefully flows.

Oh, still may her light barque triumphantly glide, Ever buoyed up by hope adown its swift tide, 'Till we see it, all danger of foundering past, Launched safe on Eternity's ocean at last,— There, soon may it anchor by that happy shore Where Life is a crown for the just held in store. Sunny Side, N. Y., 1862.

[Translated from the French for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MADEMOISELLE LAJOLAIS.

The gallery which the Emperor must cross in going to the council, was a vast room lighted by opposite windows; on the one side looking upon the entrance court, on the other upon the gardens. Nine o'clock had just sounded and slowly the sides of the gallery were being filled with people, solitors, and officers. Among ril that crowd two young women were most remarked, the first for her beauty and the grace with which she acknowledged the salutations of those near her; the second for her youth, the pallor which gave to her beauty an extraordinary character, and her wealth of hair falling in graceful curls upon her shoulders.

"Come, courage!" said the first to the second, "courage!" I will not leave you, and to give more weight to her words, her hand sought that of the young girls, and pressed it with warmth.

A look, the saddest and most expressive, responded to this, but instantly the glance turned toward the door by which the Emperor must enter.

Two hours passed thus; two hours of painful waiting, and during the time neither of the two had moved. The youngest of the girls had kept her eyes fixed upon the choked door,—the other did not raise hers from her companion. The most profound silence reigned in the gallery; nothing was heard but the breathing, more or less agitated, of those who were waiting. At last twelve o'clock sounded, the folding doors opened, and an officer announced the Emperor. Several persons appeared at the same time.

"Which one?" asked Maria with anxiety.
"The one alone, who has his hat on," answered
HORTENSE.

The young girl waited for no more, she saw but one of all the crowd that surrounded her, and throwing herself at the feet of him who had been designated, cried:—"Pardon! pardon!" and clasping her hands, raised them towards him.

At this cry and unexpected action, the Emperor stopped and knit his brows, remarking in an impatient tone, "I have said I would have no more of these scenes. And crossing his arms upon his breast he would have passed on.

"Sire!" cried the young girl, to whom the position of her father gave an energy above herage, "I conjure you hear me! In the name of your father grant pardon to mine! He has been deceived, but pardon him! Oh! Sire, you hold the life of my father, my own, in your hands. Have pity upon an unhappy child, who begs for the life of her father. Sire! pardon, pardon."

"Leave me," replied the Emperor, repulsing her rudely enough.

But without being intimidated the young girl threw herself upon the marble floor of the gallery and cried with agony. There was something so distressing in the voice of that child pleading for the life of her father, that the Emperor stopped in spite

of himself, and regarded the supplicant. "Is not your name LAJOLAIS?" he asked. Without replying MARIA clasped his hand with

force.

He added with severity, "do you know this is the second time your father has been arrested for a crime against the State?"

"I know it," she answered ingenuously; "but the first time he was innegent Sire."

first time he was innocent, Sire."
"This time he was not," replied Bonapart.

"This time he was not," replied BONAPART.

"But it is his pardon that I ask, Sire," added
MARIA.

The Emperor could not master his emotions, he

bent toward her and said:—"Yes, I grant it; but rise." And with a smile of encouragement he disengaged his hands, and passed on. The joy of success was more dangerous for Maria

The joy of success was more dangerous for Maria than her grief. The poor child fell senseless upon the floor. Thanks to the care of the Empress and her maids, she soon returned to consciousness.

"My father, my father," murmured she, as soon as she could speak. "Oh! that I may be the first to announce his pardon."

"Nothing hurries now," said one of the ladies—
"repose yourself, you can go to him an hour hence."
"An hour hence!" cried Maria; "must I wait an hour to announce pardon to a man condemned to

death, above all, when that man is my father. Oh! madam," she added to the Empress "let me go."

"Be it so, my child," replied JOSEPHINE, "but

you can not go alone to his prison."
"I came alone to your chateau," she responded,

quickly.
"LAVALETTE, do me the favor of accompanying

"LAVALETTE, do me the favor of accompanying MARIA," said the Empress, turning to an officer near by; "you will take one of my carriages."

They soon passed over the distance that separated Saint Cloud from the prison. When the carriage stopped she sprang to the walk before LAVALETTE could offer his assistance. Arriving at the door of the cell she could scarcely await the opening of it, by the jailor. Falling in the arms of her father she cried, "Father,—life,—pardon," and could say no more.

General Lajolais believed that they were come to conduct him to his execution, and his daughter deceiving the guards had braved all to bid him adieu. But Lavalette soon undeceived him. Seeing that Maria could not speak, he said:—"The Emperor grants your pardon, General, and you owe it to the courage and tenderness of your child." He then recounted what his daughter had done for him. All former suffering was effaced in the joy of that hour. But it is necessary to have suffered ourselves—to have trembled for the safety of those dear to us—to know how much joy, how much happiness, there was in that hour of re-union.

Springfield, Wis., 1862.

J. A. Smiyh.

THE WOMEN FOR ARMY NURSES.

THERE are thousands of young women ambitious of serving the country and the soldier-and it is a noble, womanly ambition—as nurses of the sick and wounded of the army. But it is not every tenderhearted girl that is fit for a nurse in an army hospital. The duties of an attendant upon the sick are arduous, very often repulsive, and everywhere selfsacrificing. It is well that those who would undertake the task should know what they seek to assume. An Illinois surgeon at Pittsburg Landing writes:-"The duties required of an effective nurse are not the administering a spoonful of wine, nor a bathing an officer's temples with a sponge. These require no sacrifice of feeling. Nor attending upon a colonel or major in a state-room, but combing matted hair, washing dirty faces, hands, and feet, binding putrid wounds, and numbers of things which cannot be described. The lady who cannot, with a smiling face, roll up her sleeves, go on her knees among the black boilers and wet straw to wait upon an unfortunate private soldier, repulsive in his manner and words, is here sadly out of her proper sphere. It is a noble sight to witness one who bears the impress of nature's nobility in every movement and every expression, a highly educated lady, accustomed to every indulgence that wealth can furnish, thus employed, with disordered hair, hoopless, in a soiled calico dress, bespattered with blood, coal-smut, and grease, for getful of every feeling but the one of seeking and helping the most wretched and neglected. God has blessed my eyes with the sight of such an one. The name of the noble-minded lady shall not soon be forgotten. Send us ladies of this caliber, or send us negro servants. Beg of the dainty miss, in humanity's name, to remain at home until parade days, when we shall all be glad to see her. Keep idle gentlemen at home also."

#### ABOUT SMILES.

THE crocodile, if the scaly old hypocrite he is represented to be, should be accredited with smiles as well as tears. False smiles are, in fact, much more common than false tears. It is the easiest thing in the world to work the smile, while only a few gifted individuals have sufficient command over their eyes to weep at will. Few great tragedians, even, have the knack of laying on the waters of affliction impromut; but who ever saw a supernumerary bandit that could not "smile, and smile, and be a villain," or a chorus singer or a ballet-girl that did not look as if she had not been newly-tickled across the lips with a straw?

Of artificial smiles, there are a greater number than we have space to classify. The Countess of Belgravia has her receiving smile, a supurb automatic effect. Count Faro, the distinguished foreigner, who is trying London this year because Baden-Baden doesn't agree with him, shuffles the cards with a smile that distracts everybody's attention from his fingers. Miss Magnet, whose heart and lips dissolved partnership in very early life, makes such a Cupid's bow of the latter whenever an "eligible match" approaches, that fortunes flutter round her like moths round a flame. The Hon. Mr. Verisopht, who wants to get into Parliament, cultivates a popular smile. In short, smiling is a regular business-accomplishment of thousands of people whose souls have no telegraphic communication with their

But, on the other hand—thank heaven!—there are a goodly number of people who smile because they can't help it—whose happiness, bubbling up from their hearts, runs over in smiles at their lips, or bursts through them in jovial laughter. And there is a difference between the false and the true symbol of joy, that enables the keen observer readily to distinguish the one from the other. The natural expression of delight varies with the emotion that gives rise to it, but the counterfeit smile is a stereotype, and the tone of a hypocrite's laugh never

### HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

THE road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace; and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications, and wear, that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes; and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fireside.

THE FAITH OF WOMAN.—The fact is, women are burdened with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet peas, throwing out fluttering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb by; and when they find it, be it ever so rough in the bark, they catch upon it. And instances are not wanting, of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers, to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero, who never wooed them, except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of a noble life.—Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "an old maid." In short, we have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of an old maid.

THE names of houses are for the world outside. When you read "Rose Cottage" on the wall, think of the lot of thorns inside.

CEREMONY was always the companion of weak minds; it is a plant that will never grow in a strong

## Choice Miscellang.

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

MOONBEAMS.

BY KATE CAMERON.

FAIR MOON! that lookest down to night On distant camp and battle-field: Wilt thou to all who greet thy light, Some ray of peace and comfort yield.

Whisper of home—and loving hearts
Who here their faithful vigils keep,
Checking the tear-drop when it starts,
That they may pray, instead of weep.

And gaze, for us, upon each mound Which hides the brave dead from our sight: Like Moses' grave, by men unfound, They still are precious in God's sight.

We've sown a harvest rich and rare, And watered it with bitter tears: O, shall it not a blessing bear For our dear land in future years?

Gon will accept the sacrifice Offered by bleeding hearts and lone, The incense of earth's broken ties, Whose altar is the dark hearth-stone.

The hours of loneliness and gloom,—
The dread suspense,—the fatal knell,—
The anguish of the silent room,—
How many feel,—how few can tell!

Oh! gentle moon, 'tis thine to bend,
Where we would gladly gaze to-night,
And watch o'er those whose pathways tend
So far beyond our yearning sight.

If they are safe, we then might see,
Might whisper words of truth and love:
The task we must resign to thee,
Oh! raise their roving thoughts above!

Point to that world where we shall need No light from sun, nor moon, nor star, Where GoD shall be the light indeed Of those who here were sundered far.

The Land of Peace, where War's rude strife The holy calm shall never break; This message of that better life, Kind Moon, to all our loved ones take:

And we will gird our souls anew,
To tread the path so often trod;
That whether we must bear or do,
All may be borne or done for God.
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1862.

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

The glory of the pines, how great! How loftily they wave their outstretched arms, and nod their plumed heads! How ambitious are they, not content with towering above the trees, but ever seeking to plant their mighty columns upon the highest mountain crags. How defiantly, how mockingly they send upon the winds their derisive taunts to their less aspiring brothers; even as some men who, having reached the height to which their ambition sought to carry them, look down upon others less fortunate, and would gladly close every avenue by which struggling humanity might attain their elevation. I

See those pines standing upon yonder mountain in solemn phalanx. They are motionless, but not silent, for they are whispering in strange tones to each other. Are they plotting treason against the grand old oaks that stand below them upon the mountain side? Or are they seeking only to protect themselves against invaders? Yonder are three standing apart, and they nod their heads significantly, and one stretches out a long, bare arm, from the extremity of which dangles a bunch of mistletoe. There is one entirely alone, perched on the extreme brow of the mountain, like a sentinel overlooking the valley below. Seek not to invade their ground, ye lesser trees, for they indicate, by their gigantic size, that they have held undisputed reign over this mountain home for ages,-have witnessed the rise and decay of nations of other trees,-have waged war with the elements, raising their wailing tone to shrieks of fury as the tempest sought to lay them low,—coming forth from the fray with proudly raised heads, and gaining additional strength as year after year circled away. To-day they stand up defiantly as a monarch who has conquered all and is himself unconquerable.

Come with me to yonder glen, whose entrance is guarded by a monster pine, like some giant of old. Clustering around the parent tree are many smaller ones, its children and its children's children. Hark! they are singing together, but in what different tones From away up, up comes down the hoarse notes of the old tree, mingled with the shriller ones of smaller and still smaller trees, until the little one. scarcely higher than your head, finishes the chorus with its soft lute-like whisperings. How sweet, and how sad! I always thought the saddest muse of the Nine, dwells in the pine, for whenever I hear its gentle music, it tames my spirit, and sends fluttering through my mind, vague, poetical fancies as weirdlike and intangible as its own low murmurings. See how the ground is covered with multitudes of brown needle-like shreds, the cast-off clothing of the pines; and now arrayed in their new livery of green, they sing sweeter strains than ever. Here, too, are scores of beautiful cones lying about, many full half a yard in length, and of proportionate size. How neatly the scales forming them are placed one within another; some kinds smooth, others armed with sharp spears, and still others, containing an edible nut.

Here is a little pine, scarcely distinguishable from the grass. How hardly credible that the gigantic lord of the forest should have been once a puny thing like this, which I can uproot with my finger. And these, how mighty in their strength. What ages must pass away before this could attain the glorious proportions of the forest monarch. But it will never be, for Progress pauses not. Even now it is moving up these lofty Sierraean heights, and these grand old pine trees must bow their sky-soaring heads, and such infant pines as this will never live to chant their requiems. Sing on, then, ye dear old trees while yet ye may. From morn till eve, from month to month, chant your forest hymns, and wail and whisper of your coming doom. Stand up in lofty grandeur now, and toss your moss-decked arms in proud disdain. Ye must soon fall, but when the glittering axe and crackling flame have performed their work, the Sierras will have lost half their glory, and their deep glens their music, a sweeter than which these heights shall never know. GRACE VERNET.

G. Iowa Hill, Placer Co., California, 1862.

PRIDE and opulence may kiss in the morning as a married couple; but they are likely to be divorced before sunset.

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

Young man, starting out upon life's pathway, what shall be your course? Will you commence the journey of life by following every whim which may present itself,—by engaging in everything that promises momentary pleasure,—mingling in the company of the bar-room and drinking saloon until your fair name is tarnished, your life thrown away, and you left in solitude, without a friend, to waste away in misery, degradation and poverty, until the Angel of Death strikes you down in the midst of your revelings, leaving behind you a name black with infamy? or will you, by your acts of love and deeds of kindness, endear yourself to all with whom you associate, do good for your country, for your race, and for yourself, and lie down at the close of life

life
"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams,"

leaving behind you a name as pure and spotless as the snows of winter? Which of the pictures do you fancy? Look upon the one, then the other, and choose which shall be your picture.

ARNO.

Oberlin, Ohio, 1862.

#### THE MODERN JOURNALIST.

WITH the modern expansion of journalism, and the absorption of the writing faculty in the incessent production of a vast periodical literature, bearing for the most part on the immediate necessities or evanescent entertainment of the hour, we seem to be in some danger of losing the old scholarly type of authorship, such as existed in its highest perfection in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. and in the earlier part of the present. We have abundance of rapid and able penmen-writers full of information of the topics of the day-illustrious novelists, and clever observers of current manners but the race of literary men, pure and simple, is fast dying out under the glare of gas, the roar of steam, and the quick flash of electricity. The age has to attend to so many practical questions of urgency and weight, and is so hurried from one grave crisis to another, that it has no time to linger on the sward by the side of the great dusty highway, or to dream beneath the shadow of immemorial woodlands. The man who follows literature for its own sake, apart from any design at once recognizable by the hurrying crowd, stands a poor chance of being listened to; and the author of to-day is per force obliged to mold his work into some tangible shape, such as he can at once take into the market, and offer for sale with the probability of finding purchasers. Except in the case of those few geniuses who posses the rare gift of creative power, the literary man finds himself speedily lapsing into the journalist. He may not have begun life as a politician; he may have had a stronger predilection toward the greener regions of imagination and fancy; he may love old books and the abiding phantoms of old days, with a tender and unsatisfied affection; but the press demands him, and will have him. "How is it," asked an old journalist one day, "that so many young poets finally develop into sub-editors?" The answer is obvious. Moonbeams are a very innutritious diet, and the young poet soon learns to appreciate the advantages that belong to the sub-editor's room. Accordingly, the mere author sinks out of sight, and the journalist takes his place.—All the Year Round.

#### THE TWO BROTHERS.

THE Count de Ligniville and the Count de Autricourt, twins, descended from an ancient family in Lorraine, resembled each other so much that when they put on the same dress—which they did now and then for amusement—their servants could not distinguish the one from the other. Their voice and deportment were the same, and these marks of resemblance were so perfect that they often threw their friends, and even their wives, into the greatest embarrassment. Being both captains of light-horse, the one would put himself at the head of the other's squadron, without the officers suspecting the change. Count de Autricourt having committed some crime, the Count de Ligniville never suffered his brother to go out without accompanying him; and the fear dered the orders to arrest the former of no avail. One day the Count de Ligniville sent for a barber, and having suffered him to shave one-half of his beard, he pretended to have occasion to go into the next apartment, and put his night-gown upon his brother, who was concealed there, and tucking the cloth which he had about his neck under his chin. made him sit down in the place which he had just quitted. The barber immediately resumed his operation, and was proceeding to finish what he had begun, as he supposed; but, to his great astonishment, he found that a new beard had sprung up! Not doubting that the person under his hands was the devil, he roared out with terror, and sank down in a swoon on the floor. While they were endeavoring to call him to life, Count Autricourt retired again into the closet, and Count de Ligniville, who was half shaved, returned to his former place. This was a new cause of surprise to the poor barber, who now imagined that all he had seen was a dream, and he could not be convinced of the truth until he had seen the two brothers together. The sympathy that existed between the two brothers was no less singular than their resemblance. If one fell sick, the other was indisposed also; if one received a wound. the other felt pain, and this was the case with every misfortune that befel them; so that on this account they watched over each other's conduct with the greatest care and attention. But what is still more astonishing, they both had often the same dreams The day that Count de Autricourt was attacked in France by the fever of which he died, Count de Ligniville was attacked by the same in Bavaria, and was nearly sinking under it.

THE MARRIED MAN .- Behold him! all the while he is busied about his daily occupation, his thoughts are wandering toward the time for going home in the evening after the toils and fatigues of the day. He knows that on his return he shall find an affectionate face to welcome him-a warm, snug rooma bright fire—a clean hearth—the tea-things laidthe sofa wheeled round on the rug-and, in a minute after his entrance, his wife sitting by his side, consoling him in his vexations; aiding him in his plans for the future, or participating in his joys, and smiling upon him for the good news he may have brought home; his children climbing on the cushion at his feet, leaning over his knees to eye his face with joyous eagerness, that they may coaxingly win him. This is the acme of happiness. But it is only one side of the picture. Unfortunately, all husbands are not as domestic, and all wives are not as cheerful and considerate.

## Sabbath Musings.

THE ONE CROSSING.

Only one crossing over
Waters all dark and wide:
Storms on the fearful billows,
Peace on the other side.
Only one scene of anguish,
Sorrow in sad words told;
Then a soft sound of singing,
Softened by harps of gold.

Only one crossing over,
Far from the cares of earth—
Mansions of rest are open,
There is life's newest birth;
Look, when the fond eyes closing
Speak of the sweet repose,
Far from the land of mourning,
Heaven shall soon disclose.

Only one crossing over;
Sadness, and shroud and bier
Filling one hour of parting;
Then I shall enter there.
Only one night of trial,
Borne on the swelling river;
Then to my Savior's presence,
I shall be gone forever.

#### SCRIPTURE WRITERS.

THE rhetorical and poetical beauties of Scripture re merely incidental. Its authors wrote, not for glory nor display, not to astonish nor amaze their brethren, but to instruct them, and make them better. They wrote for God's glory, not their own; they wrote for the world's advantage, not to aggrandize themselves. Demosthenes composed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of eloquence; and the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the panegyric to which Isocrates devoted fifteen years—was just an essay written for a prize. How different the circumstances in which the speech on Mars' Hill was spoken, and the farewell sermon in the upper chamber at Troas. Herodotus and Thucydides composed their histories with a view to popular applause; and Pindar's fiery pulse beat faster in prospect of the great Olympic gathering and the praises of assembled Greece. How opposite the circumstances in which the seer of Horeb penned his faithful story, and Isaiah and Jeremiah poured forth their fearless denunciations of popular sins. The most superb of modern historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes:--"These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through his name."-J. Hamilton.

### TRUTH AT HOME.

Or all the happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all nearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their homes and their hearts, they have the security of rectitude, and gladness of innocence.—Harriet Martineau.

### HOLINESS IS POWER.

NEVER was it more needful to the church than at present, not only practically to set before the world the example of a holy life, but in its doctrinal testimony to give to the Scripture view of perfect holiness that place which its importance justly claims. The mysterious power by which the Christian Church has gained its position, and by which it has not only kept its own, but bid defiance to a host of foes is a power derived from no other source than the Spirit of holiness. It would be vain to sigh for a return of those days when the disciples had "favor with all the people," and "fear came upon every soul," if we were no longer permitted to understand the holy calling of Christians, and to expect a deep and joyous response in believing hearts. Neither social position, nor outward activity, nor strength of organization, can, of itself give to the Church a pledge of real and lasting prosperity, or of ultimate success. Nor must the mere fact of an increase in the number of Church members be regarded as a sign of increasing prosperity, if, as numbers increase, the desire after holiness becomes less generally felt, and the nature of true holiness less clearly apprehended, and less strikingly exemplified.

PEOPLE seem to think that love toward God must be something totally different in all kind from the love which we feel toward our fellow creatures, nay, as though it might exist without any feeling at all. If we believed that it ought to be the same feeling, which is excited by a living friend upon earth, higher and purer, but not less real or warm, and if we tried our hearts, to see whether it is in us, by the same tests, there would be less self-deception on this point; and we should be more easily convinced that we must be wholly destitute of that of which we can show no lively token.

SHAFTSBURY observes, that, after all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth. True features make the beauty of the face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.

## Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE METAMORPHOSES OF MATTER.

LADY, a word with you. You are as great as great can be, and I, what am I? Nobody. Nobody! I smile; the Scytheman smiles. Nobody! Yes, I am a body, or I have a body, put the case as you will. Lady, calmly let us see what will become of your body, and what will become of my body.

When you die, some fashionable undertaker will solder your 150 pounds of bone and blood and flesh into a leaden coffin, and pack the leaden coffin away into another coffin, decking the second with velvet and gewgaws as befits your superior station. Then to the vault you shall be borne, earth must not hold you. The cloistered charnel is your resting place, there to defy all elemental change:- braving dissolution.

Alas, my lady, if you could but see, as I by the light of chemistry can see, that festering wreck of poisonous corruption seething within that leaden box of yours in twelve short months or less! Your flesh. instead of dissolving harmlessly into thin air, or crumbling little by little to mother earth, thence passing into trees and flowers, a part of their very being, the elements of your body will have fretted to poisonous compounds, the veriest breath of which bursting free, as some day it must, will speed about pestilence-breeding. There's no avoiding the common lot, my lady, none. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust; thus is it written and thus shall it be! Material elements know their destiny, and must follow it. To move on, combining and re-combining, idle never,—that is their destiny; and —typical enough of what we see in life -- if their energies be restrained, if honest fields of energy be barred, they take to mischief.

Your 150 pounds (more or less) of bodily material are only lent, my lady, held on the frailest of tenares. They are not freehold, nor even leasehold. The holding is not yearly, monthly, weekly - not even daily. Asleep or awake, Dame Nature puts physical forces into possession, and takes your very substance in kind every moment of your existence, and when the God of nature despatches death to garner in the fruits of dissolution, think you to escape the common lot? Oh, on, my lady. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust; thus is it written, and thus must it be.

Fair one, this much of you, and now of me. When I die, a plain elm coffin awaits me, and that for decency's sake. Nobody will deem it worth the while to solder me up in lead or pewter. Living humanity will have had enough of me; my elements will be free to pass on. And the spirit—if spirit it be, that thinks within me now - would never trouble any one who helped the dissolution, liberating the elements by some process more rapid than decay. It matters not, save for the sentiment of it,- but sentiment may be the spirit-life within, for aught we know,-it matters not, but I fancy mine would be an unhappy ghost, could it but look down-or up, as the case might be - and contemplate the noxious forms that matter can assume whilst striving to be useful according to its destiny. This even when no repressive agency is at work, the grave willing, aye ready, to resign its burden, nature caressingly luring the pure elements struggling from corruption to join in her life-long revelry of change and travel, dance and rout, - a life-long masquerade. The nitrogen of my substance, - nature wants it; she will make ammonia of it, and, as smelling salts, would not a ghost, looking on, be gratified to see the pungent salt, in crystal bottled, nestled in the soft recess of a lady's bosom, or warming her delicate nose? Aye, and think of my carbon too: what destinies await it! Diffusing sweet odors, perhaps, from the petals of a rose. Tended gently by fair hands, helping to make up a floral love-token: why not? In some form of life and action my carbon must be passing on. Many years must roll by, and many an accident of flood and field must happen, ere that element would be likely to find a resting-place awhile in pit-coal, limestone, marble, charcoal, or the diamond: as one who, tired of dancing or the chase, has gone to sleep awhile, waiting for the dawn. And vet perchance it might happen sooner than assumed. The charcoal-burned might lop off some wooden stem in which the carbon of my dissolution was busy at life-work. Charcoal, next to its most indestructible thing in creation, nature's slow agencies alone regarded. Century after century water can flow over it, without effecting one touch of dissolution. Whether free in the air or buried in the earth, charcoal never decays. Touched by fire. charcoal wakes out of its resting sleep, indeed assumes an invisible form, and fleets about ready for other duties. More lasting is the diamond, though far from meriting the designation, adamas which formerly it won. Heat them enough, and diamonds burn, vanishing into thin air. Can my disembodied spirit ever hope to see the carbon elements of that bodily frame which yielded her up in death, glittering, consolidated, transformed into the most beautiful of all gems?—Temple Bar.

### HOW BODIES ARE EMBALMED.

Embalming, which is coming much into practice of late, is thus performed:-The modern embalmer finds an artery into which he can place the nozzle of an injecting syringe. The artery in the upper part of the arm called the brachial, or the artery in the neck, the carotid, answers the purpose. Into this artery the embalming fluid, consisting of alum. or corrosive sublimate, is injected, until it permeates every structure; the solution sometimes retains its fluidity, sometimes it is so constituted that while it is warm in the fluid, on cooling it sets and becomes more or less hard. After the injection the artery is closed, the opening through the skin is neatly sewed up, and the operation is complete.—Scientific Am.

THE UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY.-The Bank Note Reporter of Mr. J. Thompson thus notices the new change currency of the Federal Government, and also the United States notes of larger denomination, as a descriptive list. The stamps are fundable into notes, and the notes are fundable into 5.20 6 per cent. bonds:

Denomi-	Size in	vignette.	Color.
nation. i	nches.		
5 cents13	by 21/2	5c P. O. stamps	brown
10 cents13	by 2%	_10c P. O. stamp	greer
			psbrown
50 cents15	by 3	5 10c P. O. stan	psgreer
			. black and green
2 dollars_3			black and greer
5 dollars3			black and green
10 dollars _ 8			black and green
20 dollars . 3			g black and green
50 dollars _ 3			black and green
100 dollars 3			black and greer
500 dollars 3			black and green
1000 dollars 3			hlack and green

# Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



LONG, long was the night of her Wrong, but the Right With the flashing of steel, like a day-spring, hath broken; And its dawn shows the van marching on to a man To die in the call which his country hath spoken;

For that call now awakes All the seas and the lakes, To eatch the bright morn of her might as it breaks. And shout by the banner that Treason forsakes-'The Union—Now and Forever!""

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 11, 1862.

#### THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

#### The Rebel Programme.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, the rebel emissary, who escaped over the Canadian frontier, in the disguise of a coal miner, was in time to catch the steamer Jura, and has landed safely in England. In order to convey the freshest "news" at once to the Secessionists abroad. Sanders seems to have gone direct to the office of the Mercury at Liverpool, (a journal of strong pro-slavery sympathies,) to the editor of which he unburdened himself. Here is the story he told, but his váticinations concerning Maryland are ludicrous enough, now that the State has refused to rebel:

"Mr. George N. Sanders, late American consul in London, passenger, arrived incog. by 'underground railway,' direct from Richmond, Va., in time for the steamer Jura. He has important dispatches for the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Mr. Sanders says Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and Beauregard had so far recovered as to be able to resume active duty; that the Confederate army in Virginia, east of Petersburgh, under command of Generals Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, and Jackson, numbers 200,000 men, including more than 400 pieces of well appointed field artillery under Gen. Pendleton, and ten thousand splendidly mounted and efficiently armed cavalry, under Gens. Stewart and Fitzhugh Lee; that the Confederate army are in fine condition, marching upon the enemy, and anxious to meet and give them battle on any fair field; that no one in or out of the army doubted the result; that Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Price, and Kirby Smith, were at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand infantry and artillery and twelve thousand cavalry, in supporting distance of each other in North Alabama, East Tennessee, and Southeastern Kentucky, marching to the front and rear of Buell and Grant's armies, supposed to number less than one hundred and fifty thousand; that the Confederate cavalry, under Generals Forest and Morgan, had cut off the Federal re-enforcements and supplies by river and rail, destroying transports and trains from close proximity to the rear; that it was confidently believed at Richmond that Buell's army would be captured or dispersed: that it could not possibly make a successful stand south of the Ohio River; that General Humphrey Marshall had left Abingdon, Va., with his division, entering Northeastern Kentucky for the Blue Grass Region, expecting to form a junction with General Kirby Smith from Beauregard and Bragg's army; that Major-General Homes, at the head of thirty thousand men from Texas, North-west Louisiana, and Arkansas, had passed Fort Smith, and would soon co-operate with twenty thousand State troops and partisan rangers already in possession of the larger portion of the State of Missouri; that to hold St. Louis and Missouri against this rapidly augmenting force, it would require a Federal army of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men; that all accounts from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and fair allotropic sister the diamond, is perhaps the Maryland, represented the young men of those States ready to rise and co-operate on the advance of the Confederate armies; and that the Confederates calculated upon adding not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men to their numbers from these States, as they had furnished scarcely a regiment to the Federal army under the recent call."

### A Bayonet Charge

THE correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives the following description of a bayonet charge in one of the recent battles: There was a bayonet charge. Let those who want

to know what is the sublimest moment in the physical existence of man look at a division when the order is given to hurl it silently and stealthily, but sternly and steadily, into the jaws of destruction, whence it can escape only by breaking the very teeth of the death which threatens it. It is not mere bull-dog daring that is then aroused; it is more than passionate blood which, at the word, leaps through the veing with such hot impetuosity that toughly corded nerve and brawny muscle quiver under the fresh life impulse. It is spirit, soul, that gush up warm and eager from the heart and pour through the old blood channels with such vivifying tumult that the dark, dull, veinous clots rush along as bright and sparkling as if their foaming were the mantle of new fermented wine; it is the capacity for high and glorious things, for suffering, daring, and death, which, latent before and felt as but faint and fragmentary aspiring in the common droning of life, now springs into omnipotent and full statured existence. You do not know what they are—the capabilities of life—you of the North who tread your little daily rounds, in and out, and have no ambition beyond the bounds of wealth and ease. You are dreaming, all of you. You think yourselves bowed down when you groan under ponderous unrealities; by a truer paradox you may stand erect when the spiritual weight of a real mankind settles on you. Let me strap a knapsack on you instead of a ledger give you a pistol for a pen, and put a bayonet into your hands which before held a yard stick. Now stand in the ranks and wait for the word. It comes. "Charge bayonets!" Off! and God be with you! Fight your way stoutly; it is for your life! Fight it unfinchingly; it is for your honor! If you fall, the glory of this cause and the sublimity of this scene will brighten your eye in spite of the death glaze, and hold high your hopes even when life is

ebbing; if you struggle through, you are a man forever—a man on a large scale of character, a man of intensity and concentrated force, a man who has had more than glimpses into the magnificent possibilities of the spirit within him.

Such are the men of Heintzleman's corps d'armee who escaped the chances of their glorious charge. They have lived ages in moments; they have passed through the most terrible ordeal that can test the stuff of manhood, and they have a recompense beyond gold or emolument-self-asserted honor and a deep insight of life; for was it not bordered closely and heavily with death?

The men were by no means fresh when they were

submitted to this trial. They had fought through the greater part of a most fatiguing day. They had been without provision or rest since early morning; and, worse than all, an intolerable thirst consumed them. They were tired—to the virge of exhaustion -hungry, thirsty, dusty-everything but dispirited. In the eyes of all the world they would have been justified in treating the order to charge as a mistake, whether intentional or unintentional. They had been forced back by the sheer weight of overwhelming numbers; new forces had been constantly hurried upon them, and it was but madness to refuse the chances of meeting re-enforcements in the rear. The awful crash of the battle was still around them. A superior artillery was hurling havoc into the ranks. Musketry was increasing its deadly volleys, and there began to be symptoms of a flanking movement and a cross-fire. It was under such circumstances that Heintzleman's corps ceased fire. It made a decided difference in the noise of the field: the diminution of sound was almost a hush, for though the enemy was blazing away as rapidly as ever, it is the guns immediately about one that fill one's ears. For an instant, the great line wavered; this suspense was horrible, it must be filled with acts of some kind; mortal men cannot stand it; for God's sake, let the great gap of inaction be crammed -with death, if nothing else. "Steady, men." A resumption of the line. But also an increase of the adverse firing. Again a waver. "Steady, steady, Aye, bawl till you are hoarse, brave captains and lieutenants; but these seconds are centuries; you must give these men something to do; you must-steady them by action. And here comes enough; aids gallop down with orders that bring every musket to its most threatening position. Then the cheering words of the commanders as they dash down the lines. Then a wild waving of swords by our shoulder-straps, as the final word is given, and the column starts foward. Slowly at first, and rather lamely-joints stiff with fatigue. But as the distance to the foe is shortened the pace is quickened; faster and faster moves that steadily advancing column, till, on a run like a deer's, with leaps and shouts like more savage creatures, they hurl themselves right into the midst of the expectant foe. What passed there no man can tell. They are not more silent who fell with death-sealed lips than are those who came out unharmed. The excitement is too great for memory to hold any ground; all faculties are swept away in the one wild thirst for blood. We can only say, that after a short, but desperate struggle, the rebel foe fell back - not orderly and meaningly, but in such confusion and lawless turmoil as only terror can create. The day was won. The blood and bravery of Heintzleman's stout fellows won it. The plaudits of a grateful country be with them! It was the beldest and grandest charge of the war. The honor of all history must be with

### Our Dead Generals.

BRIG.-GEN. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, was a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in October, 1817. He was at the time of his death about sixty years of age. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1822, standing No. 2 in a class of forty members, among whom were Generals Hunter, McCall, and others, noted during the present war. On the first of July, 1822, he was breveted a second lieutenant of a corps of engineers, and received his full rank the same day. On the 5th of March, 1832, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and on the 7th of July, 1838, became captain.

He served in the Texan and Mexican wars, and on the 6th of May, 1846, was breveted major for gallant and distinguished services in the defense of Fort Brown, in Texas. On the 23d of the following Sentember he was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several hattles of Monterey, in Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846. On the first of those days he was severely wounded. He was breveted colonel on the 23d of February, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista.

During the campaign of 1846 and 1847 of the war Mexico he held the position of chief engineer of the army under General Taylor. Previous to the war he had been appointed as member of the Board of Engineers, viz:-From Decembar 8, 1842, to Septemher 8, 1845, and after the war he resumed this same position, which he kept for some time. On the 28th of May, 1853, he was appointed an Inspector-General of the United States army, with the rank of Colonel. This position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion.

On the 6th of May, 1861, he was brevetted a Brigadier General of the regular United States army, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was commissioned a full Brigadier General. He was placed in command of the position at Newport News, which he held until the advance upon Norfolk transferred his services to the other shore of the James river. He was next placed in command at Suffolk, Va. When Gen. Pope met with his reverses in Virginia and demanded a court of inquiry to examine into the conduct of certain of his officers, Gen. Mansfield was ordered to proceed to Washington to sit as one of the court. The inquiry having been postponed, by order of the President, at the request of General McClellan, Gen. Mansfield was assigned a post of duty in the field. In the discharge of that duty he fell, at the post of honor.

Major General JESSE L. RENO was born in Virginia in 1825, and is consequently now in the thirtyseventh year of his age. He was appointed a West Point cadet in 1842, from the State of Pennsylvania. He was a classmate of General McClellan, and graduated seventh in the class, in 1846. On leaving West Point he was breveted second lieutenant of ordnance, and at once proceeded to Mexico, then the scene of a sanguinary but brilliant campaign. He served at Vera Cruz, and in every engagement

commanded a battery. On his return from Mexico in 1848, he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the West Point academy, which position he filled six months.

During the year and a half which followed he was secretary of the Artillery Board, in which capacity he made many valuable experiments with heavy ordnance, and arranged a system of tactics adapted to heavy artillery. He was subsequently engaged in the coast surveys. He was appointed on topographical service in the West, in the construction of military roads, the principal of which is the road from Big Sioux river to St. Paul, Minnesota. On this service he was engaged one year, when he was placed in command of the Frankfort Arsenal. From 1854 to 1857 he was second ordnance officer. He was chief of ordnance in the expedition to Utah under General Johnston. He constructed two batteries while on this service, one of which he commanded until the year 1859, when he returned, and was stationed at the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. On his return to Washington he was sent to take command at Leavenworth, Kansas.

On the 12th of November last he was appointed Brigadier General, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the second brigade of the coast division under General Burnside. In the movements of the North Carolina Department, General Reno bore a conspicuous part, and was made a Major General after the battle of Newbern. He returned with General Burnside to join the army of the Potomac, and participated in several of the engagements before Washington. He was a gallant officer and a brave man, and possessed the entire confidence of his superior officers, the respect of his companions in arms, and the love of all who served

GEN. NELSON was a native of Mason county, Ky., and belonged to the Navy when the rebellion broke out. But he decided to devote his services to the Union cause in his native State, which he did from the beginning with a fearlessness that was exceptional and not the rule in a border State. Gov. Magoffin had insultingly refused to respond to the President's first call for troops; the State Guard of Kentucky, a secession organization in disguise, was in the hands of the traitor. Gen. Buckner, and the Legislature of Kentucky had not a practical working majority of two Union men in it, when General, then Lieut. Nelson, obtained permission of President Lincoln to open a camp for the enlistment of Union soldiers in the State. He established Camp Dick Robinson," and soon gathered several thousand loyal soldiers under the Union Flag. He was afterwards appointed an officer in the volunteer service, served in Eastern Kentucky in a campaign against "Cerro Gordo" Williams, was transferred to Louisville, and finally was promoted to the command of a division under Gen. Buell, in the advance into Tennessee. He participated in the bloody battle of Shiloh with distinction, and was frequently pressed on the attention of the Government for a Major-Generalship. Since the invasion of Kentucky, he has been engaged in defending that State, and of late his headquarters have been at Louisville. We regret to add, says the N. Y. Times, that with all his virtue of loyalty and courage, Gen. Nelson had a rude and offensive personal deportment, that was ever involving him in enmities. The events that brought about his death sufficiently attest this unpardonable blemish in his character, and will go far to exempt the fact of his killing from the usual regrets and sympathies that attend such a melancholy nomicide.

### Cheerfulness of our Wounded.

THE regular correspondent of the Boston Journal writes thus from the battle-field of Antietam:

Although I saw thousands of wounded men, I neard but few complaints. I cannot tell why it is that wounded men make so little ado upon the battle-field. Possibly, it may be their systems are benumbed; possibly because the excitement of the hour acts as an antistetic, producing partial insensibility to pain, but probably from a consideration that thousands are suffering with them, and that it is childish to make complaint over that which can-

not be helped. Their heroism sustains them. I noticed it after the battle of Pittsburg Landi where I passed twenty-four hours on a steamboat with five hundred wounded. I noticed it on this field in a hospital containing some of the wounded of the New Hampshire 9th, the Massachusetts 21st. Lieut. Colonel Titus, of the New Hampshire 9th. and several of his officers were there; and although severely wounded they were very cheerful.

Passing by a large straw stack, where several hundred privates were lying, I found them equally cheerful. I heard but few groans.

One of the most affecting incidents occurred during the night. I was finding forage for my horse at a house near Keitiesville, which was filled with those slightly wounded, those who had received balls in their feet, hands and arms. They had had supper-hard bread and coffee-and were happy. They were singing — not rollicking songs, but "Our Flag is There." Then there came tho'ts of home—of loved ones, of past scenes and pleasant memories, and expressed in that old familiar song

"Do they miss me at home—do they miss me— At morning, at noon, or at night? And lingers a gloomy shade round them That only my presence can light? Are joys less invitingly welcome, And pleasure less hale than before, Because one is missed from the circle Because I am with them no more ?

There was a shade of sadness in the tones of those who sang-not of discouragement; but it was the welling up of affection, the return of sweet recollections, which neither hardship, suffering, privation or long absence could efface. Missed at home? Ah!

### New Orleans Intelligence.

FILES of New Orleans papers as late as the 19th ult., have been received, and we gather therefrom the following interesting items of news:

Union Meeting.—A great Union meeting wa held in New Orleans, Sept. 17th, at which Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, made a stirring and patriotic speech. Speaking of the wretched condition of Texas since rebellion, he said:

"Yexas since repetition, no said.
"The first act of the confederated mobocracy of Texas was to rob the Union—its mother, who had picked it up out of the wilderness a poor foundling—of all the arms and munitions of war in the State. helped by the treachery of a man who is now no more. This was done even before they had joined the Confederacy. With the help of the money they had stolen at the same time, from the same source,

was no man who could say he was actually poor. He might have but a humble home, a little log cabin, but he had plenty. Go to that poor man's home now. You will find that man's wife clothed in rage, and weeping for her husband, who, she will tell you, three days ago was dragged off as a conscript, to pour forth his blood like water in furtherance of a cause which he detests."

A REBELLION AGAINST THE REBELS.—The Delta of the 18th relates the following story:

of the 18th relates the following story:

"The chivalry of Assumption parish, comprising, of course, all the cowardly sugar lords of that section, wishing to give to the country a mark of their devotion to the cause of treason, not long ago prevailed on Thomas O. Moore to dispatch to their assistance a troop of guerillas, in order to force their poor fellow-citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army. Accordingly a few hundred guerrillas, the flower of the Red River banditti, were sent there, and in a very short time all the fighting men up Assumption were herded in a camp not far from Napoleonville, and placed under the despotic sway of a rascally militia colonel.

"No longer able to bear the tyranny of their commander, about 150 men in the camp, having previously provided themselves with several rounds of buckshot, one morning about ten days ago chose out of their number a leader. Having loaded their guns, they declared they would no longer fight against the United States government, and took possession of the camp, driving out all their officers, many of whom came very near losing their lives. During two whole days they held no sessession of the

possession of the camp, driving out all their officers, many of whom came very near losing their lives. During two whole days they held possession of the camp, ready to fight any force sent against them. But no one dared to approach them. On the third day they left for their homes.

"The great Moore, it is said, has ordered to Assumption a large force of guerillas, in order there to murder all the citizens loyal to the Union."

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.—Gen. Butler issued an order, on the 19th, to the effect that any of his soldiers convicted of taking private property should be immediately punished. Another order, dated on the 18th, says:

"All transfers of property, or rights of property, real, mixed, personal or incorporal, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, or loan, by any inhabitant of this department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States, (having once been a citizen thereof,) are forbidden and the present transferring and transferring and the present tr void, and the person transferring and the person receiving shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

BOMBARDMENT OF NATCHEZ. - The Delta of the 13th gives a brief account of a cruise made by the Essex, iron clad, Commodore W. D. Porter, from which we gleam the following statements:

"About a week ago, as the Essex was cruising in the river, the look-out reported the rebel gunboat Wm. H. Webb in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburg. The Essex then started down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing shore, was fired into by the rebels, and several of the crew wounded. For this act of temerity the whole shooting force of the Essex was brought to bear upon the ill-fated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Commodore Porter then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river till off Bayou Sara, where he stopped long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of rebels. There were but two houses left standing, one belonging to a gentleman, who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

"On Sunday, as the Essex was coming down the river, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle, at not more than eighty feet distance began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced, and the steamer passed on down."

"IT MOVES."-The "John Brown Guards," is the name of a military company now organizing,where, do you suppose, reader?—Why, in New Orleans, of all places in the world. A John Brown company in the city of New Orleans! Well may we ask, what next?

THE United States steamer Marion from New Orleans 25th, Key West 29th ult., arrived in New York on the 3d instant.

Gen. Butler had ordered all citizens, male?and female, above the age of eighteen to take the oath of allegiance by Oct. 1st, on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property. gang of 20 guerrillas

voluntarily surrendered. The 75th (Auburn) regiment has left Pensacola

and is now at New Orleans.

The Marion brought \$252,000 in specie.

### Items and Incidents.

THE Richmond Examiner, of Sept. 27th, says that the public highways in the valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton, are crowded with suffering and wounded Confederate soldiers, poor fellows who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. They left the battle field for home or the hospital, and were too weak to proceed, and had no money to procure their

BADLY SOLD.—The secesh shoe firms of Baltimore had a dear lesson. They added, knowing, as they always do, the course of events, to the stock of their Frederick houses, and when the enemy came, sold largely to their bare-footed "deliverers" (?) The rebels paid them, however, in Confederate scrip, and as this is not at par, the Baltimore firms have gone under.

REV. HIRAM EDDY, of Winsted, Conn., who has just been relieved after a year's captivity in the South, was received with public demonstrations of rejoicing on his arrival home. In his speech he said:-"I am for the Union ten thousand times more than ever before. My hairs have whitened during the year of my captivity, but for every white hair I have scored a black mark against this rebellion."

COUCH'S DIVISION. - A soldier that was in the field near Sharpsburgh and at Williamsport, in Couch's Division, thus speaks of the command:

"Gen. Couch behaved gallantly in watching over the interests and efficiency of his Division. His Brigadiers, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Howe and Gen. Devans, with the officers and men, did their duty nobly. After the battle of Antietam, this Division was thrown to the front to grapple with the ranks of the rebel army who were expected the next day to stand up to the fight. Gen. Cochrane's Brigade was immediately placed in front. Thus they stood all day and all night, while the rebel sharpshooters were hard at work to protect their army now at bay, and as Gen. Cochrane now and then moved calmly along his Brigade, superintending their position and steadiness, they invariably saluted him with close sharp shots. The rebels before our front retreated to Williamsport, and being closely pressed drew up in the order of battle Saturday morning. Then and there they stormed at us with shot and shell 'right smartly,' but finding the

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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ground becoming too hot for them they were glad to make their way across the Potomac into Virginia. And to Couch's Division belongs the merit of having applied the coup de grace to the campaign in Maryland."

AT a recent council of the Menomonee Indians. held at Kishena, Wisconsin, some remarkable statements were made. One of the chiefs (Meh-chi-kenilo) said that Dandy, the chief of the Winnebagoes, had told him that a blow was to be struck this summer at the white settlers, that he (Dandy) had communicated with the secessionists of the South, and that all the tribes of the Northwest were to rise this summer and make common cause with the rebels. He said further, that if the Menomonees would join them, they would be protected by the South; but if they would not, the other tribes would make war on them and exterminate them. Several other chiefs followed, with similar revelations of the conspiracy concocted against the whites at the instigation of the rebels. There was a general and gratifying expression of loyalty among the Menomonees at the meeting, and a determination on the part of the chiefs to remain faithful to their treaty obligations and peaceable towards the whites.

THE REBEL INVASION .- The Toronto Globe gives a Canadian opinion of the late rebel invasion:—One thing is absolutely certain. The movement into Maryland was a gigantic blunder. It did not gain the Confederacy recruits, but, on the contrary, proved that the people of Maryland rather prefer Washington to Richmond. Any food which the Southerners picked up they must have consumed in the State itself. They obtained a few thousand pairs of shoes and sacrificed for them many thousand men and the prestige victory.

A DEVOTED WOMAN.—It is stated that Mrs. Henry Baylis, the wife of a New York merchant, has left a home of affluence and ease, and is now devoting her whole time and energies to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at Yorktown. She has not only volunteered to endure the privations and discharge the disagreeable duties of hospital life. but she has studied the profession of surgeon and nurse so that she can care for a wounded limb equal to any of the surgeons of the army.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such as Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that at Antietam, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight tuns of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan from Washington, via Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Hagerstown. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted at four different times during the day the number of discharges from the Federal artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of seventy-eight to the minute.

MEDALS OF HONOR.—During the late session of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblems and devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landmen, and marines, as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war. One thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The Department has received three of the medals, as specimens, from the Philadelphia Mint, where they are made. They are in bronze, silver, and gold, beautifully and elaborately executed. The diameter is about two inches, and the medals are in the form of a star with five points. Within the circle border is the representation of a male figure in relief, with a serpent in each hand, his attitude and countenance expressive of discomfiture by the genius of liberty, who, with an air of apparent calmness, but firmness, interposes, as a defense from his design, her shields. The medal is surmounted by an anchor, above which is a buckle. and at the termination of a strip of woven silk the colors arranged after the manner of those of the American flag, is a pin for the attachment of this mark of honor to the breast.

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY COAT OF ARMS.-The Richmond Whig, of September 25, states that the day previous the Senate passed a bill furnishing the Confederacy with a seal, or coal of arms. "In the foreground a Confederate soldier, in the position of 'charge bayonet:'" in the middle distance, a woman with a child in front of a church, "both with | cavations filled up, and rails and stock carried off. hands unlifted in the attitude of prayer: for a background a homestead on the plain, with mountains in the distance, beneath the meridian sun: the whole surrounded by a wreath composed of the stalks of the sugar cane, the rice, the cotton, and the tobacco plants; the margin inscribed with the words, 'Seal of the Confederate States of America' above, and Our Homes and Constitution' beneath."

### The Army of the Potomac.

An official report relating to the battles of South Mountain and Antietam has been received by the government from Major-General McClellan. It read as follows:

NEAR SHARPSBURG. Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
To Major-General H. W. Halleck: —1 have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the hattles of South Mountain and Antietam: At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1806 wounded and 76 missing. Total 2325. At Antietam our loss was 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, and 1043 missing. Total 12,469. Total loss in the two battles 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as reas can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, will not fall far short of the following estimate: Major Davis, Assist Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam, by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle field which they occupied a ter the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot

be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops con-tinually drove them from the commencement of the was seen upon the battle field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total number of rebels killed in the two battles would be 4 000.

According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742. As nearly as can be determined at this time the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will show a large number of these as wounded. This gives a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 25 552. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens to be very large. It may be sately concluded therefore that the rebels lost at least 30.000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland, until he was driven back into Michael and the same of th

irginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, field forges, 2 caisson bodies, 39 colors, and one 3 field forges, 2 caisson bodies, 39 colors, and one signal flag. We have not lost a signal gun or a

On the battle field of Antietam 14 000 small arms were collected, besides a large number carried off by citizens, and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste

of the pursuit at that point. On the opposite side of the Potomac 400 were taken.
G. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen.

To the foregoing report, Gen. Halleck responds: WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30. To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:—General:—Your report of yester-day, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been submitted to the

They were not only hard fought battles, but well earned and decided victories. The valor and endurance of your army, in the several conflicts which resulted in the expulsion of the enemy from which resulted in the expulsion of the enemy root the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to troops and officers who commanded them. A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be umindful of the honor due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, Gen.-in-Chief.

On the 30th ult., Col. Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by Gibson's and Tidball's United. States batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia. below Shepardstown. The force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the vicinity of Winchester.

Major Madill, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, with three squadrons took the road leading from Shepardstown to Martinsburg, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shells, but without effect. The rebel videtts, who were at Shepardstown and along the roads in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Capt. Farnsworth, of the 8th Ill., took the road to Winchester. In the houses along the way he took possession of over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Col. Megil, of Georgia-all of whom were paroled. At Shepardstown, Gen. Pleasanton's Provost Marshal paroled 400 rebel wounded. Our artillery was not brought into practice.

Gen. Griffin, with the 14th N. Y., 62d Penn., 32d Mass.. and 2d District of Columbia regiment, also crossed the river and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night, loaded with forage. They also picked up 25 muskets.

On the 1st inst., General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown, with a force of Kane's artillery, to make a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that the artillery had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Shepardstown, driving them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by artillery. His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A rebel lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded paroled. Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion being encamped between there and Martinsburg. The work of reconstructing the bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing.

The second edition of the Washington Star of the 3d, has the following:

Deserters and prisoners coming into our lines at Harper's Ferry within forty-eight hours, seem to agree that Gen. Lee is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army as soon as Gen. McClellan shall move against him. We give this story for what it may be worth. At noon to-day it was ascertained that the rebel force at the Rappahannock station consisted of three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Their present duty is to patrol the south bank of the river, from the Spring to below Kelley's Mills.

McClellan's Headquarters, October 5th .- A company of the 5th Penn., who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge at Paw Paw. half way between Hancock and Cumberland, were attacked by a rebel force on the 4th, and all taken prisoners. At the same time a considerable force under Col. McReynolds, captured the encampment of the rebels, bringing away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons, and sixty horses and mules. A strong cavalry force under Gen. Averill, has been sent after the retreating rebels.

A letter from the army of the Upper Potomac, says the rebels have begun the work of destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Bridges, culverts, and embankments, are being destroyed, ex-

During the past week, the President, accompanied by Sumner and other Generals, visited the troops on London and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where the troops surrendered. On the 2d. at noon, he left Harper's Ferry and rode to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. During the 3d, McClellan conducted the President over the Antietam battle field, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers, including Gen. McClellan's staff. The President manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory.

The flag of truce boat Metamora arrived at Fortress Monroe the 3d inst. from Aiken's Landing, bringing down a dozen passengers, one of whom reports that the rebel Congress had resolved on all future occasions to hoist the black flag, and to exterminate Federals, without granting quarter.

### Movements at the West-Severe Fighting.

KENTUCKY.—A dispatch from Capt. Houser, of the 33d Indiana, dated Greensupburg, Ky., Oct. 3d, says Gen. G. W. Morgan had arrived with his whole command at Greensupburg, and brought all his trains and artillery with him. His men are in fine health, notwithstanding their hardships. Morgan's retreat was the most hazardous and arduous of the war. During its march northward, our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry. Morgan maintained the offensive throughout. Our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All guns at the Gap were brought away, except four 32-pounders, too heavy for transportation. Trunions were knocked off them before abandoned. Greensupburg is 15 miles above Portsmouth, Ohio.

The rebels began to fortify Frankfort, but they are now represented as evacuating it. Few of the enemy are found in that direction.

On the 4th inst, the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was present, and Buckner was expected. At 6 P. M. the rebels burned the Railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South.

A Georgia Cavalry regiment, 350 strong, was captured in the early part of last week, by Lieut-Col. Seward, of the 2d Indiana, who surrounded and surprised the enemy at breakfast, and they surrendered without resistance. Colonel Crawford, commanding the captured regiment, was ex-member of Congress and one of the Confederate Peace Commissioners to Washington. The prisoners reached Louisville on the 5th inst.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, dispatch to Gov. Robinson | the former met reinforcements of about 300 cavalry | likely to be crowded.

says, John Morgan, with 1,800 rebels, attacked the Coster Co. Home Guards, near Olive Hill, on the 3d. After several hours of severe fighting, Morgan was repulsed, and a number cois men killed. He then returned toward the Licking 1. er, burning thirty-five houses on his way.

Bardstown advices say the rebels were from 30,000 to 35 000 strong within a circuit of eight miles around Bardstown. Our central division was, on the 4th, four miles from that place. They have been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for three days. We have taken 500 prisoners.

It is said that Kirby Smith has arrived at Frankfort, with 10,000 men, and Humphrey Marshall is on his way with 5,000. The rebels evidently intend to make a stand, and a battle at Bardstown seems imminent

The Louisville Journal is informed of a sharp skirmish, on the 3d, between Gen. Sill's advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry, at Floyd's Fork. We repulsed them, but they returned, and we then brought our artillery aganist them. They again fled, and we captured in an old house in the vicinity about 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

TENNESSEE.-The following dispatches has been received at Headquarters, Washington:

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Jackson, Tenn., 8 A. M., Oct 5. To Maj.Gen. Halleck, General in-Chief: Yester-day the rebels under Price, Van Dorn and Lovel were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no com-parison with that of the enemy. Gen. Hackleman fell white gallently leading his brigade. Gen. Oglesby was dangerously wounded.
Gen. McPherson, with his command reached Cor

inth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move

Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie river, with 5,000 or 6,000 men and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, beside the wounded, are left in our hands

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen Commanding. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Jackson Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck: Gen. Ord, who fol-

lowed Gen. Hurlbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the Heights with our troops. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners.

A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans forces were at Chevalla.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape with out losing everything but their small arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force and to get them to the right place. U. S. Grant, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

We can get but little intelligence in addition to the foregoing relating to the battle at Corinth. Friday morning Gen. Price attacked Gen. Rosecrans' right, Generals Van Dorn and Lovel his left. The assault was made with great vigor and determination. At one time our center was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the center of the town. They were driven out at the point

Gen. Van Dorn led his command over an abbattis on the left up to within 50 yards of a ditch, they were exposed to a scathing fire of grape and canister. They were driven back by a charge of the 57th Ohio and 11th Missouri on Saturday. The battle lasted till half-past eleven, when the rebels began to retreat towards Hatchie river.

of the bayonet.

Gen. Hackleman was killed, and Gen. Oglesby was dangerously wounded. Gens. Smith, Gilbert and Moore are wounded. The telegraph line is open to Corinth.

Gen. Hurlbut marched on Saturday on the south side of the Hatchie river with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. Gen. Rosecranz marched early on Sunday to renew the attack.

Gen. Price is in the forks of Hatchie River, between the forces of Gens. Rosecrans and Hurlbut. A special dispatch to Cairo on the night of the

5th says: Official intelligence has been received to-day of a splendid victory at Corinth, Mississippi. Gen. Price, with a force of 40,000 men, attacked Gen. Grant's forces on Friday forenoon, and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter, after two days heavy fighting. Gen. Rosecrans led our troops, who behaved in a splendid manner. Gen. Hackleman was killed at the head of his corps.— We captured a large number of guns and prisoners

MISSOURI.-A highly responsible gentleman who has enjoyed advantageous opportunities for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton County, five miles south of Granby, there are 4500 rebels under the command of Coffee and Shelby: seven miles west of Keosho, in the same county, are 7,000, under the command of General Cooper, brother-in-law of the Adjutant General of the rebel army. Half of this number under Cooper are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge, Gen. Rains had 4,500 men, and Gen. Carroll 2,000. South of Forsythe, just over the Arkansas line, Gen. Parson has 3,000; near Parson's, towards the east, is General McBride with about 3,000; at Little Rock, Gen. Holmes has 17,000. The above figures show an aggregate force of 40,000 rebels; of these 23,000 are within the boundaries of Missouri, or on its southern line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. Holmes. The rebels in all of the camps indulge confidently in the expectation of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a doubt of their ability to do so.

The conscription act of the Confederate States i in full force in Newton and McDonaldson. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid the conscription.

General Hindman is under arrest, arising from a misunderstanding between himself and Pike, the precise cause of which does not seem to be known. From a private in the 6th Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at Neutonia, the St. Louis

Democrat gleaned the following: "Col. Salomon learning that there were rebel forces thought to be 500 strong at Neutonia, sent about 400 troops, 175 infantry and the balance cavalry, under the command of the Maj. of the 9th Wisconsin, to drive them out. They charged into Neutonia on Tuesday forenoon, and found the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having it is supposed about 700 men and 6 pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could-the infantry fighting them hand to hand for three quarters of an hour, as they fell back out of Neutonia. Company H, 6th Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded. but cut their way out. The Federals then fell back three miles and were followed by the rebels, when

and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and in turn drove the rebels back into Neutonia. Conaderable cannonading was kept up for some time. About night our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed, when our men turned and drove them back again, and held the field. The Federal loss during the day was about 140 killed, wounded and missing, most of them taken prisoners. such as our wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in a most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is unknown, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. Advices received from Gen. Schofield, state that with a powerful army he was at Sarcoxie, 16 miles from Neutonia, where the rebels, 16,000 strong, are collected. He expected to reach there, and if the rebels do not vacate we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, Gen. Schofield's army being superior o that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. I he only thing feared is that the rebels won't fight. Advices dated 4th, from Greenville, Mo., convey reliable intelligence that all Texas troops under McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of victories at Marshall and Shreveport. Texas. Troops thus referred to are estimated to be about 2,000 in number.

The number of killed on either side is not known The rebel loss is reported to be much larger than ours. We have taken from 700 to 1,000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

#### Latest from the Department of the South.

THE prize steamer Sunbeam, of London, Acting-Master Folsom, arrived at New York, from New Inlet, N. C., October 3d. The Sunbeam was captured Sept. 28th, off New Inlet, by the U. S. gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She is built of iron, 205 tons burthen. She has a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$250,000. Her former captain, Hepburn, states that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, and was putting in for coal.

The new Governor of North Carolina, Col. Vance, delivered his inaugural at Raleigh on the 8th ult. It is moderate in tone generally, though when speaking of the treatment received by North Carolina at the hands of the rebel government, it is quite bitter and sarcastic.

The United States transport steemer Baltimore from Beaufort on the 3d, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th. We gather the following items of interest:

All the able bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are now being seized by order of the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of the State for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by the Hon. C. H. Foster, the administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous 1st N. Carolina have been sworn in. The brave Colonel Potter commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attact on Washington in which his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed 60 rebels near Bachelor's Creek. some 15 miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Camden have petitioned President Lincoln for a permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county; if granted they promise to furnish 2 loyal regiments for the Union, one half of which are already raised, ond of cavalry and one of infantry.

A Port Royal letter of the 26th ult. says the steamer Nashville is penned in the Ogeche river, and there is no chance for escape. Her late chief officer has been captured on a pilot boat. Charleston streets are defended by rifle pits, and the bay obstructed with piles, fire rafts, &c. Three gunboats are in the harbor. Everybody seems to think Charleston is to be attacked soon, and Gen. Mitchell is maturing the plan.

A telegraph says the British steamer Lloyd ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Liverpool Sept. 20th, with 1,775 bales of cotton.

A Charleston correspondent, under date of the 27th, gives the following particulars of the successful escape of a steamer:—On the night of the 19th a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Hero. went to sea, sweeping past one of our helpless sailing vessels at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. The sailing vessel gave alarm, but too late for the only steamer in that neighborhood to follow her successfully. The rebel steamer ran the blockade. The U.S. steamer Marble has returned this A. M. after an unsuccessful pursuit of the vessel, which had received a long start before the former got under weigh.

### The Department of the Gulf.

Lieut. Commanding Walker, of the Winona, writes to the Navy Department, 20th ult., dated off Mobile:

I discovered one of the enemys steamers lying in Navy Cove, in range of my guns by firing over-land. The first shot carried away the top of her smoke stack, and compelled the crew to leave the vessel. The next two shots went over her and the fourth struck and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but without casualties.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for different ports of Europe are obtained on the banks of the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey the cotton to Brownsville, where the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of Sept, there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, who had \$80,000 to purchase cotton.

A letter from Pensacola says the harbor and defences of Mobile have lately been made the subjects of close study in army and navy circles, as that will probably be the first point of attack. Fort Morgan mounts 90 guns. The channel runs close to the fort, and is commanded not only by the guns of Morgan, but also enfiladed by those of Gains, the smaller fort on Dumfries Island.

No considerable rebel force is garrisoned either at Charleston, Mobile or Savannah. It is believed that much has been done in the way of obstructing channels and constructing defensive works along the approaches to all these cities. Our harbor is filling fast with men-of-war of all grades, and the Admiral's fleet is already very formidable. The Preble is turned into a floating hospital, but as the yellow fever has entirely left us, her bunks are not

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Dr. D. Evans' Abdominal Supporters—G. G. Evans & Co. Lloyd's New Mape—Agents Wanted—J. T. Lloyd. Sale of Imported and Innroved Stock—Geo. Miller. Improved Stater Package—A. T. Peck. Trees and Seeiling Stocks—John Goundry. Standard Pear Grafts &c—E. Moody & Son. Best Family Newing Machines—S. W. Dibble. Agricultural Implements, &c—Barton & Millener. Situation Wanted—Theo. C. Nefl. A Book of Thrilling Interest—A. S. Barnes & Burr. Cranberry Plants—P. D. Chilson.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Superior Lamps, Lanterns, Kerosene, &c.—S. B. Dewey. Valuable Improvements—Mason & Hamlin's Harmoniums.

#### The News Condenser.

- The 73d Illinois Regiment is commanded throughout by Methedist preachers.

- Farmers who sell the produce of their own farms, are ot subject to pedlars license.

- Seventy-four persons were killed by the recent explosion

at the Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa. - A hundred and twenty-five students have entered the

freshman class of Yale College. - The New Haven Journal and Courier says the draft in

that State has been almost a farce. - One night last week the Elmira Post Office was broken

into, and about 2,000 letters stolen. - The Rev. Harvev Curtis, D. D., President of the Knox

College, at Galesburg, Illinois, is dead. — Thursday, November 27th has been appointed as a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer in this State.

- Twelve sharks were captured last week in Black's Creek.

Mass., by a party of men from Quincy. - On the 16th ult., Sagy, a female slave, died at New Or-

leans, at the advanced age of 117 years. --- Cant. Prentice, son of the editor of the Lowisville Jour-

nal, wounded in a recent fight, has died. - James Manson, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at

Rio Janeiro, in place of Richred C. Parsons. - Advices from Maricaibo of Sept. 14th, reports a revolu-

tion to have taken place there September 3d. - Hon. B. F. Hallett, well known as a distinguised lawyer

and politician, died in Boston on the 30th ult. - It is estimated at the Naval Department that there are forty thousand enlisted men in the Navy at this time:

- The report of Gen. Wool, stigmatizes the surrender of Harper's Ferry as disgraceful and utterly inexcusable.

- Dr. Brisbane, a native of Beaufort, S. C., is on his way

to that city to undertake the duties of Tax Commissioner - The first frost in Chicago this season occurred on the 24th

ult. Wheeling, Va., was crusted over one morning last week. - In Minnesota, the bill extending the elective franchise to soldiers passed the Senate on Thursday week by a vote of 13 to 4.

- Secretary Stanton has appointed Simeon Draper, Esq., of New York, to be Provost Marshal General of the War Department.

- The Ohie river was never so low as now, and if the dry veather continues much longer, it will dwindle down to duck onds.

- The Hon. J. Prescott Hall, formerly a prominent Whig politician of New York, died at Newport, R. I., a few days since.

- The Marylanders in Richmond, it is said, are treated very coolly by the Confederates since McClellan repulsed the - There is a gold mine down in Norwich, Conn., which

yields to the tun of ore \$54 worth of gold, and \$12 worth of - Florence Nightingale is forced by ill health, to cease, for the present, her labors in planning a training hospital for

nurses. - H. A. Lewis, editor of the St. Louis Democrat, died in that city on Thursday week, after a painful and protracted

-Brigadier-General Price, son of Sterling Price, who has een a prisoner for six months, will be exchanged for General Prentiss.

- The rebels blame John C. Breckenridge for their defeat at I-u-k-a, and say that he did not reinforce Price, as he was ordered. - Recent advices state that there are over £2,000,000 ster-

ling worth of goods affoat and in store at Nassau, for the Con-- The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga

Salt Springs reservation from Jan. 1 to Sept. 20, 1862, is 5,436,-609 bushels. - The next steamer from New York will carry sufficient money to the Gulf to pay all amounts due our soldiers in that

department. - The extreme cheapness of money in New York is indi-

\$150,000,000. - A woman was convicted at New Haven, Conn., last week as a "common scold," under an old blue law which applies only to females.

hundred thousand dollars for the sale of revenue stamps under the new tax law. - Tea is sixteen dollars a pound in Petersburgh, Va., calico dollar and a half a yard, and U. S. Treasury notes selling at

75 per cent. premiur

drilled for hospital duty.

- The Treasury Department on Monday week received one

- Reports from Galveston say that yellow fever is raging fearfully, and is represented by some to be as bad as it was at Norfolk a few years ago. — Able, intelligent, humane and patriotic men will now be

enlisted, mustered in the United States service, instructed and

- Counterfeit 3s and 5s on the Commercial Branch Bank of Canada, at Collingwood, finely executed on green tinted paper, are in circulation.

- Col. Strong, commandant at Paducah, issued an order on Thursday week that all arms belonging to citizens should be delivered up in 24 hours. - The friends of Gen. Hooker, in California, are about to

his services to the Union. - The emigration to the port of New York for this year up to date, shows an increase of nearly 3,000 over that for a cor-

present him with a sword, valued at \$6,000, in recognition of

responding period in 1861. - It is said the grain in Minnesota will not be half gathered this season, the whites having abandoned agricultural labors

for safety from the Indiana. - The wife of Matthew Conlin, living in the town of Blooming Grove, Dane Co., Wisconsin, died on Wednesday week, from a rattlesnake bite.

- The War Department has fixed the sum to be paid as commutation by drafted persons who are conscientiously epposed to military service at \$200. - The total amount of tolls received from the capals of this

State from the opening of navigation to and including the 2d week of September, is \$3,201,024 81. - Apprehension is felt in Bay City, Upper Michigan, from

the hostile intentions of the Indians in that region. There are about two thousand warriors there. - Col. Forsyth, formerly editor of the Mobile Register, and Minister to Mexico, is reported killed in a recent skirmish

with Col. McCook's regiment, in Kentucky.

- The Cape Cod Republican says that certain parties from broad have purchased all the cranberries raised in that town the present season at \$7,50 to \$9 per barrel. - The ladies are doing much for the relief of the soldiers.

This is universal. At the Ontario Co. (N. Y.) Fair, the net proceeds from their efforts amounted to \$450. - The Oregon Legislature has memorialized Congress for arms and munitions for the defence of the State, and for an

iron clad vessel at the mouth of the Columbia. - Mr. Lander, of Salem, Mass., father of the late Gen. Lander, and of Miss Lander, the sculptress, died on Sunday week of heart disease. He was seventy years of age.

#### Special Notices.

SUPERIOR LAMPS, LANTERNS, KEROSENE. &c.

S. B. DEWEY, Jr., Ag't., No. 65 Buffalo St., Rochester, made grand display of Kerosene Oil Lamps, and also a new style of No-Chimney Burner Lanterns for farmer's use, at the State Fair. He has also Mica Chimneys that wont break-such as took the first premium at the Fair. Mr. Dawsy has the exclusive agency for these articles here, and all who saw them at the Fair will be likely to patronize his establishment. Others who wish these or other articles in his line would do well to call on Mr. D. as above. The revolution which Kerosene Oil has already produced in cheapening Light is wonderfulit being preferred to gas by many in the city-and the people of the country will find it for their interest to give the matter

The best quality of Kerosene Oil, and every variety of lamps for burning it—such as hanging and side lamps for churches halls and private houses, and all kinds for domestic uses-may be found at DEWEY'S Lamp and Oil Emporium. Also, every other article connected with the Lamp and Oil trade. A visit to Mr. DEWEY's establishment will convince any one of the superiority of his goods and their extreme cheapness.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. — MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, containing the new AUTOMATIC SWELL, KNEE STOP, &c., are now considered greatly superior to Melodeons both for churches and parlors. The \$80 Harmonium has more power of tone than any \$150 Melodeon. They combine sweetness, power, durability, cheapness. Prices \$60, \$75, \$80. \$100, \$125, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350 and \$400. Send for a Circular to Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., or Mason BROTHERS, Agents, New York City.

#### Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 5th inst, of consumption, MATILDA 5., wife of THEO. E. SCRANTOM, and only daughter of WM. T. and MARY A. KENNEDY, aged 28 years. "Waiting to secure her spirit,
Lo! her Savior stands above;
Shows the purchase of His merit;
Reaches out the crown of love."

### Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 7th, 1862.

Our Home Market is exceedingly quiet and no changes of imrtance are observable :

Rochester Wholesale Prices.			
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10c		
Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@5.75	Honey, box 12(4)140		
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 11@11%c		
Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 12@12%c		
Meal, Indian 1.06@1.18	Fruit and Roots.		
Wheat, Genesee 1.05@1.25	Apples, bushel 25@30c		
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried \$9 fb 4@41/40		
Corn, old 56@58c.	Peaches, do 12@14c		
Corn. new 56@58c.	Cherries, do 10@11c		
Rye, 60 ths 22 bush 55(0)60c.	Plums, do 7@8c		
Oats. by weight 38@42c.	Potatoes 85@45c		
Barley 70(a,80c.	Hides and Skins.		
Buckwheat 00(a)00c.	Slaughter 4%@5c		
Beans 1.25@1.75	Calf 7@8c		
Meste.	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. 3.50(a) 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50		
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large, 6,00(a)6,25		
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25		
Mutton, carcass 5(a)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		
Chickens 8@9c. Turkeys 9@10c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50		
Geese	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 Coal, Char 7@8c		
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7(@8c		
Dairy, &e.	Salt, bbl\$1.62@1.75		
Butter, roll 12@13c	Straw tun 5.00@6.00		
Butter, firkin 11@12c	Hay, tun 8.00@14.00		
Cheese 6%@7%c.	Wool, #9 1b 50@600		
Lard, tried 9@9%c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50		
Tallow, rough 6@6%c	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25		
Tallow, tried 8@8%s	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50		

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 6—FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for home consumption and a fair inquiry for export, and, with moderate receipts, the market still tends upward, prices having again advanced &@loc. Sales at \$3,536,50 for superfine State; \$5,696,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,096,51 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,096,51 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,096,61 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,096,61 for ominoping brands do,—the market closing quiet Canadian four better; sales at \$5,500,51 for common, and \$6,30,67,60 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$5,500,51,60 for Brandywine; \$3,700,35,70 for Brandywine; \$3,700,35,70 for Brandywine; \$3,700,35,70 for Marsh's caloric, and \$5,500,3,60 for Jersey.

of for Inferior to choice. Com meal steady; sales at \$3.7603,75 for Brandy wine; \$3.7003\$,70 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3,4503,45 for Jorky.

Grain—Wheat market may be quoted ic lower, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales Chicago spring at \$1.9621,16; Milwaukee at \$1,1402,13; amber lows \$13,152,01,31; arctra do at \$1.32 white Michigan at \$1.29 0.13; extra do at \$1.32; white Michigan at \$1.29 0.13; extra do at \$1.32; white Michigan at \$1.4800,100; choice white Kentucky at \$1,1402,115; red Hilmois at \$1.32. Kye quiet and firm; sales at \$0.6 for North River afloat, and \$0.0282. for State. Barley continues nominal; sales at \$3.0601,10 Barley mait continues quiet and nominally unchanged. Peas are nominal at \$5c. Corn market steady, with less business doing for export and home consumption; sales at \$36,000; for shipping mixed Western, 360,805 for Eastern; \$460,716 for damaged and heated Western, and \$46,656 for white Western. Oats rules dull; sales at \$6,000 for or Jersey, Canada, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market active and quite firm; sales at \$11-624,601,75 for mess; \$11,500,12,00 for prime mess; \$12,033,75 for the mess and \$13,00 for clear. Beef rules active; sales at \$5,000,700 for country prime; \$20,000,75 for country mess; \$12,013,76 for re-packed do; \$13,75,014,574 for extra mess. Sales plain and extra mess, for future delivery, on private terms. The Government contract for extra mess wataken at \$13,620,44,25. Prime mess beef in fair req. ext and steady; sales at \$210. Beef hams quiet and without material change. Out meats are in moderate demand and prices firm, sales at \$1,000 for future delivery, on private terms. The Government contract for extra mess wataken at \$13,620,44,25. Prime mess beef in fair req. ext and steady; sales at \$210. Beef hams quiet and without material change. Out meats are in moderate demand and prices firm, sales were at \$4,014,50 for Western and city shoulders, 74,074,6 for hams. Smoked meats steady and unchanged Bacon sides active and in good

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for flour continues active, and the market is buoyant with an upward tendency in prices. The stock here is quite meagre, and the receipts are not equal to the demand.

Common to good State, \$5,266.5.5
Fancy and Extra State, \$5,266.5.5
Fancy and Extra State, \$5,266.5.7
Batta Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., \$65,67,10
Batta Ohio. \$6,006.7,00
Common Canadian, \$6,266.50
Fancy Genesce, \$6,006.50
Farta Canadian, \$6,00

Corn Meal is steady and in active request at \$1,08@1.19 \$\frac{7}{2}\$ 100 hs.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat, and the market is
without important change; sales prime white Genesse at \$1,40.

Corn in limited request owing to the absence of ressels, but the
market is unchanged; sales heated Western mixed at 50c. Rye
steady, with sales State at 77c, delivered. Barley is in active
request, and very full prices are obtained for lots here and near
at hand, sales State on p. t. Oats are full 1c better, with an active inquiry at the advanced price, sales in lots at 55% dose, but
mainly at the outside figure, at which the market was firm.

the inquiry at the advanced price, sales in lots at 55%(258c, but mainly at the outside figure, at which the market was firm the market the outside figure, at which the market was firm demand, mainly for interior trade; tendency upward; sales choice litinois baker's at 55.3(25,45); double extra Southern Ohio and Indians at \$5.77%; southern Ohio and Indians at \$5.77%; foothern Ohio extra Solice extra Ohio and Solice at 53.3(25,54); double extra Chanda at \$5.50; extra and double extra Ohio at \$3.3(25,50); double extra Ohio afoat at \$5.37%; extra Wisconsin and Illinois at \$5.25—closing quiet but firm. Hye Flour —The market quiet with but little doing; nominal at \$3.22(23.50), and \$3.75 for very choice.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull, with only moderate business doing; sales No. 2 Shieago at \$25.0 white Kentucky at \$1.30; red winter Toledo at \$1,10; choice red winter Ohio at \$1,11; No 1 Upper Lake red winter at \$1,10—closing quiet but a shi. de firm er. Corn—The market steady and demand moderate, main y for freights. Sales Illinois river mixed at 435; mixed at little out of order at \$3(246c; and mixed not prime at 42c—closing quiet. Oats—The market very firm, with good demand; the arrivals are quite free, but mainly sold to arrive on Government contracts; sales Chicago on p. t; quoted nominal at 43(245c—Barley advanced &c; stock light; demand good; sales Canada West at \$85; State at 85c—closing firm, with an upward tendency. Rye—The market quiet and nominal at 56c for Chicago and Toledo No. 1; demand limited.

BEANS—The market dull and prices lower. Quoted at \$1,600 Life for two choice.

SEEDS—In moderate demand at \$1,600 for Canada, and \$1,75 for Illinois and Ohio Timothy; Belgian Timothy at \$2,25 Clover \$5. Flaxeeed nominal at \$1,62%.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet for most kinds, except hams and lard, for which there is a fair demand at improved prices. Pork—heavy mess, \$10,062\$11; light mess, \$10,051,050. Sugar-cured hams, sacked, firm at 9c; plain hams, 8c. Prime lard firm at 9c. Shoulders, 6c. White Sho, \$2,25%; Trout, \$

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. SEPT. 39.-The current prices for the week at

First quality. BEEF CATTLE. 29 cwt.	\$8.25@8.50
First quality, & cwt. Ordinary quality,	7.50(0.8.00
Common quality	6.50(a)7.25
Inferior quality.	5,50(a)6,50

COWS AND GALVES.
First anality 945 00/2/60 00
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00
Ordinary quality, 40,00(a)45,00
Common quality, 30,00@36,00
Inferior quality. 25,00(a)28,00
Interior quarity, 20,00@28,00
VEAL, CALVES.
First quality. P ib 5 @6 Ordinary quality, 4½@5
And quality,
Ordinary quality, 41/2@5
Common quality
Inferior quality, 4 @4%c
interior quanty, 2 @3/40
SHRRP AND LAMBS.
Prime quality,
Ondinger of the Control of the Contr
Ordinary, 3.50@4,50
Common, 3,000@3,50
Inferior, 2,50(@3,00
211011011011111111111111111111111111111
SWINE.
Corn-fed \$1/041/a
Corn-fed,         8½@4%e           do. light         -@-c           Still-fed,         8½@3%c
uo. ngnt — @ —c
Still-fed. 81/4031/40
W/200/40

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—BENYES.—This is a rather dull market, although the receipts by railroad are below the average, and the total number on sale less than last week. The demand is lighter than was to be expected, but the New-Yorkers say that they cannot buy to any advantage, as the supply at home is sure to be large and prices low.

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of re-

the car:	me Centra	i Kamroad, e	sumating to
	This week	Last week	Cor. wee
Cattle	. 3 184	3.258	4.228
Sheep	3.360	4.760	7,331
Hogs	215	2,700	220
Aver. we	eklv T	otal since	Total same
receipts las			date last yea
Cattle3,348		135,814	137,033
Sheep 4,051		157,425	131,633
Hogs 231		9,077	1,312
PRIORS—The following a	re the rali	ng prices:	,
	Thi	is week.	Last week
Premium,		,00(2)0,00	\$5,00@0.00
Extra,	1	L30@4.65	4,40(0)4,75
First quality,	8	8,80@4,10	3,90@4,20
Second quality,	2	.90 @8,40	3,00@3,50
Third quality,		,20@2,40	2,30 a 2.50
SHREP AND LAMBS.—The	supply of	marketable	sheen is ligh
and the demand is good, t	ro pigr be	ice of wool	giving an in
portant impetus to the tra	de. Altog	ether about	2000 sheep an
lambs, fit for dressing, w-r	e yarded c	iuring the y	veek, and th
wulk of these were taken a			
Hogs.—Receipts for the	week heav	v, but most	were shippe
directly through. The de-	mand is go	od, and price	es of last wee
are well maintained. A fe	w sales we	ra made at V	Vest Albany a

are well maintained. A few sales were made at West Albany at 3c for pigs, averaging 39 hts; 4c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ib for corn fed, averaging 275 hts, a d the same price for prime light corn-fed.—Journal.

15s., a the same price for prime light corn-fed.—Journal.

BRIGHTON, OUT. 2 — At market, 1,400 Beef Cattle, 500 stores, 7,000 Sheep and Lambs, 450 Swine.

BEBF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,75,00,00; first quality, \$6,50,00; second do, \$6,00,00; bird do, \$4,75,05,00.

WORKING OZEN—None.

MILCH COWS—\$43,00,00; first quality, \$6,50,00; WORKING OZEN—None.

STORES—Yearling, \$1,50,00,8,50; Two years old, \$14,015; Three years old, \$19,020.

HIDES—74,0074,0 \$2 th. Tallow—74,074,0.

PELTS—\$0,57,01,00, each. Calf Skins—8,000 \$2 th.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$2,00,02,20; extra, \$2,75,03,50.

SWING—Stores, wholesale, 0,000; retail, 0,000. Fat Hogs, andressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 3 (94c; retail, 3,04c;

3.65%c.

OAMBRIDGE, OGT. 1.—At market. 2,098 Cattle, about 1,600 seeves, and 498 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BREF — Extra (including nothing but the best large at stall-fed Oxen) \$6,250,00 first quality, \$5,7626,00; second to, \$5,000,00,00; third do, \$3,7620,00; ordinary, \$-@—.

WORKING OXEN, \$P pair-\$86,130.

COWS AND CALVES — \$22, \$28,040

STORES — Yearlings, \$768,00; Two years old, \$13,014; Three rears old, \$16,018

SHEEF AND LANSS—7200 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,0002,7-1 HDBS—7 207%c. Pillos—7 (207%c. Pillos—7 (207%c. Pillos—5) (2,25 Calf Skins—8,090 \$10.

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—BEEF.—During the week there has been a large supply of superior cattle in the market, which sold at \$605.00\text{FR} owt; second-class at \$3.00\text{GB},60 per cwt; third class or inferior class at \$2 to 2,50 per cwt.

SHEEF.—Of sheep there have been large arrivals from the West. The sold at \$500\text{GB},50 each, \$\text{F} car load.

LAMBS plenty at \$200\text{GB},20 each, \$\text{F} car load.

PRITS and LAMBSINS sell freely at 70\text{GBO} each.

COLIFSKINS sell at \$6 \text{F} ib.—GOODE.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30.—The market is rather quiet but firm; sales of 30,000 bb native fleece at 60,000; 25,000 bb California at 26,000 to common; 30,000 bb culled at 57,000 cb color and extra country; 60,000 bb unwashed African at 26c., and 6,000 bb washed Cape at 55c.

and the control of th	
Saxony Fleece P tb	
American full-blood Merino sales	
American half and three-fourths Merino 62/665	
American Native and quarter Merino	
Kytra pulled saches	
Superfine pulled secoss	
No. I nulled 48/050	
Lamb's pulled	
No. 1 pulled 48 db0 Lamb's pulled 6. California fine, unwashed 34 d45	
California common do	
Pernyian washed 407340	
Chilian Merino unwashed 22/034	
Chilian Metiza unwashed 32@34	
Valnaraiso un washad 10 500	
South American Merino unwashed	
South American Mestiza unwashed 20097	
South American common washed 256-20	
South American Entre Rios do 25/2027	
South American unwashed	
South American Cordova washed	
Cane Good Hope unwashed 90739K	
East India washed	
African unwashed	
African washed	
Mexican unwashed25@30	
Texas (Wash)	
Texas	
Smyrns washed	
Syrian unwashed	
AT DANTY Cant 20 A stoomant manket for Garage and a	

BUFFALO, Oct. 5—The wool market dull—demand light; no ransactions reported; nominal at 55@65c.—Courier. ROSTON, Sentember 30 -There is very little doing in

tic since tast week, but prices re	main without change.
Saxony and Mer., fine,60@62	Texas,
Full blood,	Smyrna, washed 300
4 and 4 blood,	Do unwashed16
Common64@65	Syrian16
Pulled, extra,	Cape,
Do. superfine,	Crimea,13
Do No. 1,	Buenos Ayres,18
Do No. 2	Peruvian, washed 26
Western mixed	Canada
PHILADELPHIA, Sept 30 -	

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 30 —There has been less activity to record in the market since our last notice, and less firmness in prices. This remark applies particularly to the coarser descriptions of which the manufacturers generally are temperature.

no of anion one management Ken	crimity and nembershift.
pplied. The week's sale reach 160,00	U lbs. among which we
tice:	
48,000 fbs fine at	57½@60 c cash
15,000 lbs do	66 C
15,000 lbs do 5,000 lbs Lamb's pulled	60 c
14,000 fbs washed	65 c
16,000 the common	71 @72 c 70 c
40,000 the do	70
20,000 the low Jersey	75 C
4,000 lbs tub	77%c
26,600 fbs % blood and common	671/6-791
10.000 ibs common and 1/2	07%@12%C
8,000 ibs % blood	0/ 6
5,000 Ha = 110-3	62 6
5,000 lbs pulled	52½c

Philadelphia Press. TORONTO, Oct. 2.—Wool sold at 40@42c p ib, which is some c p ib below the quotations for last week.—*Globe.* 

Prices Current of Wool at New York, Oct. 1, 1862, TERMS OF PAYMENT — For Doméstic Wools, prices cash, or interest added; California and Foreign Wools, four and six months, without interest:
Choice selected Saxony fleece, 55@50c.
Saxony fleece, 55@51c.
Three-quarters and full-blood Merine fleece, 55@50c.
Half and blood do, 60@65c.
Native and quarter-blood de, 55@66c.
Common do, 85@68c.
Comads do, 55@60c.

DOMESTIC PULLED.

New York City extra pulled, 55@56c.

California unwashed fleeces, in lots, 42@45c.
Do washed pulled, 50@55c
Do common washed do 25@85c Do common wasned do 22,6350.

Australian fine unwashed, 80,6350.
Cape of Good Hope fine unwashed, 22,6350.
Do washed pu'led 80,6550.
Spanish medium white unwashed 35,6400.
Do black unwashed 32,6400.
African unwashed 34,0350.
Mexican washed 24,0350.

Mexican washed 24@35c.

Buenos Ayres unwashed Saxony fleeos 3c.

Do do Merino do 3c.

Do do Mestizo, in lets, 3cc.

Entre Rios unwashed 24@3cc.

Cordova washed 42@47c.

Peruvian washed 42@5c.

Do unwashed 32@3c.

Chilian fine unwashed 32@3c.

Do common unwashed 16@18c.

Smyrna fine washed 40@46c.

Smyrna fine washed 40@46c.

Do low and medium washed 37@40c.

gray washed 33.0.38c.

white limed pulled 20@25c.

po in grease 25@32c.

RUSSIAM.

Donskoi washed long white 34@37c.

Do warhed long black 32@35c.

Do unwashed 20@25c.

Washed white medium to fine 50@53e.
Do do common 40@45c.
Yellow 4(co50c.
Black 32@57c. Turkey, washed 43@47c.
Turkey, unwashed 25@30c.—N. F. Tribane.

#### New Advertisements.

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

CRANBERRY PLANTS for sale by the subscriber P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

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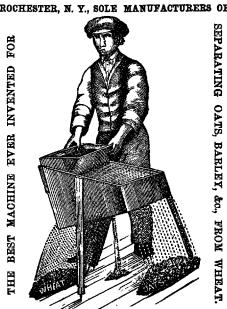
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ALSO, Bealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatees, Green and Dried Fruits, &c. E3 Pure Wines and Liquors, and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes. [640] FARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER,

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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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ANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a Gentleman's family, or to take charge of an invalid Lady, either in town or country. Good references given. Address W. A., care of Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

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HORSES From the premises of VINCENT SEELEY, Wilson, Nagara Co. N. Y., two horses, one color sorrel, striped face, two white hind feet, thin mane and tail. The other brownish black, small star in the forehead, one white hind foot; both horses six years old. Any one finding, or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded.

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Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862. 6574teow

Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862. THE REPORT

THE BATTLE AUTUMN OF 1862. RY J. G. WHITTIER.

THE flags of war like storm-birds fly, The charging trumpets blow; Yet rolls no thunder in the sky, No earthquake strives below.

M- BY SONT

And, calm and patient, Nature keeps Her ancient promise well, Though o'er her bloom and greenness sweeps The battle's breath of hell.

And still she walks in golden hours Through harvest-happy farms, And still she wears her fruits and flowers Like jewels on her arms.

What mean the gladness of the plain, This joy of eye and morn, The mirth that shakes the beard of grain And yellow locks of corn?

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears. And hearts with hate are hot; But even-paced come round the years. And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief, With songs our groans of pain; She mocks with tint of flour and leaf The war field's crimson stain.

Still, in the cannon's pause we hear Her sweet thanksgiving psalm ; Too near to God for doubt or fear, She shares the eternal calm. She knows the seed lies safe below

The fires that blast and burn; For all the tears of blood we sow She waits the rich return. She sees with clearer eye than ours

The good of suffering born,-The hearts that blossom like her flowers And ripen like her corn. Oh, give to us in times like these,

The vision of her eyes; And make her fields and fruited trees Our golden prophecies!

Oh, give to us her finer ear Above this stormy din, We, too, would hear the bells of cheer Ring peace and freedom in!

## The Story-Teller.

#### THE BANKRUPT HUSBAND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"IT'LL have to go, Mary; there's no help for it." She looked up-the lady to whom these words were addressed-in a way which showed that they had struck and hurt her. She was scolloping a child's skirt, and the needlework had followed her rapid fingers along the flannel like a line of snowy foam; but now the work fell, unheeded, to the floor.

"Ah, John, has it come to that?" asked Mary, the wife of John Malcolm; and the soft bloom in her cheeks vanished away, and the words were spoken with a kind of gasp, as though just beneath them lay a mighty swell and rush of feelings that well nigh overpowered her voice.

"Yes, Mary, it must come. God knows I've struggled as hard as man could to weather the storm, and I could have done it too, if those Western houses hadn't gone under. But they'll carry us with it."

"I can't realize it yet, John," she said, looking at him in a half-bewildered, half-frightened way, that was pitiful to see; the shock, for the moment, had half-stunned her.

"O, Mary, it was hardest for your sake!" and the words came in that sharp groan which is terrible to hear from the lips of a strong man. The tones roused her at once into a full consciousness of what had befallen them, and of the part she must bear in it.

"Don't John-don't take it so hard," her voice struggling up through a sob into a note of brave cheerfulness, and her lips fashioning a smile, which, though weak at first, you felt certain would grow stronger all the time, just as you feel the sweet promise of the day when the first faint suppeams struggle weakly out of the morning's mist.

"I could have borne up, Mary, if it hadn't been for you and the children; but that thought cut's to the core\_it's more than I can bear."

And for the first time the young wife and mother heard a sob from the lips of her husband, as he howed down on the arm of his chair. The pride of his manhood gave way at last, and John Malcolm wept like a little child. Then the woman's heart. the woman's power to cheer, and comfort, and strengthen, roused themselves; the waves went over her but one moment and then Mary Malcolm forgot herself, and rose up to the height of her true womanhood—to the exaltation of self-sacrifice.

"John," said the soft, brave voice, "don't ever say that again. Let every thing else fail, the heart of your wife never will."

And now she had come close to him. and he felt her small arms about his neck, and her head lay on his shoulder, as tender, as confiding as in their days of brightest prosperity. All through the day he had been looking forward to this hour, and shrinking away from it; and once or twice-God forgive him!-he had glanced out of his office window to the river, which rolled its dark, sullen waters in the distance, and a fierce temptation had rushed over him, to drop everything and hurry out there and bury all his pain and anguish under the dark crumpled sheet of water. But John, in his secret distress, knew that this temptation was the voice of the devil entering into his soul; he was a man who feared God and kept his commandments-he put the temptation aside.

The young husband had not doubted his wife's heart for a moment; but he expected to see her almost stricken to the earth, with the first tidings of the ruin of the house in which he was the heaviest partner. He knew that her youth had been nurtured in all the grace and luxury that wealth confers, and he feared the thought of going out into the chill and darkness of poverty. He had not looked for loud lamentations, or bitter reproaches, but he dreaded the silent tears, the mute despair of the white face.

So John Malcolm raised his hot face, stained with the tears that were shed for her sake, and looked into the eyes of his wife; and she answered him with a smile that set even her face in a new sacredness and beauty to her husband's eye—a smile so sweet and tender to him, so brave and defiant for the worst the world could do for them, that it said to him at once all that her words would, and could

"Ah, Mary, my wife," said the merchant, "I night."

was a very rich one."

"Ruined, with me and the children, John?" and now there was some faint reproach in her voice; but she clung closer to him.

"But, Mary-poor child, you don't know what it is to be poor, to give up so much of grace and luxury, to which you've been accustomed."

'You say that, John, before you've tried me, and seen what springs of courage and powers of selfsacrifice there are in my nature." The noble words had a fitting emphasis in the sweet smile-in the steadfast, dauntless tones.

"But we shall have to give up the house, Mary." "Well, we can feel just as happy in a smaller one. Our love has had a broader foundation than stately rooms and costly furniture. We'll take a cozy little cottage somewhere in the country, and for three servants get along with one."

Hearing these words, John Malcolm looked at his wife; but he did not say then what was in his heart -a thanksgiving to God for the angel He had sent to walk with him. He took her hand and held it close in his, while he told her of a temptation which had beset him before the failure of his house became certain—a temptation by yielding to which he could have saved himself from failure. But it must have been by dishonest means, by taking advantage of others in his power-in short, by a fraud, which, though man's laws never could reach, God's did, with that eternal "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

"O, thank God! thank God you were delivered from this evil! I had rather you should go down to your grave without a dollar than have committed this sin," said Mary Malcolm; and the tears were bright in her blue eves.

And afterwards there fell a little silence betwixt those two, husband and wife. It was broken by the latter. She looked up in the man's face, and her little fingers sifted themselves through the dark hair that had no shocks of gray, and her look, bright, grateful, loving, touched and covered a great deal. "What is it. Mary?"

"I was thinking, John, how much better off today I am than thousands of wives throughout the land. How many there are who sit in their lonely homes, wearing the slow hours away with hopes and fears for the husbands who have gone to the war, and whose dreams at night are filled with visions of battle-fields, where the one beloved face lies white and ghastly on the sodden grass, with no hand to offer the last cup of cold water, no ear to catch the last, low word. Ah, John, my eyes have never searched, as so many eager eyes do, for your name among the lists of dead or wounded; and 'failed' seems a word to thank God for, when I think of that."

She was crying now-she, the broken merchant's wife-crying for joy.

"Mary," said John Malcolm, "I never thought of all this, never once thanked God for it, though this day that has been the darkest and the brightest of my life; for out of the thick cloud has its blessed light shined."

And after a while their talk went on all the practical matters and uses, which so nearly concerned them-the retrenching their expenses, the selling the furniture at once, and settling themselves in the cottage, as Mary called it, always speaking the word with a tone which gave it a sweet flavor of home.

"I can get a clerkship, and we can contrive to live on a small salary until the war is over, which God grant may not be long; and afterward I shall, doubtlesss, see my way clear into business again. But, Mary, don't you know how folks will pity you behind your back, and say you've come down dreadfully in the world, and say that it's a shame you ever threw yourself away on such a poor dog as I am?"

"They won't know what they're saying, then, and certainly shan't care for it." Her smile was clear and bright now, as sunshine that has struggled with the cloud, and come out of it triumphant.

"Well, Mary, a strong heart makes a stout arm, and I shall toil with both for you and the children, as a man does for those who are dearer than life to him."

"Dear John!"-her hand fluttered down on his shoulder in a pretty, caressing way, though her tones needed nothing more.

"I came home, Mary, a miserable, discouraged, broken-spirited man; and now I feel as brave, as strong, as cheerful, too, as I ever did in my lifeaye, and richer; for it needed this day and this trial, to show me what the woman I have married was worth and all she could be to me. O, Mary, if

there were only more wives in the world like you!" Dear reader, have you ever stood, like this woman, face to face with adversity?--and have you, too, learned in what spirit to take it?

### THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

"MOTHER, I will be everything to you that I can be; I promise you that."

The boy lifted his head. A look of high resolve made the young brow manlike in expression. Not yet had ten summers deepened the gold on those fair locks. The earnest blue eyes looked fondly in the faded face that bent over him. There was a world of love in that soul—a love that was not only lip deep, but was proved by acts of self-denial.

The words are beautiful enough to be repeated. Henry Locke smiled, because as he spoke there came tears to his mother's eyes. He had that morning been promised a place in a country store, five miles from the cot, or rather cabin, where they lived. It was of but a small pittance; but of late the mother had grown so feeble that she could earn nothing; could scarcely do the little that order and neatness called for at her hands.

One dollar a week! It was a very little sum, but better, much better, than nothing. Besides Henry was to have his meals with his employer, and could, if he chose, sleep there. But he did choose. For a olad smile from mother: for the pressure of that feeble hand: for the tender Christian words that came from those pale lips, he was bravely willing, after the day's hard work, to walk the five miles. dark and tedious though the way was. Often he came bringing some little delicacy that he had earned, and which was sweet to the invalid because he brought it.

One night the sky was curtained with clouds. The widow looked from her little window facing the hilly road along which the hay-wagons went on their way to the city, and said, as she saw twilight deepen ng earlier than its wont, he will not come to-

that I was a ruined man; I feel now as though I | blew fiercely and sent the branches of the old apple tree rattling against the clapboards, and threw the rain, as with a spite, over the little windows, sheeting them, and making dreary music. So the widow, quite confident that Henry would not venture out in that storm, read her Bible till her heart kindled with the holy words, and putting out her little light went to her rest. She knew not how long she had slept, when a voice awakened her. The sweet voice, so dear to her, was crying, "Mother, mother!" At first she thought it a dream; but listening intently, she heard, blending with the wail of the wind, that cry, and a sound against the latch greeted her. Instantly rising, she groped for a light, unfastened the door, and behold, there stood Henry, a piteous sight indeed, covered with mire, literally from head to foot. His face was wet, but the honest, happy smile was in no ways abated.

"My boy, how could you come on such a night?" exclaimed the widow.

"Why, mother, storm couldn't keep me from you," was his hearty response. "I've had the greatest time, though, you ever did see-lost my way, got into the creek, and it must be midnight; but I meant to come, for S. gave me a trifle over to-night, and I knew you needed it."

"My dear boy!" sprung from the mother's full heart, with a tear or two that trickled down her pale cheeks.

"I wonder I haven't thought of it before," she said, musingly. "After this, I'll put a light in the window. To be sure, it won't show far; but when you get to the top of the hill, it will be pleasant to see it, and know that I am watching for you."

For three years the lamp was placed in the little window every night. People often remarked, "as bright as Mother Locke's little window," and it became a favorite saying with the neighborhood.

At the end of that time, young Henry was offered a good chance on board a whaling vessel, and he resolved to accept it. It cost him, no one knew what a struggle, to part from the being he loved with an almost worshiped affection. But he knew the time had come when he must go forth into the world to do battle for himself and for her; and a sailor's life was his coveted calling.

"It seems to me, Henry," said the mother, when, with a trembling lip, she parted from him, "as if I must still put a light in the little window. I shall think sometimes that I hear the sound of your footsteps, the click of the latch, and your pleasant voice. O, Henry, Henry, if I could, but light you over the stormy waters!"

The long voyage was ended—but another voyage was to end before that. The widow Locke was taken ill. Yet with untading regularity, with feeble step and trembling hand, nightly, the dear woman trimmed the little lamp and placed it in the window. Still, when the bended form could no longer totter about the cottage, when she lay helpless upon the bed, and the neighbors came in to care for her, she would say, "Put the little lamp in the window; my Henry will be thinking of it."

Night after night, and ever until her eyes grew dim, she would watch the radiance of the flickering light, only saying sometimes, "Shall I live to hear his footsteps? Will that feeble flame still burn when my life's light has gone out!"

"I have longed to see him," she said; "I have prayed earnestly, but I have given it all up now. I shall not meet him in this world." "Have you put the light in the window?" she

asked suddenly, a few moments after. "It is growing dark." Alas! it was not the light that was growing dark.

Her hands grew cold. Over her countenance came that mysterious shadow that falls but once on any mortal face.

"Oh! my boy! my boy!" she whispered; "tell him,"-they bent lower to catch her failing words-"tell him I will put a light in the window of heaven to guide his footsteps there"

The thrilling sentence was hardly spoken, when the shadow dropped from the sufferer's face, and it smiled in the calm majesty of death. A funeral followed, humble hearts attended the body of one who was loved for her sincere goodness all through the hamlet; and on the hillside, in a little grave yard, My 51, 23, 40, 25, 13 is an island in the Pacific Ocean. he was buried.

Not many days after a great ship came into the port of a busy city. Among all these who stepped from the decks, none were more hopeful, more joyful than young Henry Locke. He had passed through the ordeal of life at sea, so far unscathed. No blight of immorality had fallen upon him. He had kept himself as spotless as if at every nightfall his feet had been turned towards the door of his mother's cettage. How his heart bounded as he thought of her! Strangely enough he never dreamed she might be dead. It did not occur to him that perhaps her silver locks were lying under the lid of the coffin. Oh, no; he only thought of the pleasant light in the window, that her hands had trimmed for him. So he journeyed to his native town.

Yonder comes one who trudges on laggingly—s farmer in heavy boots and frock, his whip in his hand. He cheers the lazy oxen, but suddenly stops, amazed.

"I see you know me," said the young sailor, smiling. "Well, Farmer Brown, how is -

"Know you? why how tall you are! So,"-his eye drops, his mouth trembles,- "so you've got home." "Yes, and glad enough to get back again,-how

is mother?" "Your - mother," he says, in a low, hesitating way, that telegraphs ill tidings before they are told

"Yes-is she well? Is she expecting me? Of course she is; we're late by a month, full." "Your mother, Henry? Well-the old lady,"-

he plays with his whip, or rather strikes it hard on the dusty road. How can he crush that happy heartl

"There, you need not speak!" cried the young man, in a voice of sudden anguish; and he recoiled, almost staggering, from the farmer's side, and buried his face in his hands. "Henry, my poor lad, your mother is -"

"Don't, don't," cried the other, showing now a

face from which all color had fled. "Oh! my mother! my mother!-she is gone, gone - and I am coming home so happy!" For some moments he sobbed in agony. How dreary the world had grown! The flowers had lost

"Henry, she left a message for you," said the old farmer, wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his frock. "A message for me?"—it seemed as if the white

their fragrance, the sun its warmth; his heart seemed

lips could hardly speak. "Yes; says she—so my dame told me, and so the minister said:- 'Tell Henry I will put a light in thought when I came into my house, an hour ago, No: he would not come that night. The wind the window of heaven to guide his footsteps there." 6, Chang pe Shan.

"Did she, oh! did she say that! God bless you for telling me! All my long voyage I have thought of the light in her little window. I have seemed to see it streaming along, along down to the foot of the hill, till it grew brighter and brighter as I drew nearer. A light in the window of heaven? Yes. mother, I will think you are still waiting for me. I could not see you in these long years; but I knew the light was burning. I cannot see you now, but I

know that the light is burning." Slowly and reverently he went to the hillside grave yard, and there he knelt and wept upon her lowly grave. But not there he thought her. A sweet vision was vouchsafed him. All robed in heavenly garments, he saw the beautiful soul he had called mother, and streaming from the brightness of her glorious home, a slender beam seemed to come, trembling to his feet. Then he knew that the light was placed in the window of heaven.

Once more he knelt in the little room where he had left her. Nothing was moved, but oh! how much was wanting! There on the window-sill stood the little lamp-that brought the tears afresh. But he took his mother's well-worn Bible, and kneeling by her bedside, as if she could hear him, he consecrated himself to a life and work of righteousness. From that cottage he went out into the world, carrying his grief as a sacred momorial, but seeing always, wherever his work led him, his waiting mother, and the lamp in the window of heaven.

## Wit and Kumor.

PRENTICEANA.

Ir is said that the rebel soldiers are the dirtiest looking fellows in the world. One would think that every man of them had washed himself, clothes and all, in the puddle water of the "last ditch."

It is stated of a prominent officer, in a late battle, that, in the very crisis of the affairs of his division, he was leisurely discussing a beefsteak. The existence of his division was at stake, and so was he.

LET some rich lady make a magnificent contribution to one of our brigades, if she would like to be a brigade-dear.

THE rebel forces made an incursion into Maryland to get something to eat. And McClellan has given them a belly full.

A FEW days since, "Maryland, my Maryland," was the most popular tune in Lee and Jackson's army. Now it is, "Carry me back to Ole Virginny." JOHN MORGAN took with him from Kentucky the best horses and the meanest men he could find in

Some men give great delight when they die, and some Congresses when they adjourn.

SUICIDE is a crime, but it would be a less crime in Jeff. Davis than almost any other man in the country.

"Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge, remember!" 'I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything you owed."

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 73 letters. My 12, 88, 10, 12 is a county in New York. My 3, 4, 5, 50, 48, 5 is a city in England. My 2, 9, 14, 32, 34, 32, 5, 29 is an island in the Atlantic Ocean.

My 10, 16, 17, 10, 5, 24, 10, 56 is one of the United States. My 41, 38, 1, 5, 25, 60, 10, 5 is a county in N. Y. My 68, 71, 64, 68, 40, 64, 37 is a sea in Europe. Mv 36, 46, 58, 5, 46 is a river in Europe.

My 6, 33, 24, 44, 51, 63, 30, 39, 12, 72 is a county in N. Y. My 45, 21, 59, 66, 44, 58, 45 is a city in Missouri. My 70, 63, 5, 5, 36, 28, 16, 62, 7, 5, 58, 69 is one of the U. S.

My 8, 31, 32, 50, 32, 5 is a town in N. Y. My 65, 54, 35, 5, 22, 26 is an Empire in Europe. My 18, 58, 5, 22, 43, 17, 5 is a county in Maine. 50, 61, 73, 54, 23, 58, 73 is a city in Michigan.

My 57, 26, 20, 21, 22, 42, 12, 20, 21, 26, 72 is a county in N. Y. My 47, 66, 59, 60, 19, 5, 30 is a Kingdom in Europe. My 55, 53, 10, 5, 32, is one of the U.S. My 11, 26, 50, 10, 39, 63, 67, 27, 1, 5, 26, 15, 5 is a sea in Eu-

My 52, 1, 55, 58, 3, 21, 4, 5 is a county in N. Y. My whole is a motto which I think all the readers of the culinary department of the RURAL will endorse.

West Bloomfield, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 19 letters. My 1, 4, 8, 16, is the ancient name of one of the five powers

My 2, 5, 15, is a numeral. My 3, 11, 5, 12, 15, was an Italian poet. My 4, 16, 17, 19, 6, 18, 18, was the possessor of a magical lu-

minary. My 5, 13, 16, 15, is a river in Africa. My 6, 15, 4, 5, is a Church official.

My 7, 16, 3, might have been applied to Methuselah. My 9, 2, 16, 16, 13, 10, was a Roman Historian. My 10, 13, 18, 4, is one of the characters in Dred.

My 14, 4, 10, 3, 17, 16, was one of the tribes that invaded Rome in the 5th century. ELLA A. YORK. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MECHANICAL PROBLEM.

Required the centrifugal force of a fly wheel 18 feet in dimeter making 40 revolutions in a minute, the weight of the ring being 4 tons. S. G. CAGWIN. Verona, Oneida Co. N. Y., 1862.

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

" Nolg yam rou lnad eb tibhrg Twih fedroem's yloh hilgt, Eportet su yb hyt gimth, Gtear ogd-rou Knig." JOHN JONES.

Rock Hill, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 663. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Look forward to that

sunny side. Answer to Decapitations :- Peel, Pax, Skate, Troy, Cat, Where, When, Frock, Chub.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:-117,666 miles: length of line, 77,148 miles. Answer to Anagrams of Mountains:-1, Schneekoppe 2, Finster Aarhorn; 3, Rhodope; 4, Olympus; 5, Rotondo

#### The Publisher to the Public.

Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

THE Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced last 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 upport of comparative strangers, preparatory to the commencement 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 trial copies-for, though we may lose temporarily, it is believed the bread thus cast abroad will return ere long, while housands 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 RURAL'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 usefulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America? Who will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE?

#### Advertisements.

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CLOVER THRASHER AND HULLER,

Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 13th, 1859; April 8th, 1862; and May 13th, 1862. MANUFACTURED BY

Birdsell & Brokaw, West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to Grain Separators in wheat thrashing, doing all the work at one operation, without re-handling the chalf. In the hands of good operators it will thrash, hull, and clean from 10 to 50 bushels a day without waste of seed. The undersigned are manufacturing the only machine patented that thrashes, hulls and cleans, all at the same operation. All machines that do the whole work, not marked Bindsell's Pathar, are intringements. The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that are infringements of said patent. All communications directed to the subscribers, at West Henrietta, will be promptly responded to. Order early if you wish a machine.

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BIRDSELL & BROKAW, Manufacturers, 662eotf

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

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. (664-3t-665-7t W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

### To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORK-ER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men. throughout the leyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the br season is at hand, Now 18 THE TIME for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums — and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurservmen. Seedsmen. Dealers in Agricultural Implements. Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c.,

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

[From the New York Daily Times.] [From the INCO LUFE LAMES, JUNEAU ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESS

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moore charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RORAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

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Cash Plan is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-Yorker is only 3% cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6% cents to any other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the post-office where received.

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