TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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 an eminently Reliabl Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary nd News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautif Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the most mplete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

FIRST EVENING:

Insects - The Grain Aphis, Wheat Midge, &c.

Dr. Asa Fitch, Entomogist to the State Agricultural Society, opened the Discussion by reading the following Essay on the Grain Aphis:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:-I am requested to preface the discussion, this evening, by presenting to the audience some account of the Grain Aphis an insect new to us in America, and which, during the past and the present year, has been more prominent in the public regard than any other insect.

In the grain fields of Europe this grain aphis has existed from time immemorial. It was scientifically named and described eighty-one years ago, by the distinguished German entomologist, FABRICIUS, who met with it in fields of oats, and therefore named it the Aphis Avenæ, or the oat aphis, he being unaware that it occurred equally common upon other kinds of grain also.

But our European accounts of it are quite meager and imperfect. About all that we gather from them is, that it is an insect which shows itself upon the grain about the time of harvest, and that in some instances it has been known to be so multiplied, in particular places, as to literally swarm upon and eads of the grain in many of the fields.

These few general facts, is all the information which the world has hitherto had of this insect. What becomes of it during the remainder of the year, where, and in what condition it lurks after harvest time, and until harvest time again approaches, had never been investigated. It was remaining for us in this country to trace out its abiding place and its habits during the autumn, winter and spring, and thus complete its history the year round, as we have been able to do within the past eighteen months-under the instructions of this Society, and under the auspices of the State of New York.

In this country, this grain aphis had never been observed, and it was not known that we had such an insect here, until last year, when it suddenly appeared in excessive numbers over all the New England States, and the State of New York, except here in its western section, and also in the adjoining districts of Canada and of Pennsylvania. Throughout all this vast extent of country every grain field was invaded by it; many of these fields were thronged and a portion of them were literally covered and smothered by this insect.

This year it has moved westward, making its appearance in the same manner all over Western New York, Canada West, Northern Ohio, and at least a portion of Michigan, as I judge, from the numerous letters which have been sent me with grain-heads containing this insect, and from the notices of it in the public prints - whilst at the East, where it was so numerous last year, it has measurably disappeared this year, so that, except in a few localities, it would not have been noticed had not every body been so eagerly searching for it.

But though this insect has only been noticed in this country the past and the present years, we do not suppose it has newly arrived upon this Continent. It has no doubt been present in our grain fields heretofore; but in such limited numbers, and so scattered about upon the growing grain, that it failed to be observed. It is seventeen years ago that I began to examine the wheat midge, and in looking at that and other insects upon the wheat, I recollect I have occasionally seen this aphis. But as only two or three individuals of this kind were to be found at a time, I supposed it to be of no importance, and thus gave no attention to it, until it began to appear in such abundance the past year.

Although it is a common habit of plant lice to become extremely numerous, at times, upon the particular kinds of vegetation which they respectively infest, we meet with no recorded instance in

come so suddenly and excessively multiplied over such a vast extent of territory as has happened in our country with this grain aphis the past and present years.

I suppose almost every person in this audience has seen these insects, crowded together upon the heads of wheat, of oats, barley, or rye, and has observed that they were a kind of plant-louse, similar to what we frequently see upon the leaves of cabbages in our gardens, and on the apple, the cherry, and other trees. As it resembles these common and well-known insects so closely in its form. its motions, and habits, it will not be necessary for me to give any particular description of it.

With regard to the mode in which it injures the grain. I would observe that it has a slender, sharppointed bill or trunk, which it holds under its breast when this implement is not in use. With this it punctures the leaves and stalks of the grain and sucks their juices. It therefore has no occasion to leave the particular plant on which it is born, as it always has an ample store of nourishment directly under its feet. Hence, it has no use for wings to carry it, like other insects, from place to place in search of food. It needs wings for only one purpose, namely, to enable it to emigrate to fields of grain which are unoccupied, in order to start colonies in them. Only a small portion of these insects, therefore, acquire wings; and these fly away from the winter grain to plant their race upon the springsowed wheat and oats.

The latter part of June, when the grain has advanced so that the heads or ears begin to put forth, two most remarkable changes occur in this insect, whereby it appears to become another creature, a different species, in the middle of summer from that which is seen in the spring and autumn.

One of these changes is in its habits. Before the heads appear, it lives singly, scattered about upon the leaves and stalks of the grain, and the young lice, as fast as they are born, leave their parents and wander away. But no sooner are the heads protruded from their sheaths preparatory to blooming and growing the kernels of the grain, than this aphis wholly forsakes all the other parts of the plant and becomes congregated upon the headsevidently because the juices which the plant elaborates for the growth of its flowers and seeds are much more nutritious, more dainty and palatable to these insects, than are the juices which circulate in the leaves and stalks. They here fix themselves upon the base of the chaffs which envelope the kernels, and inserting their beaks, they suck out the juices which should go, first, to grow the flowers, and after that to fill and perfect the kernels. And now, the young lice which are born, instead of scattering themselves and traveling away, settle down closely around their parent, crowding as compactly together as they can stow themselves. Thus it comes to pass, that when these insects are numerous, as we have recently had them, in many of our grain fields, scarcely an ear can be found which has not a cluster of these lice around the base of almost every kernel, all with their tiny bills inserted therein, pumping out the juices which should go to swell and perfect the seed. Thus, this grain aphis from being a solitary insect, wandering about singly upon the leaves and stalks, becomes a gregarious insect, clustered together in flocks, and remaining fixed and stationary upon the lower or butt ends of the kernels.

At the same time another change, equally remarkable, takes place in the color of these insects. So long as they nourish themselves on the coarse juices of the stalks and leaves, their bodies are all of a grass-green color. But when they come to feed on the more delicate juices of the flowers, they begin to bear young of an orange color. One of the grassgreen insects having stationed herself at the base of a kernel, the next day, in the group of little ones around her, a yellow one will occur, all the others being green like their parent. A day or two later, as the nourishment she derived from the leaves becomes more dissipated from her body and replaced by that now obtained from the kernels, half the young she produces will be of this yellow color. And still later, all the young are yellow, no green ones being any longer born. And the older ones after a time dying and disappearing, all these insects some weeks before harvest time, become changed to a yellow color, their hue inclining more to red in some and to yellow in others.

It is truly curious that this green insect, thus, on coming to feed on the juices which grow the flowers, begin to produce young of a gay yellow color similar to that of the flowers.

By depriving the kernels of a portion of the milky, juice which should go to swell and mature them, this insect causes the ripened grain to be more or less shrunken and light of weight.

Rye, however, grows so rapidly and ripens so early, that it outstrips this aphis in its increase, and thus sustains no material injury from it. Winter wheat, ripening more slowly, experiences more injury. But the crops which ripen latest, and when this aphis has become multiplied to the greatest extent, namely, spring wheat and oats, become the most thronged and sustain the greatest injury.

Let us next inquire how it is that this insect is able to become so suddenly and so excessively multiplied as we have had it, in the Eastern part of our which one of these insects has been known to be- | State last year, and here in its Western part this year.

I may observe that a hundred years ago it was a current opinion among men of science, that certain insects and other creatures pertaining to the lower orders of the animal kingdom were generated spontaneously. But, more recently, when these instances of supposed spontaneous generation came to be closely investigated, one after another of them were found not to be such. So that at this day the scientific world wholly discards the theory that there is or can be any such thing as spontaneous generation. All living things descend from parents; and it is by a pairing of the sexes that young are produced and that each species is continued in existence - some classes of animals bringing forth their young alive, others laying eggs from which their young hatch.

Insects are of this latter kind. They are all pro duced from eggs. But in the generation of the plant lice, we meet with one of the most remarkable anomalies which we anywhere find in the works of nature. These insects bring forth their young alive. at one time, and they lay eggs at another time. All the plant lice which we see upon our fruit trees during the spring and summer are females, and these do not produce eggs, but living young, which nature in a few days, and (wonderful to tell!) they are fertile, without any intercourse of the sexes. It is only when cold weather and frosty nights arrive, that males are produced. The insects then pair, and the females thereupon lay eggs. These eggs remain through the winter, to be hatched by the warmth of the following spring. The young from these eggs grow up and commence bearing living young, no males and no eggs being produced, except as the closing act of their operations in autumn.

Such are the general facts with regard to the generation of the insects of this aphis group. And I had supposed it would be the same with this grain aphis. Some of you may have been present and heard the remarks which I mail ou this subject at our Fair at Watertown a year ago. I stated that the eggs of this insect would probably be found late in autumn, scattered about upon the leaves of the fall sowed wheat and rye —which eggs would hatch with the warmth of the following spring, to start the insect upon the grain again this year. But when frosty nights arrived last autumn, and when the aphis on the apple trees was found paired, and the females were busy depositing their eggs, to my surprise, nothing of this kind occurred with this aphis upon the grain. The mature lice continued to produce young ones, until they and their young became congealed upon the leaves of the young grain by the advancing cold of the season. And in this state they were buried beneath the snows of winter, and with the warmth of the ensuing spring they were thawed, and returned to life again.

To be better assured upon the subject, I placed pots and kept during the winter in a warm room. In this situation they continued alive and continued to bear young through the whole winter season.

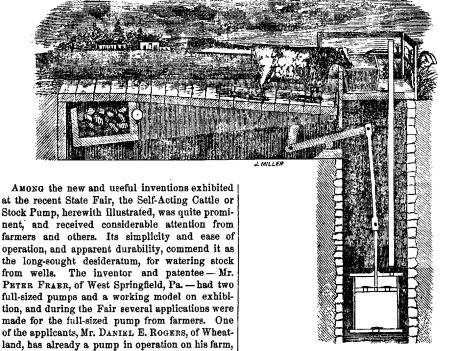
Thus I have watched this grain aphis this year round, so closely, that I am perfectly assured no eggs were laid and no males were produced. Occasionally an individual was noticed, varying somewhat from the others, and which I have therefore suspected might be a male; but, on imprisoning such specimens in vials over night, I have invariably found young lice with them next morning.

When, and under what circumstances males occur, if they ever do occur, is yet remaining to be discovered. At present it seems as though these insects might go on forever, producing young, without any intercourse of the sexes.

Finally, with regard to the fecundity of these insects. I would state that those which have no wings, and which remain on the stalks of grain on which they are born, are much more prolific than those which have wings and wander abroad. By enclosing them separately in vials, I found the winged females quite uniformly gave birth to two young lice in a single night, whilst the wingless ones produced four in the same time. We frequently see young lice produced in the day time, but fewer appear to be born then than during the night. The winged ones are also much slower in coming to maturity. I placed several young lice the morning after they were born upon some grain growing in a flower-pot, and on the third morning afterwards I found four little ones around each of them. showing that the wingless ones come to maturity in three days. It will thus be seen with what prodigious rapidity these creatures multiply. They almost double their numbers daily. A single one producing four young daily, and these becoming equally prolific when they are three days old, her descendants in twenty days if all live, will number upwards of two millions. This will serve to explain to us how it is that this insect becomes so excessively numerous upon the grain at harvest time, as we have seen it.

As they multiply so rapidly, it is evident no vegetation which they infest would escape destruction from these plant lice, if nature had not herself provided most efficient means for checking and subduing them. We accordingly find that these insects are preved upon and consumed by other insects, to a greater extent than are any other kinds of injurious insects wherewith we are molested. There are whole groups and tribes of predaceous insects which subsist exclusively upon the plant lice of different kinds.

SELF-ACTING CATTLE OR STOCK PUMP.



animal is drinking. The pump is calculated to do Mr. R. will be pleased to show it to any who call. away with all artificial means of pumping for stock, either in barn yards or fields, and any quantity of In his circular Mr. FRAER thus describes and speaks of the advantages of his invention:-"This is stock can supply themselves by this means. As large animals always pump more water than they a pump of simple construction and not liable to get need, small ones (not heavy enough to operate the out of repair. The accompanying engraving represents a sectional yiew. It is operated by the animal passing upon a platform placed even with the surpump - such as weigh under 400 pounds,) can supply themselves from the surplus water. These face of the ground; one depression raises from eight pumps have been tested by many farmers, and at to ten gallons of water. The hydraulic power is Agricultural Fairs in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, placed in the bottom of the well or cistern and and are considered the most efficient way of watermakes no noise or jar, except the settling of the ing stock yet known." For further particulars, see platform and the flowing of the water while the advertisement of the patentee in this paper.

A tribe of very small Ichneumon flies, named Aphidius, are parasitic destroyers of these insects puncturing and thrusting an egg into the body of he aphis, from which hatches a minute worm which feeds within the aphis till it kills it. I have found two species of these parasites destroying the grain aphis.

and is highly pleased with its practical operation.

Another most efficient destroyer is the Lady Bug or Coccinella, of which there are numerous species, all of which are continually searching plant lice the lady bug, both in its larvæ and its perfect state. In addition to these are the Synphus flies, the golden-eyed flies, and the lace-wing flies, all mortal enemies to the different kinds of Aphis.

By such means is it that these plant lice upon the orain as on other vegetation, are usually but a transitory evil-these their foes and destroyers, always gathering around them wherever they become numerous, and multiplying until they overbalance and subdue them.

Some one asked for a description of the Lady Bug. Dr. FITCH described it as follows:-It is about the size and shape of half of a small pea, of a yellowish red color, with round black spots upon it.

Question.—Is it poisonous to animals? Dr. Fitch knew a single instance when swine had been pastured in a field where the lady bug was numerous. All of the herd were taken sick and some of them died. The swine were removed from that field to another, and such as were so removed recovered. Dr. F. said that it was possible that the swine were poisoned by eating large quantities of the lady bug; for if it is taken in the fingers and crushed, an acrid juice is emitted, which is doubtless poisonous, inasmuch as it is the insect's only means of defense. He had thought it possible that this particular herd of swine might have been poisoned

Question .- Is there any prospect of the Aphis be coming a permanent pest in the country?

Answer .- I think not. Its enemies are too numerous for that. Not more than a single year at a time, will they be likely to ravage in a single locality. As before said, they seem to be migrating Westward. ·Q.—Is the midge a permanent pest; is it plenty here at all seasons?

A.—There is no doubt that the midge is plenty in all parts of the country. The character of the season governs its ravages. If the latter part of June is wet, look out for the midge; if dry, there is no danger. In dry weather it cannot subsist on the uplands; it returns to the lowlands.

T. C. Peters - We are fast reaching the maximum of former years, in the amount of wheat sown in Western New York, and it is an important matter to us to know how to avoid the ravages of the midge. Do you recommend thorough culture?

Dr. Fitch-Strong growing wheat will produce despite the midge. Yes, I do recommend thorough culture as one of the preventives of the ravages of the midge; also of the Hessian fly and other insects. Q.-What is the effect of the work of the Aphis

upon the grain — upon the kernel?

A.—The insect extracts the juices from the plant, which aid in developing and maturing the kernel. This diminishes the size of the grain—sometimes virtually destroying it, for the substance is almost gone.

Mr. GEDDES, of Onondaga, does not agree with Dr. FITCH concerning his theory, with reference to the existence of the midge. He doubts if the midge exists in as great numbers one year as another, or if they are present at all; for prior to the past six years he had failed to get a crop of wheat for some had grown it successfully. His success, he thinks, is not due to dry Junes, but to the fact that the midge had disappeared. He doubts, too, if his success is due to superior culture; for he used to summer fallow all his land; now he turns it over and seeds after barley, and oats, &c., &c.

T. C. Peters - So far as white wheat is concerned, the theory of the effect of the season upon the ravages of the midge upon it, is correct. But the Mediterranean is the only variety that can be grown now safely. He thinks the white wheat has very much degenerated.

Other gentlemen present coincided with him in this matter and united in asserting that the best mode of redeeming white wheat was to change the seed. It was further agreed that the Mediterranean had greatly improved by cultivation - that it was "bleaching out."

Mr. BISHOP, of Wyoming, asked if early or late sowing had not had to do with checking the ravages of the Aphis? Dr. Fitch replied, yes. Its ravages are greatest

on the late sown wheat. Late sowing is not advised, if the object is to avoid its ravages. The same remark applies conversely to the midge. It does not so seriously affect the late, as the early sown

Pres't Cornell - Have you observed the Aphis in the ground around the roots of the barley?

Dr. F. had so discovered it.

Mr. GEDDES-Why is it that the midge should have appeared one year, and not doubled the second and trippled the third, &c., &c. He thought the midge was disappearing.

Dr. Fitch said there were two successive years when the midge disappeared, and then the third year appeared again, and was very destructive. He does not think it was because the midge passed away from the country, but because the season was not favorable to its development - or at least not favorable to its operations on wheat—it passed to some other grain.

At this point there was a rambling conversational discussion upon the relative value of different varieties of wheat. Much of this the reporter was unable to hear. But he heard enough to establish the fact that there were many present who believed the Mediterranean the safest and best wheat to sow; that it was improving in character, while the white wheat of the Genesee Valley was deteriorating. A few claimed that better flour could be made from the Mediterranean than from any other wheat.

[For Essay and Discussion on Draining, see fifth page of this number—page 337.1

P WAS GARAGE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

EN SON

THIRD EVENING - FENCING, &c.

Hon. T. C. Peters opened the discussion with the following paper. It can hardly be condensed more. The subject was divided as follows:

1st. Fencing, as connected with the highways of the State, and incidentally the expense of maintainance as regards pasturage of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine, not legally there.

2d. Fencing, as it regards the general charge upon the land, or as concerning its burden upon Agricul-

First, then, I assume a mile of highway to each square mile of land. That there are 18,000,000 acres of land in the State which are susceptible of cultivation, and are under fence. My estimates are based upon the following data:- BURR's Atlas makes the area of the State a trifle over 28,000,000 acres. The aggregate of acres taxed as returned by Supervisors to the Comptrollers, makes it about half a million of acres less. The State Census gives -- improved acres, 13,657,490; unimproved acres, 13,100,692. Total acres, 26,758,182, which is about 1,000,000 acres less than is given by town assessors. The Census fails to account for a million of acres, compared with town assessors, and a million and a half compared with Burn's Atlas.

I place the waste lands in four divisions, viz :-1st. Northern, or St. Lawrence division, by which I mean all the lands north of the Mohawk Valley, and of Oneida Lake, and west of a line extended north through Lake Champlain, from the mouth of the Mohawk River to the Canada line. 2d. Hudson and Atlantic division, which includes Long Island, Staten Island, and the east side of the Hudson River. 3d. The Catskill division, which includes all south of the Mohawk River, and east of the Valley of the Chenange, prolonged to the State line south. 4th. The Western division, which includes the bal-

ance of the State not included in the other divisions. I estimate the waste lands in the Northern division at 6,000,000 acres; Hudson and Atlantic, 1,250,000 acres; Catskill, 1,250,000; Western division, 1,500, 000. Total, 10,000,000 acres.

The Census gives of lands in crops, pasturage, &c., 16,000,000 acres, which, with the absolute waste land, accounts for 25,000,000 acres. But as 10,000,000 acres will cover all the waste lands, it leaves still two millions of acres unaccounted for. This is probably in cities and villages, gardens and orchards, which would make the improved and inclosed lands 180,000,000 acres, which is not far trom the true amount.

A-640 acres to the square mile, 18,000,000 of acres would be 28,125 square miles, and 28,000 miles of highway. But the highway must be fenced upon each side, which would make 56,000 miles of highway fence. The land occupied by the highway and fences is at least four rods in width, of which the public only require about one rod. The amount of land occupied by highways is 204,000 acres. Cost of fence \$1 per rod. Cost of annual repairs equal to the interest on another dollar per rod. The average value of all the improved lands in the State is, say \$40 per acre, the annual interest upon which is \$2 80 per acre, or \$22.40 per mile. Our account, then, with highways, stands thus:-640 rods of fence to the mile at \$1 per rod, \$640. Capital required for the interest on repairs incurred per mile, \$640. Interest on land at \$40 per acre, \$22.40. Total cost per mile is \$1,302.40. Cost of 28,000 miles, \$11,000,-000. Annual interest thereon, \$770,000. Interest on capital for repairs, \$770,000. Interest on land used, \$616,000. Total annual cost of highways, besides labor, \$2,156,000, or nearly one-half of the

Second - Fences as a general charge upon the farmer. The average size of farms in the State is about 100 acres, and the fields of the farm will not exceed ten acres each. One hundred acres, fenced into 10-acre lots, would require 1,600 rods of fence. But as these fences are used on both sides, therefore only one-half should be computed. We have, therefore, 800 rods to the farm; at \$1 per rod, makes \$8 sunk capital to each acre. The cost of all the fences, then, in the State, is \$144,000,000. But as we can best comprehend the figures when applied to he farm, we say the sunk capital in fences on is \$800, which is equal to an annual interest of \$56. An equal sum is required to be put at interest to keep the fences in repair, making the annual tax \$1.12 per acre—or the aggregate cost to the farmers of the State \$1.12 per acre each year for fences. In other words, there is to be charged to the farm lands of the State the sum of \$20,000,000 for the protection of their stock and the security of their crops. The annual legal taxes paid upon farm lands, or by the farmers of the State, average 33 cents per acre, or about \$6,000,000. This includes State, county, all the conveyances necessary to transport all their town, highway, and district school taxes. Our fence tax is \$1.12 per acre.

There was not a little talk about the law regulating fencing along the highways, and the law of trespass in its relation to road cattle. It was claimed that this law had been a dead letter, so far as its practical operation was concerned, in nine-tenths of the State. There were gentlemen present who asserted that in certain localities men with backbone had enforced it: but it had involved considerable litigation. In the end, the friends of law and order had triumphed, and the result had been a healthy observance of the rights of property holders to the highways.

The present law had proved more effective, and the good results were already seen in very many localities in the State. It had resulted in compelling a certain class of land holders to nasture their stock on their own land. It had diminished the depredations of cattle on farm crops, lessened the cost of fencing the highways, increased the products of the farm, improved the appearance of the streets. and otherwise benefited all classes.

In some cases, near large towns or cities, it was more difficult to enforce this law. There were classes of lawless citizens who were prompt to retaliate upon the man who adopted any legal measures to compel them to keep their stock from the highway. But these instances were exceptions. The array of figures presented by Mr. Peters, impressed the importance to the industrial interests of the State, that this law be rigidly enforced, and that farmers adopt every measure of economy which this law gives the power to adopt.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock, had found it difficult to enforce this law, and thought a law allowing the farmer to fence close up to the ditch each side of the road track, giving only 24 feet to the street, would have been a wiser one. He was not an opponent of the present law, however, provided it was practicable to enforce it. The amount of fence cannot be greatly diminished without the practice of soiling is adopted.

TO SE VAN DE

Another gentleman advocated the removal of the road fences as a means of teaching the people our At the N. Y. State Fair, Rochester, Oct., 1862. right to the highway. He thought the main difficulty in the way of the enforcement of this law, was the fact that a large class believe they have the right to the road for grazing purposes,-that land owners are compelled to fence against stock.

Mr. Peters urged the importance of distributing copies of the law in all parts of the State. Agricultural papers should publish it, call attention to it, tural papers should publish it, call attention to it, and show the people the good results to follow its enforcement. Then let farmers put a little backbone into its execution, and all classes will be benefited thereby in the end, because the capital involved in the making and keeping up fences will be turned into other channels, and become distributed and active active.

Judge WARNER, of Rochester, thought the present law defective in one respect—in that it does not provide for the recovery of damages which may have resulted from the depredations of animals taken up, by the same process and parties, who collect the fine—thus saving the extra cost of a second process under the old law, to recover. This was indorsed by other gentlemen as important, and the action of the Society was recommended in the

A gentleman from Herkimer county pathetically plead the rights and necessities of the laboring poor to the road pasturage, and impressively asked gentlemen present, if they were willing to devote four acres to the pasturage of the poor man's cow? His appeal was affecting, but a heartless editor dried up the tears and "brought down the house," by "taking the liberty" to ask the gentleman what office he was running for!

President Cornell said he went from home to England with a high opinion of the live fences of

England with a high opinion of the live fences of that country. But he had returned from across the water, satisfied that they are most expensive and useless. He said live fences might be good for the prairies where shelter is desired; but he did not believe them profitable here; for they are too expensive and occupy too much ground. In England premiums were offered for the eradication of hedges. On the continent he found few fences. In France and Belgium no fences were visible. The Lombardy poplars are observable along the road sides as landmarks when the snow covers the ground. He had returned determined to diminish his fences one-half at least. He would not recommend their rapid, but their gradual diminution. He is satisfied we have twice as much fence as is necessary. This testimony was indorsed by the best farmers present, who asserted their intention to economize in fence expenditures in every possible way.

- At the conclusion of the discussion, Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, being invited to address the meeting relative to his recent visit to the International Exhibition at London, responded in a very interesting and eloquent manner. He said:-All who went from this country went at their own expense. There were about 95 exhibitors of American articles, and these won great honors. Under more favorable circumstances we would have beaten all other nations, and even as it was, the London papers had to acknowledge that the American exhibitors had won a greater proportion of the prizes than even England. The progress that this show proved had been made in eleven years, in all branches of the arts and manufactures, was wonderful. Everywhere over England, Col. Johnson found that the American agricultural implements exhibited in 1851 had come into use, and are highly approved. He thought those who sent over articles to the Exhibition of 1862 were entitled to great credit, for they had won national honors. An American engine was used to drive half of the machinery in the Exhibition, and that engine was adopted as the standard of steam engines.

Col. J. continued his remarks about half an hour, very much to the satisfaction of the meeting, which then adjourned to the next State Fair, with feelings of great satisfaction at the results of the present discussions.

WESTERN SPECULATORS, CROPS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - An article in a recent Rural from Hugh Huls, headed "Crops, &c., at the West, and Some Suggestions about Speculators," seems to strike the right cord, and should be sounded again and again, until something is suggested and put in practice to rid the farmers of the withering tax paid to speculators. True, the commissions paid to speculators would feed hundreds; and that, added to the exorbitant freights that farmers are compelled to pay, in ten years would build all the conveyances necessary to transport all their produce to New York, and the expense of taking it there. There has been much talk among farmers in Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties, about contributing and organizing joint stock companies, and buying propellers and canal boats, to freight our own produce east; and until we do so, we must be imposed upon by a herd of hungry speculators. By freighting our own produce, speculators and commission merchants might become producers, as Hugh says. Then they would be of some benefit to Government, and be in a state of soundness to assist in putting down the rebellion, in lieu of causing Government to pay physicians for granting them certificates, and placing their names on the roll of home rangers. Every county should organize a transportation company the ensuing winter, purchase or build their own boats, and be prepared by next fall to transport their own produce direct to the sea-board.

We have an excellent quality of wheat this year, but a much lighter crop than we estimated—not averaging over fifteen bushels per acre. We sowed the usual quantity per acre, had plenty of straw, good heads, apparently well filled and no smut, and why not a better yield is a mystery to all. Hay and other crops good. Potatoes rotting very much. No frosts yet, (Oct. 6th.) Fall feed excellent, and grass-fed beef quite plenty. Considerable is being sent off for the army. You can correct and print this if you choose, and if you don't, I shan't ask you to stop my paper.

Metomn, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., 1862.

Ashes for Swine.—A Correspondent of the American Stock Journal, writing from "Out in it the West," thus briefly relates his experience:—

"I have twenty swine running in a three-acre field without grass, with access to plenty of water, and fad well on corn. I gave them, for several weeks, and well on corn. I gave them, for several week We have an excellent quality of wheat this year,

two pails of ashes a week, and they ate them with a relish. Ashes are said to be a preventive of hog cholera, in proof of which is the testimony of Cassius M. Clay and numerous other residents of southern localities, acquainted with this disease."

PREMIUMS AWARDED

•	•
8	POULTRY.
e	Lot of White Dorkings, not less than three (1 cock and 2 hens)—1. Heffion & Barnes, Utica.
đ.	2. Heffron & Barnes
	Gray or Speckled Dorkings—1. Heffron & Barnes. 2. J R Page, Sennet
g.	Black Spanish-1. Heffron & Barnes
g L	2. John Spath, Geddes
	2. E A Wendell
b, I	Black Polands—1. John Spath.

Shanghai—1. Heffron & Barnes
2. F. N Bissell
Gold Lace Bentams—1. E. A Wendell
2. F. A Wendell
Silver Lace Bantams—1. E. N Bissell
Lot of any other variety—1. Wm King, Rochester
2. Heffron & Barnes
Native or Dunghil Fowl, not less than six in number—1.
Heffron & Barnes
2. E. N Bissell
TURKEYS — Common—1. J. R Page
2. Heffron & Barnes
Wild—2. O. Howland, Auburn
DUCKS—Muscovy—1. O Howland
2. E. A Wendell
Aylesbury—1. Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo

PRA FOWLS—I. Henron & Barnes
Pigeons—Greatest Variety—I. Heffron & Barnes
2. E. N Bissell
Best exhibition of Poultry owned by exhibitor—I. Heffron RABBITS - Pair of Long-Eared - 1. Wm Appleton, Jr , Al-

bany.
2 Same
Common — 1. Heffron & Barnes.
2. Wm Appleton, Jr.

PLOWING MATCH.
 George Betteridge, Riga
 \$20

 D DeGarmo, Rochester
 15

 Thomas Brodie, Riga
 10

 Wm Lang Mead, Riga
 Trans.
 BOYS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

3. John Miller, Henrietta..... DISCRETIONARY.

Wm Sanderson, Penn Yan
Joel Clarke, LeGrange
D B Westfail, Lyons
L I French, Richfield Spa FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

county 2. Wheeler & Melick, Albany 3. Linderth & Co., Lockport, 1. Lay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutter, on new principle—Pitts & Brayley, Rochester 5. Panning Mills—I. A Hidgley, Bristolville, Ohio 2. J & F Miles, Rochester 1. Cornstalk Cutters—I. Barton & Millener, Rochester 2. Cornstalk Cutters—I. Barton & Millener, Rochester 3.

, Rochester. ers—1. Barton & Millener, Rochester. Cornstalk Cutters-1. Barton & Butters, 2. Dow & Fowler.
Clover Mill and Cleaner-1. Birdsall & Brokaw, West Hen-

2. Dow & Fowler
Clover Mill and Cleaner—1. Birdsall & Brokaw, West Henrietta.

Corn Sheller, by Horse Power—1. C J Legg, Penn Yan. 8
2. Samuel Richardson, Rochester. 6
Corn Sheller, by Hand Power—1. Leavenworth & Mason,
Rochester. 4
2. W D Burrall. 4
Buckwheat Scourer—B F Trimmer, Rochester. 4
Horse Hay Rake—1 Truman P Downs, Brighton. 4
Arrangement for unloading Hay—1. N Palmer, Greenville. 3
2. M D Myers, Ilion. 2
2. M D Myers, Ilion. 2
3. M D Myers, Ilion. 3
3. Kindardson, Samuel Strong, Samuel Samuel Strong, Samuel Strong, Samuel Strong, Samuel Strong, Samuel Samuel Strong, Samuel Samuel Samuel Samuel Strong, Samuel Sam

DISCRETIONARY.

GRAIN, SEED, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

GRAIN, SEED, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

Sample White Winter Wheat, not less than 1 bbl., grown present year—1. E S Hayward, Rochester.

Red Winter Wheat, 1 bbl—1. Robt Bell, West Brighton...

2. Co. Hotton, Rochester.

Do Oats, 1bbl—1. Henry Wier, Pittstown.

Do Oats, 1bbl—1. Henry Wier, Pittstown.

Do Oats, 1bbl—1. O Howland.

Spring Barley, 1 bbl—1. E S Hayward.

Indian Corn, shelled, 1 bbl—1. Joseph Dewey, Rochester.

Buckwheat, 1 bush—1. BS Carpenter, Elmira.

2. Henry Wier.

Millet, half bush—1. Mrs H Wier, Pittstown.

Timothy Seed, 1 bush. raised present year—1. O Howland.

2. C O (Hotton, Rochester.

12 ears Yellow Seed Corn—1. R H Avery, Wampsville.

2. B S Carpenter.

12 ears White Seed Corn—1. R H Avery.

2. B S Carpenter.

One barrel White Beans—1. Mrs H Wier.

2. Wm P Ottley, Phelps.

One bushel of Flax Seed—1. Mrs H Wier.

One bushei of Figal Scot.

VEGETABLES.

Twelve stalks of Celery—2. Geo Cooper, Irondequoit.
Six heads of Cauliflower—1 Geo Cooper.
2. H C Heath, Rochester
Twelve White Table Turnins—1. Geo Cooper.
Twelve Carrots—1. John Riley, Greece.
2. S W Hall, Elmira.
Twelve Beets—1. C F Crosman, Rochester.
2. E S Hayward, Brighton.
Twelve Parsnips—1. David Rudman, Rochester.
Twelve Parsnips—1. David Rudman, Rochester.

BUTTER. Lot (quality as well as quantity to be considered.) made from 5 cws in 30 consecutive days, 25 pounds of Butter to be artibited: 1. B. S. Carpenter, Elmira. 2. Theron Yan Auken, Phelps

 Twenty-five pounds made in June:
 1. John Shattick, Norwich
 15

 2. J. S. Holbert, Chemung
 10

 3. Mrs T. B. Bonesteel, Victor
 5

 4. Samuel L. Seeley, Brighton
 Trans

 Fifty pounds made at any time:
 Trans

 1. John Shattuck
 \$15

 2. Isaac Bower, Rigs
 10

 3. Henrietts B Church, Rigs
 5

 4. Caroline V Sawyer, Chemung
 Trans

 GRES INDER TWENTY-ONE VELDS OF ACK
 Fifty GIRLS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

Not less than 10 lbs. made at any time—1. Mary E French,
Warren Silver Cup CHEESE-ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER. 100 lbs-1. Theron Van Auken.... LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD. LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD.

100 fbs—1. Rufus Scott, Rutland, Jefferson county.

2. A M Taylor, (Pine Apple.) Rushford, Allegany county.

3. Peleg Fend eton, (Pine Apple.) Nowich, Chen. Co.

Cheess Vat and Heater—1. Wm Ralph & Co., Utica.

2. O O'Neil & Co., Utica. SUGAR AND HONEY.

| SUGAR AND HONEY. | Congrain | SUGAR AND HONEY. | Congrain | Sirup-1. Isaac Bower, Riga | Specimen Imphee Sugar-Jona H Smith, Quincy, Ill | Dip Twenty fits of Honey-1. Joseph Randolph, Webster | \$5 2. ES Bason, Abion | \$3 Wm Fenner, Henrietta | Trans Bee-Hive-1 K P Kidder, Burlington, Vt | Dip

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

10 yards woolen cloth—1. Mrs Ann Clark, Marcellus,

2. Mrs Wm H Graves, Blossvale.

10 yards woolen flannel—1. Mrs D C Chapin, Henrietta,

2. Mrs J B Noyes, Salina.

10 yards woolen carpet — D Conger, Wolcott,

2. Mrs C L Dayton, Alden, Eric co,

3. Mrs S Dyer, Penfield,

4. Mrs B S Carpenter, Elmira,

7. To yds flanuel, cotton warp—1. Mrs H Wier, Pittstown,

2. Mrs H Lamb, Fulton,

3. Mrs A Bristol, Adams Center,

4. do

4. do

7. The state of the state o 4. do Tair woolen blankets—1. Mrs Abel Dryer, Brighton, ...
2. Mrs W H Graves, Blossvale, ...
3. Miss C Moschell, Clay, ...

Discretionary — Mrs J B Noyes, Salina, 10 yards woolen cloth, Trans; Mrs A Bristol. Adams Center, 10 yards full cloth, Trans; Arabel Byington, Albion, piece domestic flannel, commended; Howe & Rogers, Assortment of carpets and rugs, Disloma

mended; Howe & Rogers, Assortment of carpets and rugs, Diploms.

Double carpet coverlet—1. D Conger, Wolcott. 5
2. Mrs Jenette Lincoln, Spencerport, Monroe co. 3
3. Mrs Abel Dryden, Brighton. 2
4. Mrs W H Graves. Blossvale, Oneida co. Trans Knit bed spread—1. Mrs F Vose, Rochester. 3
2. Mrs J Lovecraft, Rochester. 2
3. Mrs S W Scott, Greece. 1
White wove bed-spread—1. Mrs H Wier, Pittstown. 2
2. Mrs S Seeley, Brighton. 2
3. Mrs A Bristol, Adams Center, 1
Pair woolen socks—Mrs Mary Ann Lamb, Fulton. 2
6 skeins stocking yarn—1. Mrs Jas B White, Leicester, 2
2. Mrs Amos Clark, Marcellus. 1
Pair woolen knit stockings—1. Mrs Jas B. White, 2
2. J V Dewey, Penfield, 2
2. J V Dewey, Penfield, 2
2. Mrs Amos Clark, Marcellus. 1
Pair woolen fringe Mittens—1. Mrs Jas B White, 2
2. Ars woolen fringe Mittens—1. Mrs Jas B White, 2
2. Mrs Amos Clark, . 1

Ryan, Newport, Herk. Co., knit shawl, Florist's guide.

10 yds linen—1. Mrs H Wier, Pittstown.

2. Mrs Wm H Graves, Blossvale, Oneida co.

10 yds linen diaper—1. Miss C L Dayton, Alden, Erie co.

2. Mrs A Bristol, Adams Center,

3. Mrs H Wier,

10 yds linen kerseys—1. Mrs Amos Clark, Marcellus,

2. Mrs H Wier,

3. Miss C L Dayton,

4. Mrs H A Brown, Rochester,

10 yds tow cloth—1. Mrs Wm H Graves,

2. Mrs H Wier,

Pair cotton knit stockiugs—1. Mrs A Bristol,

2. Mrs Amos Clarke,

2. Mrs Amos Clarke,
Pair linen knit Stockings—1. Mrs Ezra Bishop, Attica,
2. Miss C L Dayton,
Pound linen sewing thread—1. Mrs. Ezra Bishop,
2. Mrs H Wier. 2. Mrs H Wier,

Collar and sleeve embroidery —1. Mrs J V Ditman,
Waterloo,
2. Mrs M Kemp, Syracuse.
2. Mrs M Kemp, Syracuse.
2. Mrs E T Crocker, Syracuse,
Scarf and bag embroidery—1. Mrs F H James, Brighton,
3. Crochet shawl—1. Mrs A White, Henrietta,
3. Haïr jewelry—1. Mrs C L W Griffin, Rochester,
3. Muslin embroidery—1. Mrs D C Chapin, Henrietta,
2. Mrs N J Rice, Henrietta,
2. Mrs N J Rice, Henrietta,
3. Embroidered tidy on black canvass—1. Mrs E T Crocker,
3. Embroidered tidy on black canvass—1. Mrs E T Crocker,
3. 2. Mrs W W Carr. Rochester,
3. 2. Mrs W W Carr. Rochester,
3. 2. Mrs W W Carr. Rochester,
3. Knit sofa cushion—1. Miss Clara B Hawley, Rochester,
3. Criginal pencil drawing from nature by lady—1. Miss
4. Helen M Chappel, Brockport,
3. Water-color painting by lady—Mrs E T Crocker,
3. Cod do do Rose Culturist
3. Criginal oil-color drawing from nature by lady—1. Miss
4. Mater-color painting by lady—Mrs E T Crocker,
3. Cod do do Rose Culturist
4. Water-color painting by lady—Mrs E T Crocker,
3. Cod do do Rose Culturist
4. Mrs M A Codding,
5. Mrs M A Codding,
5. Mrs M A Codding,
6. Mrs M A Codding,
6. Strawberry Culture
6. Strawberry Culture MEEDLE WORK, &C.

Tufted embroidery—Mrs J V Pitman, Waterloo, Reemelin Crotchet mittens—Mrs D J Hale, Rochester, Pardee Braid collar—Mrs E T Crocker, Pardee Patch cushion—Mrs Edward Dagge, Rochester, Trans Silk emmbroidery—Mrs F H James, Brighton, Pardee Embroidered handkerchief—Mrs D J Hale, Buist's Garden Mrs S H Goodwin, Oneida, Buist's Garden Linen embroidery—Mrs R M Dalzell, Rochester, Pardee Mrs S H Goodwin, Pardee Knit collar—do do Trans Tatting—Miss M J Hall, Honeoye Falls, Pardee Crotchet tidy—Mrs D J Hale, Ladies' Companion Mrs Ezra Bishop, Cranberry Culture Cotchet Sontag—Miss E Peden, Rochester, Pardee do worsted tidy—Mrs E T Crocker, Am. Florist's Guide Silk embroidered table-spread—Mrs H Hartman, Rochester, Dip

EMBROIDERY, &C.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT. PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &C.

SILVERWARE, THERMOMETERS, &C. Optical Implements—1. J J Bausch & Co, Rochester, ... Dip
Dental do —1. E L Wood, Brockport, ... Dip
Thermometer—Lent & Tower, Rochester, ... Dip
Thermometers—A 8 West, do ... Dip
Thermometers—A 8 West, do ... Dip
Barometer for common use—Lent & Tower, ... Dip
do —Lyman King, Clifton Springs Dip
do —Mrs Martha Wrenn, Roch'r, Dip

STOYES, &C.

Boots and Shoes—R C Combes.....

Do do Ladies' work—R C Combes.....

Single Harness—1. T D Kempton, Rochester...... CABINET WARE, &C. - Mari Cradle Chair—1 J H Haven, Lewiston, Niagara Co..... Bedstead with Spring Bed—C C Bisbee, Rochester..... CARRIAGES. Double Carriage —I. James Cunningham, Rochester...
Single Top Buggy—I. do do do do ...
Single Riding do —I. do do do do ...
Plea-ure Wagon—I. W S Scott, Ithaca...
Collection Carriages and Wagons—I. James Cunning-ham Dip Dip Dip Dip ham.... CLOTHING, HATS, FURS, &C. Men's Hats and Caps—1. Geo Clark, Rochester. Dip Children's Hats and Caps—1. Geo Clark. Dip Collection Furs—1. Geo Clark. Dip Dispretionary.—Hubbard & Northrop, Rochester, Ladies' SAFES. Fire-Proof Safe—1. Martin Briggs, Rochester.....Burglar-Proof Safe.—1. do do do SEWING MACHINES, &C .- DISCRETIONARY Family Sewing Machine -1. "Sloat's," D. E. Rice, Rochester Dip Sewing Machine for Manufacturing "Singer's "-1. H C Jones, Rochester. Dip
Double Thread Machine—I. "Wheeler & Wilson," 8 W
Dibble, Rochester. Dip
Single Thread Machine—1. "Madame Demorest's,"

Aaron Palmer, Brockport. Dip
Work on Sewing Machine-1. "Grover & Baker," V C
Goodwin, Rochester Dip PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C. PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

Parlor Grand Piano—I. D. Parmeley, Rochester, "Lighte & Bradbury". Dip Square Grand Piano—I. Fred Starr, Rochester. Dip Melodeon—I. D Parmeley, "Carhart & Needham". Dip Collection Musical Instruments—D Parmeley. Dip Discretionary—D. Parmeley, Church and School Harmonium. made by Carhart & Needham, Dip; W F Sheldon, East Mendon, Sliding Key Board, Dip; G H Ellis, Rochester, Kurtzman & Heinzo's Piano, Dip. DOMESTIC WINES, &C.

Isabella Wine-1. Pleasant Valley Wine Co, Ham-Treasant Valley Wine Co. Hambardsort. Dip Catawba Wine—1. Pleasant Valley Wine Co. Dip Native Grape Wine—1. do do Dip Currant Wine—1. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester. Dip Elderberry Wine—1. Mrs John Dorsey, Bath, Steuben county. county Dip
Raspberry Wine—Mrs John Dorsey Bath, Steunen
Dip
Dip
Dip

The preceding, with what we published last week, completes the list of premiums awarded, except the Discre-TIONARY PREMIUMS, (No. 69,) which have not yet been com-

Rural Notes and Items.

STATE FAIR MATTERS - DISCUSSIONS, PREMIUMS, &c.-To the exclusion of our usual variety, we again devote considerable space to matters pertaining to the State Fair. Though the reports of the Evening Discussions are quite extended, they are considered of sufficient interest and value to be thus fully placed upon record. The Essays of Dr. FITCH and Mr. GEDDES, (on the Grain Aphis and Draining,) are given entire, from the original manuscripts, while that of Mr. Peterss, on Fencing, is but slightly condensed. These able papers are of timely interest, and will prove valuable for future We also publish the conclusion of the list of Premiums Awarded, (except No. 69, Discretionary, not yet completed,) from an official copy furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer. The list as published in the RURAL (last and this week) is by far the most correct and complete obtainable. As most of the competitors reside in Western New York, we thought best to give the entire list of awards-even those of the Miscellaneous Department—that all our readers interested might be advised as to the result of the competition in the several departments of the exhibition.

- We had intended to give, in this number, an appendixatory article on the State Fair, making brief mention of various matters and articles worthy of special or incidental notice, but the crowded state of our pages precludes the publication of even a brief resume.

THE PRESS AT THE STATE FAIR.—As Superintendent of the Press at the State Fair, we had the pleasure of greeting many long-time friends of the press gang, and meeting and making the acquaintance of several other worthy members of the craft. Though the Press was not largely it was certainly well represented on the occasion - nearly fifty editors and reporters being in attendance. The re-union was a very pleasant one. to us, and from the kind notices made of it by participants we infer that none were seriously aggrieved at the arrangements. Among those from a distance we were glad to recognize the familiar forms and faces of Solon Robinson of the N. Y. Tribune, W. H. BOGART of The World, ELON COM-STOCK of the N. Y. Argus, JOHN WENTWORTH and C. D. BRAGDON, (our Western Aid,) of Chicago, A. P. CUMINGS of the N. Y. Observer, Thos. McElrath of New York, and many other men who have made their mark in newspaperdom. The Press of this region was well represented, and everybody apparently as happy as though their books were full of advance-paying subscribers, while they were obliged to decline cash-paying advertisements for want of space. If It is not the open so mote it he and that wight a

OUR TRIAL QUARTER.—The responses to our offer of the RURAL, for the present quarter (Oct. 1st to Jan.,) at half price, on trial, are very gratifying. We are receiving many clubs of from 4 to 20 subscribers daily, with very encouraging letters, from those who desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of the paper without fee or reward. Our friends in the Western States and Canada are particularly active and successful. For example, a letter just received from Mr. S. C. HOWEY, of Welland Co., C. W., says:—"In looking over my paper of last week I saw your offer to supply the RURAL for the ensuing quarter, viz., from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan., to new subscribers, for 25 cents per copy. So I concluded yesterday, that I would try my luck. The result is far ahead of my expectations, for I have, in about two hours, secured sixteen new subscribers, the most of whom I think will become permanent. Next year, anyway, I shall try my hand for a large list, if all goes well. My object is merely to give the RURAL a large circulation in Canada; perhaps, though, I am a little selfish when I think that it is the best Family and Agricultural paper that I can find ?

THE SEASON-Continues very favorable for the maturing and gathering of crops. The temperature of the month has Reports from other and distant sections are similar-that the weather is remarkably warm and pleasant for the season, the corn and other crops maturing well and being secured in good condition. As a sample of the letters received from the West, we quote from one received from a friend in Hillsdale Co., Mich., dated the 9th inst.:-" We have a beautiful season. Wheat, corn, and grass were never better. A fair crop of apples. Peaches, plums and cherries in great abundance. Grapes were injured by a frost in June. They have made the amend honorable by producing a second crop that is fully ripe at this date, (Isabellas and Catawbas.) We have been exempt from frosts up to this time. Leaves begin to turn yellow from old age; otherwise they are as green as the last of August in ordinary years."

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., IN RICEMOND, VA -A correspondent who left Richmond in July gives the following Price Current of that market, and says prices were advancing. The "seceshers" must have hard work to make both ends meet, and find rebellion very expensive and incon-

STOYES, &C.

Elevated oven cooking stove for wood—1. M Huntington & Co, Rochester, "Tribune." Dip Low do do do "Benefactor," Dip 2. do do FSprague, Rochester, "Stewart," Trans Dow oven cooking stove, for coal—1. Southworth & Callendar, Rochester, "America," Dip 2. do do Siddons & Co, Rochester, "Triumph," Trans Furnace for warming houses—1. E E Sill, Rochester, "Griumph," Trans Furnace for warming houses—1. E E Sill, Rochester, "Griumph," Trans Furnace for warming houses—1. E E Sill, Rochester, "Stewart," coal 2. Klein & Duthe, "Trojan," Trans Octanomental Parlor Stove—1. F Sprague, Rochester, "Excelsior Heater" Dip 2. Klein & Duthe, "Trojan," Trans Go. Rochester, "Excelsior Heater" Dip 2. Klein & Duthe, "Davis Gas Burner" Trans Trans Trunks—1. Pritchard & Bro, Rochester, "Excelsior Heater" Dip Sole and Upper Leather—1. D L Hallock, Westbury, Dip Sole and Upper Leather—1. D L Hallock, Westbury, Dip Sole and Upper Leather—1. D L Hallock, Westbury, Dip Sole and Upper Leather—1. D L Hallock, Westbury, Dip Sole and Upper Leather—1. D L Hallock, Westbury, Dip Sole and Very Rochester Sole Control of the C venient:

HORTIGULTURAL.

THE SEASON.

This has been one of the most productive fruit seasons we have experienced for very many years in Western New York, and the same is true of a great portion of our country, for we have reports from nearly all sections of abundance of fruit and low prices. Some who for many years have sold pears at high rates, are beginning to complain of disposing of Bartlett pears at seventy-five cents or a dollar a bushel, but we rejoice that good fruit is becoming so abundant that those who are not millionaires can have a taste. We long for the time when those who are comparatively poor, and especially the children of the poor, will be able to feast on Bartletts and Seckels and other good productive pears. But there is no need of alarm, for prices, we think, will be high enough to satisfy all reasonable growers. The Bartlett is a short-lived fruit, almost as much so as the peach, ripens seon after picking and decays rapidly, hence must be disposed of at once. An unusually large crop will always, therefore, cause depression in the market. It also ripens with peaches and this lessens its value. It is not a good variety to grow in great abundance, especially for those who depend upon a distant market. The Boston papers state that a fruit grower residing in the neighborhood brought a load of Bartletts to that city, and thinking the prices offered too low, concluded to enjoy the luxury of giving them away, and therefore invited the passers by to help themselves, an invitation they were not slow to accept, and in a short time his load was disposed of. Longer-keeping autumn, and early and late winter pears will, however, sell at remunerating prices for many years to come, and none of us, we think, will ever live to see good fruit a drug in the market. Of course, fruit growing and selling, like every other business, must be conducted with wisdom and varieties grown suited to the market, and the tastes of the consumers. A reader who sent us an inquiry on this subject will find in our views above a sufficient answer to his question.

Up to the time of writing (October 14th), we have had but little frost, not even enough to kill dahlias, but occasionally, in exposed situations, the grape leaves and other things are touched, and we cannot hope for much farther exemption. Our grapes are ripening very slowly, and we doubt if the Isabella will perfect itself this season on the open trellis, except in very favorable situations. We derive great satisfaction from the fact that this old variety is soon to be entirely displaced by sorts that are better, and sure to ripen. It is really excrutiating to a person of sympathetic nature to see people eating sour, half-ripened Isabella grapes, and yet in blissful ignorance imagine them ripe and good.

It is about time to pick winter fruit, and a hint or two in regard to the necessity of care to prevent bruising will not be out of place. No bruised specimen can be saved, and is in fact ruined, that is for the purpose for which it was designed. Every one then is lost, and this shows the importance of great care in picking and handling. But, one decaying specimen will often destroy a dozen, and if not watched these will destroy the whole barrel. Time saved in packing fruit in a hurry is the most expensive time you can obtain. By all means give sufficient time to this work to do it well.

A little more attention to the picking and barreling of apples, we think, would be of great advantage both to the growers and purchasers of this fruit. A few years ago nearly all the apples were shook from the trees. The consequence was more than one-half were bruised and rotted. Of late this has been corrected, and growers for market pick their apples by hand. Another difficulty is the packing in barrels. Apples, if put into barrels in the ordinary way and the head gently pressed on, move in shipping and rolling about, and become injured. Almost every specimen will be found bruised. To prevent this, screws have been used for pressing on the heads of barrels. This bruises and destroys about a peck on the top, but keeps those below in place, so that they come out sound, long in barrels, until those on th top become rotten, and the decay injures those below. This is somewhat an improvement, but is a very defective plan, after all. We need some better method. If some elastic material were placed at the bottom and top of the barrel, and perhaps a layer in the center, we think apples might be packed and shipped without injury to a single specimen. Cannot some of our growers or shippers tell us of a better method than that usually pursued?

This is the time to make preparations for fall planting. If not done already done, make your selection at once, and forward it to some good nurserymen. Clean up the garden, make new walks, beds, &c., as may be needed, and leave nothing for the spring that can be done in the fall. The spring will bring its own work, and enough of it. Those who for many years have designed to make beds of bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, &c., &c., should remember that this is their last chance for another season. It will not do to plant bulbs in the spring. All nurserymen are annoyed by receiving orders for bulbs even when they are in flower in the ground. After the bulbs are set cover the ground with a coating of manure or leaves from the woods, if you can obtain them. They afford good protection from the severe frosts. All herbaceous plants are better plants in the autumn, and we recommend to our readers who love flowers a small selection of perennial phloxes. Fine varieties can now be obtained at most of our nurseries. There are many herbaceous plants worthy of general culture, descriptions of which we have given in previous numbers of the RURAL, and catalogues can be obtained, by sending a stamp to pre-pay postage to any of the leading nurserymen of the country.

Celery should be well-earthed for blanching, and everything that needs to be done before winter should be attended to at once, for we have no time to lose. In a very few weeks winter will be upon us in earnest. The longer winter apples are allowed to remain on the trees the better, without being frozen, and they will endure more frost than any other fruit. Where farmers have but a few for family use they may afford to be a little venturesome, but those who pick for market should have this, like all other fall work, attended to in season and without hurry or confusion. Clear away all grass and weeds and everything that will afford a harbor for mice from around orchard trees. A little work of this kind in the fall may save hundreds of dollars. Trees planted last spring will be benefited by havA FEW SEASONABLE HINTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I wish to call the attention of your readers to a few things important to be remembered at this season of the year. I do not presume that I have anything to say particularly new, but the most important truths are those that are old and well established; and as a general rule people know much more than they do, their theories being far superior to their practice. Many persons with a tolerable knowledge of vegetable physiology and pretty good ideas of how things should be done, act in defiance of the most simple and best known rules, very much to their own injury. Talk with them on the subject, and they agree with you at once—you can learn them nothing-they acknowledge the fault, but want of time and other pressing duties had caused the neglect which they regret. Now as a general rule I have always found the great difficulty to be careless, negligent habits, which we all know are very difficult to be overcome. Many persons spend more time in mourning over the effects of their negligence than would have served to have done the work well, and then the result would have been a constant source of pleasure. Some parts of our work we may slight, and the fact may be unnoticed, but in horticultural matters, neglect at the commencement, in preparing the ground or planting, will often stare us in the face during the whole life of the tree or plant. Trees keep no secrets—they are regular tell tales, and proclaim our faults and virtues to all who will heed.

I have found that almost any fertile soil that is fit for ordinary farm crops will answer well for fruit trees. It should, however, be dry, and if not so naturally, it should be drained so that the water will not stand about the roots. None of our ordinary fruit trees will thrive in a soil saturated with stagnant water during a great part of the year. Soil for fruit trees should be as well prepared as for a crop of wheat or potatoes, and even better, for in the former case the work is done only for a season, but in the latter for a life-time. Plow twice, as deep as possible, and if the subsoil plow follows the ordinary plow, all the better. On new land, or that which has not been rendered poor by cropping, no manure will be needed. It is better to apply manure on the surface, as the tree grows and requires additional nourishment. Where manure is applied to land before setting out an orchard, it should be well rotted, and even then not allowed to come in contact with the roots more than possible. A good clover sod turned under makes a good preparation for trees. When ground is prepared in this way, it is not necessary to make a large or deep hole for the tree. Scrape away a few inches of the earth. spread out the roots nicely about as they grew, and cover them with mellow soil, and the work is done.

No matter how carefully trees may be taken up and packed, some of the large roots will be bruised and broken, and many of the smaller ones will perish, so that about one-half the good roots are lost. The top is not injured. So, when the tree reaches the planter, it has at least twice the amount of top that the roots can well support. If the tree is planted in this condition it will have a hard struggle for life the first summer, will mak no growth at all, and if the season should prove dry and hot, will very likely die. The planter must restore the balance that existed before the tree was taken up, by removing about one-half of the top, more or less as may be judged necessary by the appearance of the roots. Any bruised roots should be cut away, because a clean cut will soon heal, while a bruised root will rot, usually clear back to the trunk, and sometimes does much injury to roots near it.

In pruning trees we must pay proper regard to the form we desire. Standard trees for the orchard, cut back the branches to four or five buds, and if there appears too many small limbs, some may be cut away altogether. Dwarf trees that are to make pyramids, cut in a pyramidal form by pruning the lower branches so as to leave only about one-half

their original length, those next above a little shorter. and so on, until the top branches are cut to one or right shoot may be left four or five buds above the top branch. The accompanying sketch represents a dwarf tree about as obtained from the nurseries at two years old. The dotted lines show how it should be pruned to form a pyramid, by cutting off all outside.

All trees should be well staked and tied, especially where stormy winds prevail, giving the strain in

the direction of the prevailing winds. Care must, however, be exercised to prevent chafing. A piece of cloth or old carpet may be put around the stake, but the aim should always be to keep the stake from the tree, and support it with the bands.

Four or five inches of well rotted manure thrown around the tree so far as the roots extend will turnish all needed nourishment, and be a good protection from severe frost in winter and the heat of summer, but use nothing for this purpose that will harbor mice. Allow no grass to grow around trees. It will prevent growth, and eventually ruin the trees. Give trees as good culture as corn or potatoes, and they will do well.

Few amateurs grow fine roses, although they purchase the choicest varieties, and the reason is, they treat them badly. Roses require a very deep soil, eighteen inches or two feet, and one-quarter of the bulk of the soil in which they grow should be wellrotted stable manure. In the Spring prune every last year's vigorous branch back to three or four buds, remove all the old wood that you can, of two or more years old, and all the weak shoots of last year. The young wood produces the best flowers. Running Roses of course must be pruned to suit the object for which they are needed, whether to cover a pillar or trellis, &c., but in all cases cut out the old wood that will not be likely to give good flowers, and prune back the side shoots to one eye. With good soil and a little care in pruning, every one can have fine roses nearly the whole summer.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Lilies, Crown Imperial, and nearly all our garden bulbs are hardy, and should be planted in the autumn. Prepare the ground well, by making it very mellow, then set the bulbs, and cover the small bulbs like the crocus about an inch or so, and the larger, like the tulip, three inches. After the bed is finished, cover with ing a cone of earth thrown up about the trunk. It three inches of leaves to protect from severe frost, protects the roots and furnishes a very good support or rotted manure will answer, or evergreen OLD GARDENER. branches.

KEEPING GRAPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: Last fall, I instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the best method of keeping Isabella grapes through the winter; the result of which, no doubt, would be of interest to that portion of your readers who are lovers of this delicious fruit. They were all packed in boxes, one foot square and six inches deep, admitting three layers of clusters, and kept in a cool, dry cellar; in fact, so cool during the winter that water standing in a pail would freeze one-half an inch thick. I am satisfied that the nearer the freezing point grapes, and in fact all other fruits can be kept without actually freezing, the longer and better they will keep.

Box No. 1 was packed with alternate layers of grapes and fresh grape leaves. Box No. 2 with alternate layers and colored sheet wadding. Box No. 3 with alternate layers of newspapers and grapes.

Now for results. No. 1 kept fresh and nice until about the last of December, the fruit seemingly improving in flavor, and greenish clusters ripening up; when the leaves and stems of the fruit began to mould quite badly.

No. 2 kept tolerably well until about the middle of December, when I found the cotton sticking to the grapes where they came in contact, and the berries rotting and the stems mouldy.

No. 3 kept the best of the three by all odds. By changing the papers and repacking, I kept grapes until the 15th of March perfectly plump and fresh, and most of the stems fresh and green. I know not how much longer they would have kept had I not used up the last of them at that time.

You decided right in regard to the Delaware grapes. Cluster No. 1 was picked from the true Delaware. In order to have the specimens as near a like as possible I had to select the ripest cluster on the Lisbon, and the least ripe on the Delaware. There is at least ten days difference in the time of ripening, and yet I am perfectly satisfied they are the same grape, the Lisbon having never received anything but neglect for forty years; growing in a farmer's door-yard, surrounded by grass and weeds, badly set on a stiff clay soil, with a hard-pan subsoil on the top of one of the highest hills in Steuben Co., never pruned, and never protected during the winter, and notwithstanding this neglect annually producing a fair yield of luscious fruit; not as large or early, but of good quality. This affords a beautiful illustration of the wonderful capacity of the Delaware (providing it be the Delaware) to bear neglect. SAMUEL MITCHELL.

Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862.

Horticultural Notes.

FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Autumn meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, was held in this city during the holding of the State Fair. The attendance was large and the discussions interesting, but as the members were anxious to examine fruits, &c., on exhibition at the Fair grounds, but two sessions were held, and we regret that other duties rendered it impossible for us to make our annual report.

DEATH OF WILLIAM REID .-- We have been exceedingly pained to learn, both by private letters and through the New York papers, that WILLIAM REID, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, died at his residence, on Wednesday, October 8th. Mr. REID was known to most of our readers, by reputation, and to many personally, and he was respected and loved by all who wer so happy as to form his acquaintance. As a nurseryman and pomologist he stood at the head of his profession, both for intelligence and honor. His nursery was, no doubt, the neatest in the country, as well kept as the grounds of the most tasteful private gentleman, and was generally designated among the profession, as the "parlor nursery. In our next we hope to give an obituary, prepared by an old and near friend, who feels most keenly the loss we have all sustained in the death of one of nature's noblemen. Mr. R., we learn, died of disease of the heart.

FRUIT IN NEW YORK. The present has certainly been a very productive fruit season? Apples and Pears are selling at present for a mere song in the New York market, and it is nany years since we have seen Plums so abundant.—Horti-

Labels.—A cheap and durable label is a great desideratum. There are some good patent labels, but their cost prevents two buds. The leading up- their general use; besides this, many of them must chased with the name already on them. If these points are no objection, Bliss' labels possess the other requisites to a considerable degree. A zinc label, written on with prepared ink, is both good and durable. It will last for many years if the ink is good. But the cheapest and most durable label of all is thin sheet lead; it will last an indefinite length of time. It is cut into narrow strips, about three inches long, stamped with a steel die, and rolled around a small branch of the tree to be labeled. It is most convenient to use figures and a memorandum book, in which the names are put down opposite the figures. A wooden label well painted, and written upon while the paint is fresh, will last a considerable time so also a wooden label, if wetted, may be written upon with Dunn's pencil, and relied upon for two years at least; but wood in any form can not be regarded as a durable material -Horticulturist.

> A POMOLOGICAL CAT.-For some days last week, the servant in a family in this city discovered each morning at the back door of the house a number of apples. She was puz zled to account for the circumstance, until a neighbor discovered a cat bringing an apple by the stem and depositing it at the door, and then going away and repeating the opera tion. On Saturday morning, the Major who is the owner of this animal, invaluable as a purr-veyor, discovered thirteen pears and an apple, the result of the previous night's foraging of puss. Of strict integrity, our friend investigated the case and found that his cat, though regardless of the rights of property, was an excellent judge of pears and apples, having selected her plunder from the grounds of Mr. Thomas A Green, who has had rare success in the culture of fine fruit The Major made us in a manner particeps criminis, by our acceptance of a portion of the spoils, and so we tell the whole story. We learn that the cat is not for sale.-New Bedford Mercury.

MICHIGAN AND HASKELL GRAPES .-- I sent you a box of sample grapes on the 20th ult., and shall on Monday (6th) send you one containing Michigan, Isabella and Catawba, raised by us on similar exposures. The object is that you may see the comparative time of the ripening of the Michigan and the other two, and the flavor of the Michigan.

The history of the Michigan (so named by Mrs. HASKELL,) is this:—Seed rought from Germany was planted, perhaps twenty years since, by some Germans. Ten years since Mrs. HASKELL bought some Michigan grapes for a small party and finding the fruit excellent, planted seed from it, and th Haskell was one of the products. This is all that is known of the origin of the Michigan. This grape is wholly unknown abroad, never introduced to the public, and therefore Mrs. HASKELL named it, and we want to introduce it if it is tho't to

have excellencies. Monroe, Mich., Oct. 4, 1862.

The grapes were received in good condition. The Michigan resembles the Catawba; indeed, the best judges, we think, co'd not tell the difference. It is better ripened than the Catawba sent, and if it is uniformly earlier, it is doubtless a seedling of the Catawba. We cannot believe that it originated from seed of a foreign grape. The Haskell is a black grape, appears to be much earlier than Isabella, but it is very foxy, with a tough pulp. We must aim higher than this. A grape to be worthy of dissemination, should, in some respects at least, be superior

Inquiries and Answers.

PRUNING PEAR TREES.—I would like to inquire through your valuable paper about trimming pear trees. I have six dwarfs, four of them are from 2 in. to 3 in. in diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet in height. Now, is t necessary to continue cutting them back as is directed for small trees? I picked a Bartlett pear off a tree not much over 6 feet high that weighed 11½ ounces, and measured 9½ in. in circumference crosswise, and 11½ in. around it lengthwise. I think it was the result of good cultivation.

Yours with Respect,

W. W. Fisher P. M. W. W. FISHER, P. M.

Cassadaga, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1862.

It will not now be necessary to prune as regularly and se verely as when the trees were young. Pruning now will depend much on the habit of growth and the vigor of the tree If of a rambling habit of growth, pruning will be necessary t keep the tree in shape, but if of a regular habit, very little cutting will be required. If a vigorous growth of wood is maintained it is well to leave the tree to itself, but if at any time there seems to be lack of vigor, and but very little new wood is made, give a good pruning early in the spring, and this, if accompanied by generous culture and good manure will most likely give the tree a new start and induce vigorou growth. There can be no good fruit for a great length of time without health and vigor in the tree.

Pomestic Geonomy.

MEAT CAKE, BALLS, PIE, &c.

VEAL OR POULTRY CAKE. - Take cold boiled veal, or fresh meat of any kind; chop it fine, with one-third the quantity of cold ham; soak a cup of bread crumbs in milk, mix with the meat, season with grated lemon peel or powdered thyme, or, if these cannot be had, pepper and nutmeg will do. Beat up an egg with half a cup of cream, and put in. Bake in a dish and eat cold, cut in slices like cheese.

FORCE MEAT BALLS .- Take any cold bits of meat; chop fine with crumbs of bread, and a teaspoonful of chopped onion. Add a little salt, pepper and parsley. Beat up an egg and put in, and rub all together Make up into balls the size of an egg, and dip into a beaten egg and then into flour or bread crumbs, and then fry in lard. These balls are nice put into soup, after frying.

SQUAB PIE.—Pare and cut apples as for pies; lay them in rows with mutton chops and sliced onions. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and sugar. Put in a deep dish with a top crust, and bake two hours or more. It can be made with any fresh meat. Eat hot. MRS. CYNTHIA O. BROWN. Burlington, Calhoun Co., Mich., 1862.

COLORING WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, &c.-I would wish to inquire through the columns of your valuable paper, for a recipe for coloring white crape shawls. I wish the color a crimson or light blue,the most minute particulars of the process are required.

Also, I would like a recipe for taking off the stain of tomato vines from muslin.—C. M. BOYLE, Attica, Ohio. 1862.

TO CLEAN A CORAL NECKLACE.—Take soap suds and a small brush, (a tooth brush is best,) and brush them well, then dry them. When dry, take them in your hands and rub them well with oil, (butter or fried meat fat will do;) then let them dry again .-LAURA WOODEN, Chili, N. Y., 1862.

STONE CREAM.—This can be made to perfection in the following simple manner:—Put a thick layer of greengage, apricot, or any other jam, at the bottom of a glass dish, boil an ounce of isinglass in a pint of cream, or milk, if for home use, sweeten to your own taste, pour it over the jam, and when cold it will be quite solid, and a deliciously sweet dish.

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GEORGE MILLER. Markham, C. W., Oct. 4, 1862.

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OLD FOLKS.

PRAY, don't be sorrowful darling, And don't be sorrowful, pray; Taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more night than day

'Tis rainy weather, my darling, Time's waves they heavily run, But taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more cloud than sun!

We are old folks now, my darling, Our heads are growing gray, But taking the year all round, my dear, You will always find the May!

We have had our May, my darling, And our roses long ago, And the time is coming, my dear, For the silent night and snow! And God is God, my darling.

Of night as well as of day, We feel and know that we can go Wherever He leads the way.

Ah! God of the night, my darling, Of the night of death so grim! The gate that leads out of life, good wife, Is the gate that leads to Him!

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GIRLS.-No. III.

"GIVE me a motive, and I can do anything," said a young girl to one of Christ's ministers. Woman's life is almost aimless, motiveless—unless 'tis husband aiming. 'Tis living to-day, and to-morrow, and next week the same. No real advancement, mentally or otherwise. Boys have some idea of what they wish to accomplish—what to become—and their energies are directed toward a goal of usefulness, if not eminence. Fathers and mothers are very much to blame for this. They give their daughters the wrong kind of education. J. H. Y., of Fayette, says, "the mother almost always has charge of the children, and it seems if the mothers were better, the boys would be better!" Yes, and the girls too. Girls are taught from infancy that 'tis exceedingly improper to run and jump, climb fences, and whis tle. If they come in collision with a mud-hole, (Eureka! what an inelegant term!) they must cross it genteelly, and as for scaling a fence, 'tis immensely more preferable to travel a league farther than attempt so unlady-like a performance. Oh! what a nuisance is this modern ladyism! Why can we not be taught to be women instead of ladies? Ladyism and Democracy have undergone similar changes. To be a democrat was to be king,—to be a lady was to be a woman. Now a compound of piano thumps, a daubing of rouge, a smoothness and nonchalance of manner, a white hand and a giggle, are all that are requisite. A distinction ought to be made. To call a genuine woman and a feminine doll both ladies is insulting the one and flattering the other. We will call women by what God named them, and those other specimens of femaleality-ladies.

Miss Dr Nobes is a modern lady. Her mother is kitchen maid and Bridget of all work. Her father is a hard laborer. She is always smiling,-the very pink of propriety and amiability. But she lacks sense and independence. She hasn't the courage or the desire to say, "father, let my hands bear half your burden," for fear of Mrs. GRUNDY. She would lose caste. And the lady DE Nobes dozes and smiles, simpers and sighs. She wouldn't have her ADOLPHUS go to war for fear he might be shot in the lobe of his ear, and such an event would overwhelm her with direst grief. At home or abroad, at depot, hotel, or church, she expects the utmost deference. She is a lady, and is entitled to great deference.

I could never see why "front seats" were reserved for ladies,-why men think 'tis their duty to discommode themselves more for ladies than gentlemen,-why they think 'tisn't polite to disagree with a woman, and will contradict their brethren at every turn. Will not some one tell why? 'Tis quite a relief to have a gentleman talk to you as though you were possessed of common sense. When see how strong is this yearning, so fatal to its posa man endeavors to entertain a woman with frivolous "small talk," she may well feel humbled to think he places so low an estimate upon her intellectual capacities. I can see why men do not fancy the idea of women attending political assemblages. They know that not one woman out of ten cares aught for what the speaker says, but goes only to see and be seen. She monopolizes the best seats, when men, of course, are obliged to stand back to give the dear creatures the preference.

I was considerably amused while at town to-day. I had only to untie my horse and get in the carriage, when up rushes a kind-looking man, with "let me help you." I wondered what he thought I was good for, it I could not do that much unassisted. Women are so dependent. Ah, me! girls, you cannot always have an oak to entwine your tendrils around. You must learn to depend upon yourselves. You must live for something if you would become women. If you think marriage is the grand finale of womanhood, make women of yourselves. Men don't want butterflies for wives. You simpering, silly dolls are good enough to flirt with. They can appear to be delighted with your nonsensical chit-chat for hours, but if you imagine they cannot see under the surface of your deceptions, smiles, and sweetness, into your hollow and false hearts, you are much mistaken. As high an opinion as I entertain of the man-portion of the world, I must admit that they are occasionally, sadly deceived. When a man marries, he wants a companion, an equal, one in whose judgment he has confidence, - in whose soul he finds congeniality,-whose strength can withstand adversity's strokes,-and, above all, one that does not run when a gentleman chances to call, if she happens to be attired in a calico dress and work-apron.

MINNIE MINTWOOD. Ludlowville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1862.

THE GIRLS AND TOBACCO.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The controversy which has been going on between MINNIE and HAR-RY was one in which I felt greatly interested, but refrained from joining, knowing that the subject was in good hands. I desire, however, to send, through the RURAL, to MINNIE and the female readers of the RURAL, the accompanying item, the author of which is a Western young lady, and the response by a men who do not use tobacco is fully equal to the number of young ladies who will marry none who do, and such will continue to be the case.

One thing more, Mr. Editor, and I'm done. MIN- been called upon to bear.

NIE and HARRY say they are disgusted with the "Lillies" and "Minnies," the "Harrys" and "Herberts." and yet one is a MINNIE, and the other is a HARRY. "Consistency is a jewel." My name, one which I would not exchange for any other in existence. is SAMUEL.

At Home, C-, N. Y., 1862.

THE GIRLS DEFINING THEIR POSITION. PLATFORM-NO TOBACCO OR NO HUSBAND.

Girls, why not get up an Anti-Tobacco Society! You form Temperance Clubs, and publish your intentions not to marry young men who indulge in the "social glass," and are down, in toto, on the unfortunate chap who soils his lips with touch of the wine-cup. How is it about tobacco? How does it look stuffing in a black, nauseous, poisonous weed, and rolling it as a choice morsel in his teeth, or going about with a rool of it depending from his

lips? I'll tell you what it is, Girls, I won't marry a man who uses tobacco! I am not going to have a spittoon standing in the middle of every floor, for myself, my children and my friends to stumble over, nor have my stove bespattered with tobacco-juice! Do you suppose I would do as Mrs. Neff and lots of ladies I knew of-clean after tobacco-spit? I care not how immaculate his broadcloth, or how unincumbered his estates, or how supremely graceful or self possessed, &c., &c.—the moment I see him hang around a spittoon, as a moth hovers near a candle, I am ready to say "good by" to him; for neither myself nor servants shall ever be degraded into the task of taking care of his needless, inexcusable, unpardonable filth!

It is bad enough, every where I go, especially in the railroad cars,—to be compelled to wipe the pools and quids with my dress, and be spit upon without ceremony. When I have a house of my own, it shall be too sacred and decent for such abominations! So now girls, what do you say !--Here's my flag!-

how many will enroll under my banner? Come enlist! A responsive throb is felt in the hearts of some young ladies of the vicinity of New York. We extend thed right hand of fellowship to our western

sister, and, with hearty good will, subscribe to THE LADIES' ANTI-TOBACCO PLEDGE .- "We, the subscribers, believing the use of tobacco, whether in the form of smoking, snuffing or chewing, to be uncleanly, unhealthy and expensive, hereby pledge ourselves never to marry any man who is addicted thereunto."

THEY SAY .- Who are "they?" Who are the cowed Monks, the hooded Friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering in an unknown tongue, words of strange import? Who are they? The midnight assassins of reputations, who lurk in the by-ways of society, with tongues sharpened by invention, and envenomed by malice; to draw the blood of innocence, and hyenalike, to banquet on the dead? Who are they? They are a multitude no man can number-black. stolid, familiar of the inquisition of slander, searching for victims in every city, town, and village, wherever the heart of humanity throbs, or the ashes of mortality find rest. Give me the bold brigand, who thunders along the highways with flashing weapons, that cut the sunbeams as well as the shades. Give me the pirate who unfurls the black, and shows the plank which your doomed feet must tread; but save me from the They-sayers of society, whose knives are hidden in a velvet sheath, whose bridge of death is woven of flowers, and who spread with invisible poison, even the spotless whiteness of the winding sheet.—Caroline Lee Hentz.

WHAT WE MAY DO .- No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet, acknowledged or unacknowledged, to themselves, moments of hungry soul-yearnings for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this, what wrecks of humanity lie strown about us. Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift at the mercy of chance, for the grasp of a true firm hand, and a kindly loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to sessor, if not guided rightly, such a life anchor if safely placed. "Friendless!" What a tragedy may be hidden in that one little word. None to labor for; none to weep or smile with; none to care whether we lose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis of life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which he must surely have perished. These, surely, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are waiting for our sympathetic recognition.—Fanny Fern.

SMALL STONES NEEDED. - The living stones of which the church of Christ is constructed are not necessarily of the same size, nor are they employed to edify the same parts of the building. Did you never see a country house built of stones of all sizes and shapes, from the rock to the pebble, round, square, long, short, all chinked and plastered in together, and forming a warm, substantial building? Just so it is with the members of a community; the big stones make a great show, and go a great deal further toward making up the great structure. But they would look very woe-begone if the little ones should rebel, and conclude they were of no use, and drop out. The stones in the heavenly temple are all living stones, but not all great ones.

Doing Good.—There is nothing that makes earth so much like heaven as doing good. Jesus left the joys and adoration of heaven to come down and show what the spirit of heaven was; and what was it? He went about doing good, and turned away from no case that appealed to his humanity. When they crowded around him in the wilderness, he magnified a few loaves, and fed thousands. The leper came and was cleansed. His delight was in ministering to the wants of the poor and needy. Nay, if we may be allowed to speak of the upper sanctuary, God himself is gratified to stand in the attitude of infinite benevolence, and show his creatures that he delights in doing good.

NEVER SULK .- Better draw the cork of your indignation, and let it foam and fume, than to wire it down to turn sour and acrid within you. Sulks affect the liver, and are still worse for the heart and the soul. Wrath driven is as dangerous to the New Yorker. I think that the number of young moral health as suppressed small-pox to the animal system. Dissipate it by reflecting on the mildness, humility, and serenity of better men than yourself, suffering under greater wrongs than you have ever

Choice Miscellang.

WHERE ARE THE HEROES?

MOTHER EARTH! are the heroes dead? Do they thrill the heart of the years no more? Are the gleaming snows and poppies red All that is left of the brave of yore? Are there none to fight as Theseus fought, Far in the young world's misty dawn? Or to teach as the mild-eyed Nestor taught? Mother Earth! are the heroes gone?

Gone? In a grander form they rise! Gone? We can clasp their hands in ours And light our path by their shining eyes, And wreathe their brows with immortal flowers. Wherever a noble deed is done, The pulse of a hero's heart is stirred; Where right has ever a triumph won, There are the heroes' voices heard.

Their armor rings on a nobler field Than the Greek or the Trojan ever trod, For Freedom's sword is the blade they wield, And the light above is the smile of God. So, in his isle of calm delight, Jason may sleep his years away, For the heroes live and the skies are bright, And the world is a braver world to day.

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

THERE are extremes of opinion upon all subjects Men are continually inclined either to one extreme or the other. The views of those who entirely reject fiction may be as honest as possible, and nevertheless be narrow. There is a middle view upon this subject,—as well as upon all others,—and this view is, doubtless, the true one. Such views are the broadest and safest - the most correct. They should always be modified by carefully weighing both sides of a question, and the opinions held should be based on the conclusions thus reached.

There are works of fiction beautiful in the extreme — of an elevating tendency,— and therefore profitable to read, among a great mass of that kind of reading which is useless, or positively pernicious. Fiction in the hands of the great and good has become a glorious fact and a great moulding power in the world. The works of Mrs. Stowe and Miss Landon alone have, perhaps, been as powerful as all other influences combined in fixing the antislavery sentiments of the North. In other works. the struggles and triumphs of those who have pressed forward in the way of right in this life, where the tide is ever sweeping in another direction, with the doubtful success, the remorse and real unhappiness which is certain, sooner or later, to follow wrongdoing, have been depicted so vividly that the good have been encouraged and the bad warned, when but few would have been reached and influenced by the simple statement of the same truths in the most elaborate and powerful manner.

Nevertheless, it should not be disguised that great caution needs to be exercised in the domain of fiction. It should be read sparingly. From sentiments already advanced it will not be found difficult to judge as to the tests which should be applied in selecting. Such works may be read as give illustrations of states in society, or the workings and influence of correct principles in the lives of individuals, which shall be in harmony with real life. There are some works so doubtful in character that there are derived from them about as many morals as there are persons by whom they are read. Nor can it be denied that the morals more often fail to reach those who would be chiefly benefitted by them. But the same principle applies everywhere, even to the preaching of the Gospel. Those works of fiction are the best which exert a salutary influence upon the mind and heart without its being felt that the author is striving to convey a moral.

That which is good and that which is bad are intermingled in this world, and care should be taken to mark well dividing lines between the two. There is no power of the human mind which may not be devoted to a holy, or prostituted to an unholy purpose. There are a few reliable reviewers whose duty it is to give the public the needed information to time. It is not consistent with true wisdom to reject the good in fiction on account of the bad.

The Savior, himself, employed some beautiful narratives to illustrate the more important truths of our holy religion. He gave some examples of holy uses to which the imagination may be put, in seeking to elevate by imparting truth in an attractive and forcible manner.

His magical language threw a charm over, and, as it were, changed the whole nature of the "lilies of the field." He almost gave them for the mind a living character and a speaking voice. You cannot dissociate the lilies from the lessons which they teach. You see only lilies, but hear a voice of truth.

So the imagination may take great truths, and give them an illustration or embodiment, and they shall speak to the world with an attractive and moulding power for good. A. T. E. C. Academy, Moriah, N. Y., 1862.

LOOKING AHEAD.

WE once fell in with a business man, and he was person of wide experience, too, who said that, whatever might happen to him, he always looked sixty days ahead, rather than sixty days behind. This was sensible, and there was profound philosophy in it. For the habit of looking on the dark side of matters soon begets a despondent feeling in the heart, and disinclines a man to make any exertion at all. To look forward to better days, however, and to a turn of fortune for better times, is naturally calculated to inspire one with enthusiasm, to stimulate one with the new wine of hope. It makes all imaginable difference whether a man desponds or hopes. Hence, when a blast of trouble comes. the true way is to turn your back upon it, to refuse to have anything to do with it, to forswear all connection with its threats or promises. Look ahead and look up! what is gone, is gone: there is no help for it. Work for better fortune, and the bad will desert you in absolute disgust at your unimpressibility.

HAPPINESS.—This forever looking forward for enjoyment, don't pay. From what we know of it, we would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true course is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us, every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy when he is plodding over his lessons; the apprentice when he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he joyment, when he gains what he sighs for.

CONVERSATION TONES.

A correct adaption of the voice to distances is what we need, to prove agreeable and musical talkers. The pitch of the voice, and the volume of tone, should be such as to render the person speaking easily audible, without any undue straining of the listener's attention - and nothing more than this. An excess of conversational tone and a voice too high-pitched, are excessively disagreeable, particularly in society. It draws embarrassingly the attention of surrounding persons; the agreeable privacy of conversation ceases, and you become a declaimer to a small audience. The first effect of this is almost inevitably to silence your companion - particularly if the companion be a lady, and of ordinary lady-like sensibility. There is an extreme of all this, however, which is equally to be deprecated. It is pitching the voice so low and using so little tone, that remarks have tiresomely to be repeated; moreover, imparting thereby to the conversation a confidential character, when combined with a certain bending, or leaning, toward the person with whom you are conversing. We have seen ladies, before now, excessively and justly annoyed by it.

It should always well take the place of great volume of tone. Better, far better, a low tone, with clear articulation, than a boisterous tone, with a thick and blurred articulation. The predominating tone of speech, then, should be calm, quiet, low.

The low tones of most voices are the richest. We nave heard women occasionally converse in deep, mellow, contralto tones, the effect of which was exceedingly musical and rich. The voices of our American women are apt to be far too high-pitched and screamy. As the voice always has a tendency to rise in conversation, we should at least begin low. It is, moreover, a greatful relief to the ear, and a pleasant shade to the light of conversation, to drop the voice occasionally from a high and animated pitch, and regain the cool, quiet key-tone originally struck. * * * In point of sentiment, the clear tone expresses gayety and light-heartedness. We hear it in merry children at play. In its excess this tone becomes disagreeably acrid and pointed. The voices of termagants and scolds illustrate this. On the other hand, the shaded or somber tone expresses quiet, repose, calm; in its deeper shades, sadness and melancholy. It is the indespensable tone of high tragedy. Now, the conversational voice is only heard in perfection when both these shades of tone are brought into play. Persons who habitually use but one, command but half the resources of the speaking voice: Such is the case with most Americans. We use, as a nation, chiefly the hard pierc ing quality of tone - we talk with contracted rather than with expanded throats. The contraction is not that moderate one which produces the agreeably clear tone described, but it is that explosive contraction which produces a certain acridity and pointedness. Americans think, and act intensely—hence this intensity in their voices, we suppose. But for all pleasant, conversational purposes, we should do better to allow the throat generously to expand, and suffer the tones to come out as they then will do, rich and musical. Particularly would our American women gain greatly in attractiveness, if they would drop this sharp, Xantippe quality of tone so often heard, and allow that quiet, reposeful music, to steal out, which to every ear is so captivating.

THE FOREST AT NIGHT.

DARKNESS makes the brain giddy. Man needs light. Whoever plunges into the opposite of day feels his heart chilled. When the eye sees black ness, the mind sees trouble. In an eclipse, in night, in the sooty darkness, there is anxiety even to the strongest. Nobody walks alone at night in the forest without trembling. Darkness and trees, two formidable depths—a reality of chimeras appears in the indistinct distance. The Inconceivable outlines itself a few steps from you with a spectral clearness. You see floating in space or in your brain something strangely vague and unseizable as the dreams of sleeping flowers. There are fierce phantoms in the horizon. You breathe in the odors of the great black void. You are afraid, and are tempted to look behind you. The hollowness of night, the haggardness of all things, the silent profiles that fade away as you advance, the obscure dishevelments, angry clumps, livid pools, the gloomy reflected in the funereal, the sepulchral immensity of silence, the possible unknown beings, the swaying of mysterious branches, the frightful twistings of the trees, long spires of shivering grass-against all this you have no defense. There is no bravery which does not shudder and feel the nearness of anguish. You feel something hideous, as if the soul were amalgamating with the shadow. This penetration of the darkness is inexpressibly dismal for a child. -Victor Hugo.

GOD'S PAINTING.

IMPERIAL NAPOLEON refused two hundred thousand dollars for one small painting by Correggio. And yet in every careering tempest-in every moonlight night, we have a painting from God's hand, which, in comparison, sinks every effort of man's pencil into irredeemable insignificance. What is the dome of St. Peter compared with the gorgeous rotunda of the sky! The Roman beggar kneels apon the tessellated floor of earth's most imposing fabric, as blind to all its sublimity and beauty, as is the fly which buzzes around the waxen taper. And many a man lives and dies amidst the glory of God's creation, as insensible to that glory as is the Roman mendicant or the cathedral moth.

Thousands will cross the ocean, and pass through many sufferings, to see the Coliseum at Rome, or the great pyramid of Cheops. But what are these edifices, reared by feeble hands, compared with the hills and mountains God has elevated, throwing. over them the embroidered drapery of forest robes, variegated with all the hues of spring, and summer, and autumn? This is tapestry which no regal looms of Gobelin can ever rival; which no robes of Solomon can outvie.—John S. C. Abbott.

HOPE writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the drugs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

NATURE is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth, she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetite that fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his en- converts a number one mackerel into a salmon, and he that has the testimony of a good conscience. that is quite as well.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LOOK UP!

WHEN the blue sky is hidden by tempest clouds dark, And the hungry waves threaten to swallow thy bark-When the sun shines no more over mountain and lea, And all is the blackness of darkness to thee, Look up !

When the lightning escapes from the dark thunder cloud, Mid the warring of elements awful and loud : When thy heart quakes with fear in the blast of the storm. And death seems awaiting to clasp thy frail form, Look up!

For the storm and the darkness will all pass away, And brightness and gladness will herald the day; The sun will again gild the mountains and trees, And the tempest be hushed to a soft, gentle breeze

When dismal forebodings oppress thee with dread, And sorrow and trial doth bow down thy head; When care, like a mantle, around thee is thrown And thou in the wide world seem'st sadly alone, Look up l

For the sun is above the enveloping clouds, And our Father will hear thee when sorrow enshrouds; The night of thy bondage will soon pass away, And thou shalt rejoice in a happier day, Look up !

But look far above with the keen eye of faith, Where thou shalt lie weeping in sadness no more, But joyfully sing, all thy sufferings o'er,

Look not here below where is anguish and death,

Oh, yes, look to JESUS, his mercy and love Will shield thee on earth, and will greet thee above; When the storm and the darkness are all overpast, He will welcome thee home to heaven at last-Look up !

Look not to thyself, so weak and so frail-But look unto Him whose words never fail; "Lo! always I am with you," He says in His love, So be thy glance always directed above,

Yes, look unto JESUS, in trial and pain, Well knowing His loss was all for thy gain. Remembering all that He suffered for thee, Then courage, faint hearted, for good all shall be-Look up!

Saranac Lake, N. Y., 1862.

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

LIKE the mellow light of the morn on quiet waters falls the music of the past on my soul to-night, waking to newness of life scenes of days long since passed; and as I tread in the deepening silence of this midnight hour the dimly-lighted halls of the past, I find many pictures over which the dust of time gathers not,—a halo of light ever encircles them, revealing to my eager gaze all their exquisite loveliness. The same deep, flashing eyes look into mine; the same merry laugh rings in "silvery ripples" from rosy lips mine have touched in years gone by; the autumn wind plays with the wavy hair as it did on a cloudless morning, when, under the fading maples that shade an earth-home, we smiled a cheerful adieu, and-parted, next to meet-ah! little we thought it-under the fadeless trees of life that grow beside the living waters on whose "golden shore" rises the mansions prepared for us. The sun smiles, and gay birds sing over a grave on which my eyes have never looked; but I think of the dear one, not as sleeping there—for the pictures that memory paint change not, and to us our friends are ever as last we saw them. A little further down the dreamy aisle, I love

often to pause before a beautiful child, with golden hair and laughing eyes, of heaven's own brightest hue: for under it in characters of living light is inscribed SISTER. Long years of sunshine and of shade have passed since Father called the loved one to the mansions above. One star less sparkles in the home-sky; one flower less in life's garden blooms with fragrant beauty; but one more sweet voice swells the angel-chorus of the skies. Would we have it otherwise? Ah! no.—though brightest, sweetest bud in the "family wreath," and our hearts were breaking with the fearful weight of woe: through our tears we would sadly smile, and softly whisper, as God wills. A sister in heaven! Hast thou one there, too, dear reader? Earth to thee, then, looks darker; but O! does not heaven the brighter seem?—does not thy heart oftener turn from this to the better land, now an angel sister waiteth for thee there?

If earth held all our treasures, I fear our thoughts would seldom turn to the golden treasury above; hence, one by one, our earth treasures are gathered home; making an invisible chain by which to draw us from the fleeting pleasures of earth to the more enduring joys of heaven. As each successive year slips with viewless fingers, another and another link from this passes over to the shining sidelengthening there as it shortens here. O, soul-cheering thought! O, ray of light divine! illuminating with heavenly radiance the portal of the tomb,removing the aggravating fear of Death,—that shadowy passage from this to a nobler, holier life, and the sweet fruition of bliss before unknown.

Oxford, N. Y., 1862. F. M. TURNER.

ACTION.

THE surest way, alike to confirm and to strengthen any holy principle, is to carry it out into practice. The very element and breath of life is action. Every gift and endowment whatsoever, whether of body or soul, whether natural or spiritual, improves by exercise, while by guilty neglect it is enervated and impaired. Talents are increased by trading; and "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken, even that which he seemeth to have." The sword undrawn rusts in the scabbard; the limb unused shrinks away; the unused fire smoulders into ashes; standing waters stagnate and breed corruption and malignant miasma; the languid blood of the sluggard, which no healthly impulse quickens, becomes thick and gross, creeps drowsily through his veins, and carries no strong pulsation of life to the limbs and to the brain. So the idle Christian is a feeble, drooping, pining Christian.

No man can safely go abroad that does not love to stay at home; no man can safely speak that does not willingly hold his tongue; no man can safely govern that would not cheerfully become a subject; no man can safely command that has not truly learned to obey; and no man can safely rejoice but Thomas a Kempis.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR [CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE OF THIS NUMBER.]

SECOND EVENING-DRAINING.

Hon. Geo. Geddes, of Onondaga, Ex-President of the Society, read the following paper:

The average fall of water, in the form of rain and snow, in the State of New-York. is 35 28-100 inches. At Rochester, the fall is 31 20-100; while at Lewiston it is only 22 41-100 inches. At Rochester there are 177 days in the year in which rain or snow falls, and the total amount of water that falls on an acre is nearly one million of gallons. This water, by flowing over the surface, by percolation, and by evaporation, is carried off the ground; by streams and rivers, part of it finds its way to the sea, and thence by evaporation to the clouds, and in rain and snow again falls to the earth. The average water fall of the State is disposed of, by 5 30-100 inches running away in the streams as their ordinary flow, 7 95-100 inches in freshets, and 20 47-100 evaporates

from the earth's surface, leaving 1 56-100 for con-

sumption by plants, and in various other ways.

Perfectly dry earth is one-third lighter than earth perfectly saturated with water, and every foot in depth contains seven inches of water when saturated, and will part with one-half of this water, and not be too dry to support vegetation. Soils, considered mechanically, consist of particles of all shapes, from the size of pebbles down to the finest powder. These particles cannot touch each other at all points and in all places; thus spaces, of greater or less magnitude, that communicate with each other, exist in endless varieties and forms, making canals for water and air to pass through between the particles. In well pulverized soils they equal onefourth the whole bulk, and one acre of soil pulverized eight inches deep will thus have spaces equal to 12.545,280 cubic inches. The particles of the soil are themselves filled with very minute pores. These pores in the particles, though they may freely communicate with each other in the interior of the particles in which they occur, have no direct communication with the pores of the surrounding particles. If the soil is perfectly dry, the canals are filled with air. If the soil is perfectly flooded with water, the canals can contain no air. If there is just sufficient water in the soil to give the most healthy condition to plants, the canals between the particles will be free from water and filled with air, while the pores in the particles will be filled with water. This condition of the soil is commonly designated as moist; the earth will crumble to pieces when handled, without adhering together in the form of mud. Sandy soils, made up of coarse particles of flinty matter, have few pores, and large canals; thus the air circulates freely, and the soil soon becomes too dry for healthy vegetation. The water that fills the canals between the particles of the soil is called in some works I have read, free water; I prefer to call it the water of drainage; it is this water that makes it necessary to drain soils.

The first great injury that this water of drainage does the soil, that I desire to call your attention to, is its effect on the temperature. Mr. Dempsey says that he found by careful experiments, that excess of water reduced the temperature of soils 64 degrees of Fahrenheit in summer. So that if we have two fields, lying side by side, one of them thoroughly drained, the other filled with water, they are to be considered as seven degrees of latitude; or two thousand feet of elevation, apart, so far as the temperature of the soil is considered.

The second point to which I desire to call your attention, is the injury resulting from the exclusion of air from the soil. Without air in the soil, nothing but aquatic plants will grow; and in undrained land, the farmer must delay planting in the spring until evaporation has removed the water from the surface, or he will put his seed in the ground but

Most soils are partially drained by natural probut many large districts of land, abounding in all that is necessary to produce large crops, are rendered useless by excess of water, and until it is all parts of the State. On such lands clover kills removed by artificial drains, are of little or no value. Various things indicate to the practical and experienced farmer the places that require draining; | right over drains—but it was on stiff clays, that had among them may be mentioned the presence of wide-leafed plants growing in tufts, the presence of water in digging post-holes, and the places where early and late frosts do the most injury to his crops.

The best manner of removing any excess of water, must be determined in each case by its peculiar circumstances. If only the rain that falls on the field is to be provided for, the case will be a simple one. Find the line of greatest descent, and make drains often enough and deep enough, and carry the water by the shortest lines to the best outlet. On stiff, retentive clays, this will be an expensive process, for the drains must be near each other; but as expensive as it is, this is the only way to make the land of value, and from extensive inquiries made of those men who have made the largest outlays of money in this way, in our State, I am satisfied that no money can be better invested by the owners of such lands. I have uniformly heard these men speak in strong terms their satisfaction as to the results obtained.

In many cases lands are rendered too wet for successful farming, by springs that owe their origin to water that has settled down through the soil of some distant field, and has found its way through sand or gravel, based on a stratum of clay, to its outcrop. These springs may be cut off, perhaps, by a single drain, and thus dry acres of ground; or, the rains that fall on extensive plains may find their way through many feet of earth to some stratum of gravel that descends for many miles, and then bends upward, and thus delivers the water, in boiling springs, on land that but for this subterranean supply would be dry. Wells sunk at proper points may receive such supplies of water, and a few drains carry it off, and at little expense.

The case last mentioned requires great skill on the part of the man who directs the work, or money will be thrown away. In my own experience, I was a great sufferer by a mistake in such a case. I cut many ditches in a field without draining it, because the water was due to a subterranean supply that pressed upward through my clay meadow. A single well, that reached down through the clay to the underlying gravel, would have allowed all the water to come up, and thus have relieved the whole field. Careful study of the sources of the water, and thorough knowledge of the stratification of the

proper plan of the work, or great disappointments are likely to be experienced. Many beginners in draining suffer great losses for want of this kind of knowledge.

We can hardly say that there are yet in this country men that devote themselves to the business of giving the instruction that inexperienced beginners require in this branch of engineering; but in time we shall have these men as well known as they are now in England. For want of these advisers, perhaps the best thing for a man who intends to lay out much money in draining to do, is to consult books written especially to give the required information. The best of these books that have come under my observation are Dempsey's Rudimentary Treatise on the Drainage of Districts and Lands, (this is an English work, and by far the most able I know,) and FRENCH'S Farm Drainage, an American book, so written as to be well adapted to our wants, very easy of comprehension, and of great value in every respect.

I close these remarks, which are intended to only the modern art of draining is not a century old. It may be said to owe much to the discoveries of a dry—on a bottom land that has not been irrigated. Warwickshire farmer, Mr. Joseph Elkington, who, in 1764, happening to drive an auger through | land was naturally underdrained. the bed of a trench, discovered the existence of a water-bearing stratum beneath, by drawing the water from which, the surface and subsoil became thoroughly drained. From this accident came into being what is known as Elkington's System of Drainage. In 1795 the British Parliament voted him £1,000, and the Board of Agriculture employed Mr. John Johnstone to write a book under Mr. ELKINGTON'S directions. In the writing of this book, this John Johnstone is said not to have been as successful a teacher as our John Johnston, of Geneva, has proven to many of us.

Mr. Peters, of Genesee Co., believed a system of draining, judiciously conducted, on the cultivated lands of this State, would add one-third to its productions. But little land in the State but might be benefitted by drainage; in some cases the productive power can be doubled. He regarded the effect of drainage on the temperature of the land of great importance in arriving at the true value of drainage. It makes 100 per cent. difference in the value of the soil, in the matter of altitude. Drainage brings the temperature down from the mountain side to the valley. Early frosts in autumn are prevented, and good corn lands are made out of our Western New York wheat soils, by draining.

In answer to a question as to the proper distance apart and depth of drains, Mr. Foster, of Seneca Co., said he lived close to John Johnston, and could give his practice. His drains are 21 feet deep, and two rods apart.

Mr. Swan, another neighbor, drains in the same way, and by doing so has caused land to produce forty bushels of wheat per acre. The effect is good. The grass crop has been increased more in proportion than the wheat. The effect of Mr. Johnston's example and demonstrations has been to largely increase the amount of land drained.

Mr. Foster sought to impress the importance of making a map of the ground to be drained and laying the drains according to the map; recording the distances, in order that, if it was found necessary to increase the number of drains, it might be done intelligently, and without interfering with what had been done. Some men, who had neglected this matter, had laid new drains too close to old enes, incurring great expense without proportionate benefit. Tile is to be preferred to stone drains.

Mr. Brooks, of Wyoming-What does it cost per acre to drain with tile?

Mr. Foster -- About twenty dollars per acre. Four inch tile are used in the main drains, and two inch in the minor drains.

Mr. Brooks-Was it the draining, or the manure applied to the land, that increased its product to forty bushels of wheat per acre?

Mr. FOSTER-When lands want draining, the ma nure applied to such lands is thrown away. When lands are drained, the manure, if applied, is not lost, nor the lands injured.

Mr. Peters-There are few localities in this State where thorough drainage will not pay. Up to midsummer water will stand in post-holes dug in almost out, grass is coarse, and frosts come early in autumn. Had seen water stand on the surface of some soils been partially puddled in the process of draining. The same soils, broken with a plow or harrow, the water would disappear. Wished to ask Mr. GEDDES if he supposed the water, when it falls on the earth, sinks to the water-level, wherever that may be, and then rises until it finds a way to run off, or evapo-

Mr. Geddes said the water might stand in puddled clay anywhere,-right over a drain,-and yet the soil be thoroughly drained. The water undoubtedly goes down till it reaches the water surface, and then rises into the tile or drain. It does not run to it. Drains serve to lower the water-level. Drains should be 24 or 3 feet deep; in most cases would rather have them three feet deep than less. The matter of depth and distance depends something upon the character of the soil and the cost of tile. If the soil is hard and tile cheap, dig shallow, and make drains near each other; if tile is costly and soil soft, dig deep and a greater distance apart Mr. FAILE, of Westchester Co., gave an instance

of a farm that was worthless, that had been made,

by an outlay of \$30 per acre, worth \$200 per acre. Mr. BROOKS, of Wyoming, had pronounced draining the stupid burying of property. He had been surprised at the course of the discussion of this subject. It had been discussed without qualifications. It had qualifications. In Allegany county there was scarcely an acre of land that had been underdrained. It would cost \$25 per acre to drain this land, and it was worth \$25 per acre now; but it would not sell for \$50 per acre after it was underdrained-so that there is one section of the State that will not pay for draining. In order to make draining profitable, land should be worth something after it is drained, and before also. There is land that will not bear white beans if you drain it to the center of earth. The cost of doing this work is some consideration. Much depends upon locality, markets, and the kind of husbandry adopted. Three-fourths of the land of the United States does not need draining.

Mr. Thomas, of Cayuga, wished to say a word without directly replying to the opinions of Mr. BROOKS. He had put in fifteen or twenty miles of tile drain, and in one case he is sure that he was benefitted \$500 by the expenditure of \$100. He says it is of less importance for a poor farmer to earth, is necessary in many cases to decide on the underdrain; but a good farmer can not afford to &c.,—will be found on second page of this paper.]

neglect it. A thorough farmer uses every economical appliance to increase the product of the farm. His draining cost about \$30 per acre, which was returned by the increased production in about three years. Drains should be 30 to 35 feet apart, and 33 to 36 inches deep. He is sorry to hear underdraining discouraged. He has found it profitable, not only where he grows nursery stock, but on a farm where ordinary farm crops are grown. On a tenant farm, where the tenant told him he could not live without draining, very heavy crops are now grown.

Mr. BROOKS said he did not wish to be understood as opposing draining in all cases and under all circumstances; but he did not think it advisable to recommend it without qualification. He had sheep walks on lands in Allegany county that were paying him the interest on \$25 per acre, and he was satisfied that it was a good investment; but he did not believe the per cent of profit could be increased in that county by an investment in underdraining. He did not believe the grass product could be increased a ton per acre. He had found open the discussion of this evening, by saying that | irrigation profitable, however. Had cut five or six tons per acre - guessed at when it was not very But, in answer to a question, he conceded that the

There is little doubt of the value of irrigation in all cases, when the water can be made to pass gradually through the soil-or even flow gradually off it. In all cases where drainage is perfect, a heavy fall of water gives to the soil fertility.]

Mr. BAKER, of Steuben Co., had increased the value of his land, by draining, from \$40 to \$125 per acre. He believed thorough underdraining an essential preparation of the soil to receive the benefits of irrigation. He has found drainage to pay on land used as sheep walks. The product of grass per acre is increased, and the sheep are healthier when grazed on such land.

Mr. Peters said the soil of Allegany county was covered with a coarse grass, indicating the necessity of drainage. He believed the increase of the products in that county by drainage would more than pay the interest on the money expended in that way. He doubted if there was in that county a farmer that would not be benefited by underdraining.

Mr. Brooks-The question is whether the benefit will be proportionate to the cost of draining. I do not believe it would.

Solon Robinson was unwilling to allow the aspersion so rest upon the farmers of Allegany Co.; that they did not know their interests sufficiently to adopt a system that has in all cases, where success fully practiced, doubled the value of the land, counting its value upon the basis of the interest it produces. An expenditure of \$30 an acre for draining will hardly ever fail to increase the products of the land, so as to give it an increased value of \$100 an acre. The improvement is not only in freeing the soil of water, but in airing it, so that it becomes more friable. Undrained land that plows up in clods in Spring, when drained crumbles easily and earlier. This is the experience of Mr. Thomas, and so it is of every one who has practiced the system.

Mr. Geddes inquired if there was any one pres ent who had ever lost money by underdraining. Mr. PRINDLE, of Genesee county, said that he

had lost money by underdraining; still, he believed that there are cases where it would pay. The soil that he operated on was a hard-pan clay. By his argument, however, against draining, he proved that he did his work very inefficiently, using his eye only as a level, and that some of his drains have stopped by failure of tiles on some other course.

Mr. GEDDES said that the question of how to drain hard-pan is answered in all the books upon drainage. The operation of draining the hardest kind of clay is to dig it and crack it, and finally drain it, though it may be more expensive, and require drains every ten feet, but the stiffened clay can be drained. He said that he had lost money by draining, but it was through ignorance of the business. But because I sunk money from ignorance, I did not cease the effort to drain all the land upon my farm that needed it, and the result has been in

In the course of the discussion, a remark was made conveying the impression, either that the soil of the prairies produced enough without draining, or that, because land was cheap and rich, and produce low, it would not pay to drain; that farmers had better go to the prairies, where they need not drain, rather than invest so much money in Eastern lands. The reporter hereof announced himself from Illinois, and reported that the Suckers were sensitive to anything that reflected upon their pluck, their patriotism, or their prairies. The prairie soil was not too poor to underdrain; it was rich enough to pay for draining; it did pay to drain it; and no one need migrate to the prairies with the hope of succeeding in their cultivation without draining them. Tile is little used, but the mole plow, or ditcher, is a good substitute, making durable drains on most prairie soils.

The effect of drainage on temperature is a very important feature of drainage. It should not be overlooked. It not only elevates the temperature of the soil, but it lengthens the season materially, securing the development and maturity of the crop. Had seen a striking illustration of this in 1859. Early in September there had been a heavy frost, seriously injuring the bulk of the corn crop of Northern Illinois. Passing through one of the northern counties of that State soon after this frost, he saw two fields of corn adjoining each other, separated only by a two year old hedge, the one dead by the bite of the frost - the other grew as in midsummer. The soil was similar, the elevation the same; but the effect of the frost very unlike on the two pieces. Inquiry resulted in learning that the field on which the corn stood green and growing, had been underdrained with the mole-plow the spring previous - that was all the difference in the treatment of the soil and the crops. It was certainly a marked difference, and a remarkable illustration of the effect of drainage upon temperature.

Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, had let his ditching by the job, and got it done at 5 to 71 cents per rod, two and a half feet deep. The soil was clay. He could get it done at the same cost by the day's work.

Thus ended the discussion. The weight of the testimony was in favor of the profit of draining. But the fact was also developed that it required great care and judgment to succeed in it at firstthat it was essential that the drainer should have a thorough conception of what he was going to do, and understand how to do it.

The Third Evening's Discussion - on Fencing,

Kural Mew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



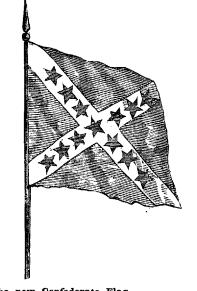
But daughters give up more than sons; Flags wave, drums beat, and unawares You flash your souls out with the guns.

'But we! we empty heart and home Of life's life, love! We bear to think You're gone—to feel you may not come To hear the door-latch stir and clink,

Yet no more you l—nor sink."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS. FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.



The new Confederate Flag.

By a late act of the Confederate Congress, a new flag has been adopted, and we give a representation thereof. The imitation of the glorious old Stars and Stripes has been done away with—the Stars and Bars of the Rebel rag are in disgrace.

Devastation by the Rebels in Maryland.

ALTHOUGH the rebels put themselves upon their good behavior while in Hagerstown, and with the exception of passing several thousand dollars of their worthless scrip, inflicted no material injury upon our people, we hear that in other parts of the county through which their army passed, they took what they wanted, and paid for it in currency which is not worth here the paper upon which it is printed. The horses, cattle, hay, corn, oats, &c., of the farm ers were taken and paid for in that kind of currency, some farmers having received as much as a thou and dollars.

During their retreat through Sharpsburg, they stripped the houses of their contents, taking even, as we have been informed, the wearing apparel and bed clothing of the families who had fled to the river cliffs for protection while the battle raged around their homes. We presume a million of dollars will not more than cover the total loss inflicted upon our county by this rebel raid. Two armies, probably numbering a hundred thousand each, have swept over it, and the necessary and unnecessary destruction of property ass been enormous, while the consumption of food for both man and beast has been equally great. The county will not recover from the effects of the heart-rending disaster for years to come-probably not in our day and gener

A very large amount of property was set on fire and burnt by shot and shell in Sharpsburg and its vicinity during the battle of the 17th ult. Such a scene of desolation as that town and the rich country around it now presents, has not been witnessed during the progress of the war. The destruction of property is not the only injury which has been inflicted upon the people of that vicinity. The consumption of food of every description by the two armies has been so enormous that the inhabitants, including even the wealthiest of them, have scarcely been able to procure subsistence enough to keep soul and body together. There has, therefore, been much suffering among them for the want of the necessaries of life, and we would take the liberty of suggesting to other portions of the country, who have, in the Providence of God, thus far escaped the ravages of war, to extend some relief to the poorer classes of them.—Hagerstown Herald.

Brilliant Reconnoissance to Warrenton.

THE special correspondence of the Philadelphia quirer, from Centerville, Va., October 1st, says:

A reconnoissance by a cavalry brigade, consisting of the 1st New Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Karge, the 1st Pa., Maj. Falls, and the Harris Light Cavalry, Maj. Harhouse, the whole being under command of Lieut. Col. Karge, acting Brigadier General, was made to Warrenton, on the 29th ult., via Bull Run, Gainesville, Buckland and New Baltimore, for the purpose of feeling the position of the enemy in that quarter.

Every needful preparation having been made, at precisely six o'clock A. M., the column moved. No obstacle being encountered to stop our progress, we kep steadily on, and by two o'clock P. M. some cavalry pickets were discovered about four miles this side of Warrenton, but our forces were so admirably disposed that none of them escaped. This was effected by keeping the flankers and skirmishers on either side of the road, just far enough ahead of the advance guard to cut off their retreat. Having approached the town quietly and unobserved, the bugle sounded a charge, and the 1st New Jersey, with Lieutenant-Colonel Karge at their head, dashed furiously forward through the main street, followed closely by the other regiments composing the brigade. Simultaneous with this, however, the skirmishers, under Capt. Bristol, and the advance led by Lieut. Hobensack, 1st New Jersey, moved rap- proud of the fact that the men on both sides were of idly to the right and left, reaching the roads branch. his own race."

ing out in several directions in time to prevent any

one from getting away. The surprise of the citizens and soldiers of Warrenton at such a sudden entrance of our force may be imagined, but not described. The weather being fine, nobody appeared to be within doors, and in many instances the women and children seemed petrified, and were too much frightened to run. It was soon discovered that we had bagged a large number of soldiers who had been wounded in the recent battles, while others, amounting to several hundred, sent there to the hospital on account of sickness, had recovered, and were expecting the day following to return to their regiments. The whole force thus captured, amounting to 1,600, were paroled; and owing to this circumstance. I believe there was not an enlisted man among the whole number who was not really glad that we had come. One of them in particular, belonging to a Georgia regiment, was in high glee. "To-morrow," he remarked, "I will make Richmond, and providing I can succeed in getting home, if they want me to fight any more, they will have to come and bring me back." The same sentiment, I think, was shared by quite a number of others, although they wisely kept silent. The conversation between our soldiers and the prisoners turned, of course, upon the battles recently fought, and the probable result of the war. All of the rebels claim, without exception, so far as I heard an opinion given, that they are bound to to win and come off victors in the end.

Many of them seemed very exultant over their victory at Bull Run, but all admitted that on the second day of the fight we had greatly the advantage of them on their left wing. A negro, who had followed the army for some time, stated to us that Stonewall Jackson was severely wounded in Maryland, and he positively asserts that he has heard officers say that from the effects of these wounds he has since died. The only other information derived from the darkey was, his "Massa told him de reason why de 'sesh army come away from Maryland was kase day could find nuffin dare to eat." "Golly," said the old fellow, with a broad grin, and shaking his head, "I 'spects it is not much better here; soldiers eat corn 'bout all de time." He also further observed that the portion of the rebel army now at Gordonsville were going to be sent back to Rich-

There is a large accession to the female population of Warrenton from different parts of the Southern Confederacy—those who have come to nurse their relatives and friends in the hospitals-and it is a noticeable feature that there is a great reduction in the degree of expansion that formerly attached to their skirts, and furthermore, by far the greatest number of them were dressed in black. As a general thing they were rather civil, although one Miss Impudence remarked loud enough for all to hear, Oh, if Stuart's cavalry would only come here

Brigadier-General Rodman.

THE telegraph makes the melancholy announcement of the death of Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, of mortal wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He was carried from the field to a farm-house in the vicinity of Hagerstown, where he lay until his death. Gen. Rodman was one of Maj.-Gen. Burnside's most esteemed officers, and his loss will be deeply deplored throughout the Ninth Army Corps. He was born in the "Narragansett Country," in

Rhode Island, and has been a resident of the State all his life. He received a good education, and while never remarkable as a brilliant scholar, was always distinguished for industrious application to his studies, and, in maturer years, habits of systematic reading. At an early age he engaged in a manufacturing business, and for many years his firm was celebrated for its staple woolen goods, which found their way into the markets of all the States, especially throughout the South. Last year, when the rebellion broke out, he was

representing his district in the Senate of Rhode Island, and was one of those who supported the Peace resolutions which were introduced into the body. But finding that no concessions on on part were likely to satisfy the Southern rebel, he left his desk, recruited a company for the 2d Riv ment, and, as its Captain, went to the seat of war. His company were deployed as skirmishers at Bull Run, and were the first to fire upon the enemy. Captain Rodman was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Rhode Island, and a short time after promoted to the Colonelcy. The 4th was ordered to Annapolis in January, and reported to Gen. Burnside a few days before the expedition sailed. It took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, and at Newbern made the brilliant charge which turned the fortunes of the day. For this Col. Rodman was made Brigadier-General, on the recommendation of Gen. Burnside and Gov. Sprague, about the time of the fall of Fort Macon, in the investment and reduction of work which the regiment participated. An attack of typhoid fever, induced by fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the siege, made it necessary for him to come home on sick leave, and he only recovered in time to rejoin Burnside's command at Fredericksburg. Expecting only to command a brigade under Gen. Parke, he was most agreeably surprised to receive from the Commanding General the command of Parke's whole division, that able General being appointed Chief of Staff. He led his division in the retreat from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, and subsequently from Washington to South Mountain and Antietam, showing in both those bloody battles evidences of military genius of a high order.

In manner, Gen. Rodman was reserved and undemonstrative. He had few intimate acquaintances in the army, but by those who knew him well, was esteemed and beloved. He had a stern integrity of character, modesty of statement, and patriotism, which won the love and confidence of Burnside and Parke, themselves men of the highest moral tone. He was a hearty hater of all false forms and ostentation, and as Colonel and General was distinguished in dress for extreme simplicity, and in diet for a frugality which few officers of equal rank would care to imitate.

tems and Incidents.

THE FIGHTING AT ANTIETAM.—The Rochester Democrat has been permitted to make the following

extract from a private letter: "Dr. Muir, Surgeon-General of the English Army for Canada, was present at the battle of Antietam, and told a friend of mine in this city, that he had been in India, in the Crimea, and in China, and was present at Solferino, and that he had never before seen such fighting as at Antietam, and that he felt

TO SECTION STATES

- WYSON

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

APPLES FOR THE HOSPITALS .- The fruit crop is so bountiful it is to be hoped that the wants of our soldiers will meet with a ready response. Read the following, and then act:

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2d, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the The inquiry being irequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and Village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying, by their prophers and such volunteer assistance as they can rangements for paring, cutting, and drying, by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

DECEIVING THE SPIES .- Washington is overrun with rebel spies, who lose no opportunity of communicating what they learn. This has led to a policy of misleading them. One day a regiment marches up the avenue; if the next day the same regiment comes marching down again, it is not quite certain that the spies will exactly understand the precise point to the movements, so complete an apparent jumble has been made of the marchings to and fro that one needs to be Argus-eyed and omnipresent to know where the bulk of the troops really are going or whether any important movements at all are on foot.

Every soldier should keep in his knapsack a eard, upon which should be inscribed his full name and address, with his company and regiment. Last week, two cases occurred at Alexandria, in which soldiers were brought from the battle field-one ill and the other wounded-both too low to ascertain those particulars from them. They died, and the hospital authorities were deprived of the opportunity of apprising distant relatives or friends of their decease.

THE Richmond Examiner says that Jefferson Davis has received a letter from Gen. Lee stating that at Sharpsburg "the shock of battle was the most tremendous that had ever occurred upon this continent." The Examiner says "the rapidity and boldness of the blow were unprecedented in the movements of Yankee forces."

A MAN from Charleston says that the six hundred and fifty-two houses burned in the great fire have as yet been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third burned, one-third deserted, and the other third inhabited only by the poorer classes, Charleston is draining the "poisoned chalice" she prepared for the country's ruin.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—It is stated in the Baltimore American that the number of papers daily distributed in the several armies and corps in the neighborhood of Washington, exceeds eighty thousand dailies and ten thousand weeklies.

Army of the Potomac.

GEN. McClellan has addressed the following to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, Sharpsburg, Sept. 27, 1862.

GOVERNOR:—I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defense, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately, circumstances readered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania; but the meral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army, and for my myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, and sincerely yours,
G. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen.

The following congratulatory order was issued to

the Army of the Potomac on the 8th: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 3, 1862.

The commanding General extends his congratu-

Ine commanding General extends his congratu-lations to the army under his command, for victo-ries achieved by their bravery at the passes of South Mountain, and upon the Antietam Creek. The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's

under Burnside, at Turner's Gan, and o Franklin's corps at Crampton's Pass, in which, in the face of the enemy, strong in position, and resist-ing with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms. In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated

a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought, and remarkable for its duration and the destruction which attended it the obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasaton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns, 39 colors, 15,500 stand of arms, and nearly 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy are evidence of the com-pleteness of our triumph.

A grateful country will thank the noble army for the achievements which have rescued the loyal

states of the East from the ravages of the invaders, and have driven them from their borders.

While rejoicing that the victories, which, under God's blessings, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives on the battle field, mar-tyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

Major-General McClellan.

The following general order to the troops under his command has been issued by Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sharpsburg, Oct. 7. General Order, No. 163.

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order, No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24th, 1862, publish-ing to the army the President's Proclamation of September 22d.

A Proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords the General commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities. The Constitution confides to the civil authorities—legislative, judicial and executive
—the power and the duty of making, expounding
and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects.

This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon and objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion, must be determined and declared by the circle of the principle of the Chief Frequency who is civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by government, when carried at all beyond the ordi-

nary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tends greatly to impair and destroy the disciplne and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are com mitted, are to be found in the action of the people

at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldiers and the govern-ment, the General commanding merely adverts to an evil, against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing, he will not be considered by any right-minded persons as casting any reflec-tion upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated on so many battle-fields.

In carrying out all measures of public policy this army will, or course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and christianity which have controlled its conduct toward the defenceless.

By order of Major-General McClellan.

JAMES A. HARDEE,

Lieut.-Col., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. G.

The command of Col. Davies, 2d New York cavalry, met with a battery of artillery during a reconnoissance to Rappahannock station, on the 8th, but saw no enemy this side. Beyond, however, there was a small force.

On the 8th, Gen. Stahl made a reconnoissance to Aldie, where he captured 50 or 60 prisoners whom he paroled, and also took several wagons and ambulances.

A large force of rebel conscripts are at Gordons ville, which seems the main gathering place.

A deserter from the 2d Virginia cavalry who came within Gen. Sigel's lines on the 8th, says that the brigade commanded by Gen. Mumford, to which his regiment was attached, is stationed between Warrenton and the Springs. There are three divisions at Culpepper Court House, commanded by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, two of which are composed of new troops. There is a large force at Gordonsville.

This deserter was with the rebels in Maryland where he heard officers say their loss was 20,000. 16,000 killed and wounded, the residue in prisoners and deserters. He says Lee's army is growing every day-the old regiments being filled by con scripts.

Sixteen rebel officers and soldiers, captured by Gen. Sigel's scouting parties, have been brought to Washington and committed to prison. From the official list furnished the War Department by Gen. Sigel, it appears that the number of rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry at Warrenton was 1,132, who were paroled by Capt. Platt, of Gen. Sigel's staff, who was detailed for that purpose. Not one in the whole number but seemed anxious to take the oath.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has ordered the following acknowledgment and thanks to the army of the Potomac, and to the gallant Pennsylvanians who aided in the expulsion of the rebel force from

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 29th, 1862. The expulsion of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland should not be suffered to pass without proper acknowledgment and cordial thanks of her authorities to those chiefly instrumental in compeling that evacuation. I would tender, therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to Major General McClellan and the officers and men under his com mand, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distin guished courage, skill and gallantry with which that achievement has been accomplished. It reflects lustre upon the ability of the Commander in Chief and the heroism and endurance of his followers that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge.

To Gov. Curtin, of Pa., and to the militia of his

State who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptom of an invasion, our warm thanks are due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and stood beside the the Maryland brigade, shows the border to be but an ideal line; thus, in such causes as now unite us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one.

I cannot forbear to notice in this communication 1 cannot fordear to nonce in an scommunication the conduct of our own regiments in the recent battles. All reports concur in showing that their gallantry was all that their State could desire. The number of killed and wounded, and the torn and battle the state of the position they tered standards bear witness to the position they

To the 2d, 3d, and 25th Maryland regiments. the Purnell Legion, the five regiments of Howe's brigade, and the 1st Maryland artillery, participants in the recent severe struggles, I would therefore tender thanks justly their due.

By the Govenor,
W. HALL, Secretary. A. W. BRADFORD.

KENTUCKY .- The following official dispatch has been received in Washington from Major-General Buell:

PERRYVILLE, KY., via BARDSTOWN, Oct. 70, 1862. To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command, since leaving Louis-ville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. Our troops reached that point battle at Bardstown. Our troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard on the 4th inst, driving out the enemy's rear guard of infantry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither a pursuit was continued. The center corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved in the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of that town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen. McCook, came up on the Knoxville road about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 8th inst. It was ordered into position to attack and 8th inst. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance was directed.
At four o'clock I received a request from General

McCook for re-enforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Re-enforcements were being sent forward from the center imme-diately. Orders were also sent to the right column under General Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left; but it was impossible for it to get into position for any decisive result. The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the center. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantages on the

left.
The several corps were put into position during the night, and moved to attack at six o'clock. This morning some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg. I have no accurate report of our less. It is probably bear inrate report of our loss. It is probably heavy, in-

cluding valuable officers.

Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are D. C. BUELL, Maj-Gen. among the killed.

The battle at Perryville above referred to, began on the morning of the 8th, the rebel's attacking Buell's advance in great force. The artillery fight continued during most of the day with no great results. Later in the day Buell's forces, having secured a position, advanced and drove the rebels back.

A dispatch from Bardstown to Governor Robinson savs that Gen. Crittenden's force was not engaged, and that Gen. Wood's force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season. At night the rebels retreated towards Harrodsburg, but were hemmed in.

General Kirby Smith's detachment had separated from the other rebel detachment on Dick River.

On Thursday we occupied advantageous situa-On Thursday we occupied advantageous situatatack upon our left. The contest lasted until half-tions on all sides of the enemy. Our troops are in past eleven o'clock, and was very deadly to the

high spirits and confident of victory. Our loss in killed and wounded was 1,500. The loss of the enemy is much larger.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Generals Cheatham and Polk were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

The Maysville Eagle says: - Dispatches were received here by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him at Danville on Monday last. Further particulars of Wednesday's Perryville fight state that the Federal force was 16,000, and the rebel force was 62 regiments, the aggregate unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed and 2,300 wounded and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including 1 General and 14 Colonels and Lt. Colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the Medical Director General of Cheatham's division.

A telegram from Louisville on the 12th states that Dr. Head, Medical Director, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 wounded from the Perryville fight.

Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole command on Friday morning, and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday evening. Our forces were massed on Friday between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners from Perryville, including ten Lieutenants, arrived bere tonight. Captain Watson, of Co. G, 80th Indiana, wounded somewhat seriously, has arrived. He left Perryville en Saturday, and was overtaken by a messenger who left Perryville two hours later. He reports the rebel force at 85,000. They heard heavy and constant firing for many miles after they left.

Rumor prevails that a severe engagement between the whole of both armies was progressing yesterday on the Harrodsburg road, wherein Buell drove the rebels towards Camp Dick Robinson. Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for the camp. At Perryville the rebels were so crippled they could not carry away the seven guns which they had captured. We have captured 106,000 rounds of their ammunition.

Squads of Dumont's, men under Col. Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles yesterday. A portion of Dumont's men drove the enemy on Saturday night from Lancensburg to Nicholsville, wounding several and capturing 18 prisoners. Federal loss, none.

Gen. Dumont's success over Morgan and Scott is fully confirmed. Morgan entered Frankfort on the 11th with his own and Scott's cavalry, 3,000 strong, meeting no opposition. Dumont moved on them from Shelbyville, and at noon had routed them. The rebels are said to be dispersed over the adjacent hills, endeavoring to avoid Dumont's pursuing forces. If not all captured the command will be completely broken up. The rebels destroyed the turnpike bridge before they were attacked.

Lexington is mostly evacuated by the rebels, only about 100 remaining there. The rebels took and sent to Camp Dick Robinson, 7,000 barrels of pork from Chenauld & Co., packed on their own account and for other parties, mostly secessionists. They also took \$90,000 worth of jeans and linseys from Oldham, Scott & Co., which they have manufactured into clothing. The rebels paid for these goods in Confederate scrip, unless owners refused to receive it, in which event no consideration was

It is stated that a dispatch was received in Louisville on the 13th, from Gen. Boyle, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Bardstown, and that our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was between 1,500 and 2,000, while that of the enemy was much larger, and that we held the field that night, and skirmished with them on the retreat next morning.

MISSOURI. - About 3 P. M. on the 7th, a skirmish ensued between a company of 80 men of the 5th Mo. cavalry, under Capt. Davis, and a guerrilla band of 130 men, under Quantrell and Childs, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded. Rebel loss unknown. We captured the rebel Col Childs, who is seriously wounded. Capt. Davis is still in pursuit of the rebels.

Advices received from headquarters, from Gen. Schofield, states that his advance under Gen. Brown, had driven the rebels out of Thomasville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri.

ARKANSAS.—The Missouri Republican has late intelligence from the rebels in Arkansas which is deemed reliable by the military powers in St. Louis. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies many reports we have received, some of which had reached this country. According to this information the rebel forces in Arkansas are encamped as follows:

Gen. Hindman is at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery. Gen. Roane is at White Sulpher Springs, near Pine Bluffs, on Arkansas river, 50 miles southeast of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of which are conscripts and unarmed. Also a Texan regiment, and one battery, consisting of three 6-pounders, and one 12pounder, and one siege piece, mounted. Gen. Mc-Rea is on the Arkansas River, fifty miles northwest of Napoleon. Gen. Rains is at Camp Hollins with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000 mostly conscripts. Gen. Holmes, commander-in-chief of all the forces is at Little Rock with about 2,000 men and two batteries-two 12 pounders and three 6pounders, two rifled 5-pounders and two 12-pound Gen. McBride is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, only 1,200 of whom are effective. The most of their cavalry force have been dismounted, and at present it is not believed they have more than 2,300 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, eighty or one hundred miles southwest of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by inteligent men in their camps that they intend to do so. If they save the capital of the State, it is all they desire at present, and, perhaps, more than they expect.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Rosecrans:

CORINTH. Miss., October 4. To Major-General U. S. Grant:—I received your dispatch telling me to follow the rebels. This morning Gen. Price made a fierce and determined

enemy. They drove in our center; Some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Gen. Hamilton was on the main line of attack, maintained his was on the main line of attack, maintained his ground in all but one position, and making an advance, secured the center with his two splendid regiments. Col. Sullivan gave us time to bring our batteries into action and saved the day on that side. Generals Van Dorn and Lovell made a most determined attack on our extreme right on the Chiewalla road, leading the attack through the abottic.

road, leading the attack through the abattis. Two of their columns reached the ditch, and the other stopped within fifty paces of the ditch. All that grape and cannister would do was tried, but when the rebels reached this point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the 27th Ohio and the 17th Missouri, which proved too much for the staggered rebel columns. Many fell down and held

staggered rebel columns. Many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat. Our loss, although serious, especially in officers, is nothing to be compared with the loss of the enemy. Brigadier-General Hackleman fell bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday. He was shot through the jugular vein. Cols. E. Kirby Smith, Gilbert and Mower were wounded, but not mortally. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

The number of casualties I cannot determine. The rebel killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, at which point they had a

road for five miles out, at which point they had a hospital. We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting their wounded. Gen. McPherson has reached here with his force.

We move forward at daylight in the morning.

Major-General Hurlbut, with a large force is on Hatchie River, prepared to cut off their retreat or follow in pursuit.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Government has come into possession of a letter from Beauregard to Bragg, containing full criticism of the campaign, and a survey of rebel resources and prospects, with an explanation of their programme. It clearly indicates that the rebel army is much larger than the Federal authorities have hitherto believed.

The advices of the government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France in regard to our domestic troubles, and continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft declared policy of non-intervention.

During the last quarter, ending with September, the Post-office Department issued to Postmasters 103,923,525 postage stamps, as is shown by the National Bank Note Company. These stamps represent the aggregate amount of \$3,116,064. A large proportion are in the hands of the Postmasters unsold, though no doubt \$500,000 are in circulation as currency.

Secretary Chase is seriously ill, and has transacted no business at the Treasury Department for a week. Through contributions of the people, in response to the appeal heretofore made, the Medical Department has been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressing, and no more are at present required.

Gov. Bradford and Lieut. Gov. Hicks of Maryland were in Washington on the 9th, to ask the aid of a military force to protect the agents of the State in making enrollments for the draft in certain counties of that State. The enrollments have been completed in all the State except the Southern counties of the western shore, where the secessionists have destroyed the partially completed enrollment list and driven the officers out of their counties. The request has been granted, and the secession counties

of Maryland will be forced to submit to the law. Parties from the Pacific coast are importuning the Government to accept the services of 10,000 cavalry, well trained horseman and good horses, who can march across the plains and reach the Atlantic coast at a very little greater cost per regiment than is required to bring a regiment of infantry from the city of Boston to the Potomac.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that arrangements for a camp, hospital and ambulance corps, on a well matured and systematic plan, will be completed in a few days. Only the best material will be received in this body. It will consist of 1200. Each member must have testimonials of good moral character, and sound mind and body.

The departure of the free negro expedition to Central America, has been temporarily postponed, owing, it is believed, to the unsettled political condition of that country, and in order to remove objections that have been officially interposed to such a colony. Arrangements, however, are contemplated which will satisfy the reasonable expectations of the Government and the emigrants.

John Ross, accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dale, and Col. Coffin, Superintendent of the Southern Indian division, had a conference with the President on the 10th, on business connected with the Cherokee and other Indian

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, is at Washington, in order to make arrangements for the protection of that Territory from Indian depredations, and guarding the overland route, by which the people are furnished with domestic supplies.

Intelligence was received on the 10th in official quarters, that the Sioux Indians have ceased hostilities, and were surrendering; and that the military authorities were, at latest accounts, severely punishing the most prominent of the guilty parties. The entire number of the warriors does not exceed one thousand one hundred. The entire force of the lower bands surrendered to General Sibley. He has, probably, two tocusand prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow and others, who are trying to make their escape. Twenty Indians have been convicted so far.

Capt Jas. Ruark, of the schooner Statesman, arrived in Washington on the 9th, and reports that the rehels had placed a battery at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, and just before sunset one of our gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. He thinks there must have been a considerable quantity of combustible material in the immediate vicinity, as he saw a large fire burning nearly all night. The Captain of the schooner Eliza Ann Johnson also states he spoke a schooner below Cockpit Point, which warned him not to go too near in, as the Galena had been fired upon, and was told our gunboats had run in and shelled the rebels out, setting the place on fire. The Captain had heard firing during the afternoon, and as he came up saw five of our gunboats lying out from the Point, and a large fire burning on the shore.

A copy of the order of the Secretary of War, prohibiting officers from publishing their reports, or permitting them to be published, has been sent to each officer of rank who participated in the recent battles on the Rappahannock or in Marvland.

The New York Herald's Washington special says the State Department has received information from Minister Adams, of the arrest of parties in England for counterfeiting U.S. Treasury Notes.

The Land Secretary of Ecuador has offered to our government lands for colonization of the negroes. The offer cannot be accepted, unless coming through the government of the country.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Adirondac Grane — John W Bailey.
Fraer's Self-Acting Catt'e or Stock Pump—Peter Fraer.
Prunng, or Sheep-Toe Shears—N B Phelps.
Wood-Sawing machine—if C Lake.
Draper and Tailor — Wm Cox.
Fruit Catherer—N B Phelps.
Book Agenta Wanted—S F French & Co.
To Mil Jers—James West. Fruit Gatherer—N B Phelps.

Book Agents Wanted—S F French & Co.

To Mil lers—James West.

Gepe Vines for Sale—R B Shaw

Cotswold Rams for Sale—E dward C Armstrong.

The Oporte Grape—E. Ware Sylvester.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Premium Sewing Machine—D E Rice

The News Condenser.

- A boy died in Cincinnati, on Friday week, from inhaling

- A second, though very faint comet, is new in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars. - The departure of the Central American free negro expe-

dition has been postponed. - A beet-root sugar factory has been established at Gee-

long, in the colony of Victoria. - The City Railway Company of Chicago propose to tax

the luxury of crinoline expansion. - Rev. Thomas Starr King, of San Francisco, is spoken of

for the next Senator from California. - Gen. Hooker has thrown away his crutches-a pretty

good sign that he is rapidly getting well. - Hugh J. Hastings, of the Albany Knickerbecker, has been appointed Consul at Ravenna, Italy.

- One hundred and thirty-eight members of the New Bed-

ford (Mass.) fire department are in the army. - The prevalence of infanticide in England, especially at

London, is becoming more and more alarming. - An attempt was made to poison a family in Buffale, Tuesday week, by putting strychnine in their tea.

- Prince Salms-Salms, an excellent Prussian officer, is raising a Prussian brigade in New York for the Union.

- It is said that 350,000 heavy English navy blankets have een imported into the South within the last six weeks.

- Accounts from Fortress Monroe speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the new Ironsides as a sea boat.

- A mammoth ox, which stands seven feet high, has been on exhibition at the Agricultural Fair at Hartford, Conn. - Matt. Ward, the Louisville schoolmaster murderer, was

shot by guerrillas, on his own plantation, a few days since. - A Key West letter, dated Sept. 29th, says Col. Morgan

issued an order freeing all the slaves within his department. - A man named Louis Napoleon was hung in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, for counterfeiting Confederate Treasury

- Prof. Hitchcock's surveying party, now in Aroestoek county, Me., have discovered a valuable iron mine in No. 13. range 4.

- Gen. Butler announces that he will enforce the new confiscation act to the letter, now that the President has erdered it. - Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is with his fam-

ily at Henderson, Herkimer county. His health is not yet restored. - The first grandson of Queen Victoria, the young Prince of Prussia, is just christened. He is called Albert Wilhelm

- Brig.-Gen. J. B. McPherson has been promoted to Major-General, for meritorious and distinguished services in

- The mouth-pieces of the Southern rebels in England are beginning to abuse Garibaldi for expressing sympathy with the North.

- The Sioux war is regarded as practically at an end. 1,500 prisoners have been taken, and more are brought in every day.

- A thunder storm in Worcester, Mass., destroyed seven housand panes of glass in D. W. Lincoln's conservatory in that place. - The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the year

ending Sept. 30th, were \$2,626,712, an increase over last year of \$637,014. - The Herald's dispatch from Washington says Gen. Look wood is liberating slaves of disloyalists on the eastern shore

of Virginia. - Speculators following the rebel army in Kentucky, buy up the Confederate scrip which the troops scatter, at 60 cents on the dollar

— Gen. Pope has refused to employ the Chippewa Indians in the war against the Sioux. He does so from motives of public policy. - New Orleans papers state that Slidell, Gov. Moore, and

Benjamin, sent their property out of the country in the early part of the war. - Gov. Morgan has requested the War Department to allow

the new regiments from this State to be attached to Gen. kles' division. - The silk factory building at West Newton, Mass., was destroyed by fire Thursday week. Loss, about \$20,000; in-

ured for \$15,000. - The rebel Gen. Lee has sent a dispatch to the widow of Gen. Kearney, promising the return of her husband's horse

and accoutrements.

n the tenth of last June.

— Among the imports of the past week we notice \$520,000 worth of guns. At \$20 per gun, this would make an importation of 26,000 guns. - The funeral of Mrs. Gen. Scott was held at St. Thomas' Church, New York, on Wednesday week. She died at Rome,

- Mrs. Lincoln distributed one thousand pounds of grapes the inmates of the various hospitals about Washington city during the past week. - Frank P. Blair has bean unanimously nominated for

Emancipation Convention. — The Count de Paris is preparing for publication a history of the war in the United States, from its commencement to the battles before Richmond.

Congress in the First District of Missouri, by the Union

- The Soules, of New Orleans, before the war had an ncome of \$80,000 a year, and this is now reduced to a mere living on plain pork and flour. - Gen. W. T. Sherman, in command at Memphis, has

ordered that for every boat fired on, ten Secession families shall be expelled from the city. - The question has been raised whether the shindlasters nd fractional notes circulated as money are not liable to

stamp duty under the new tax law. - The drafted men in Cleveland are paying all the way from fifty and sixty dollars to three or four hundred for sub-

stitutes for the nine months' service. - A private circular has been issued by the rebel Government to proprietors of newspapers, forbidding the publica-

tion of the emancipation proclamation. - S. W. Smith, merchant at Palmer. N. Y., recently had ris pantaloons stolen from his bedroom, the thief fishing them

with pole and hook through the window. - Among 1200 wounded rebel prisoners now at Sharpsburg, no less than 86 regiments and six batteries, all of which took

part in the battle of Antietam, are represented. - A difficulty occurred at Bowdoin College, Me., a few days since, growing out of a violation of the rules, resulting in the suspension of the entire Sophomore class.

80th ult., aged 86 years. Col. B. was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was wounded severely at Lundy's Lane. - In St. Louis, on Tuesday week, some Secession mis-

- Col. Sullivan Burbank died at Lexington, Mass., on the

creant mixed poison with the horse provender in the Government stables. Between 50 and 100 horses have died. - The Union men of Kentucky represent that very few recruits have been gained by Bragg or Kirby Smith, but that

they have obtained large numbers of horses and cattle. - Gen. Lee is still conscripting with remorseless energy, seizing all under 45 within his reach, taking citizens walking in the streets accompanied by their wives and children.

A STANT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.

THE "SLOAT ELIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE" WAS awarded the First Premium-a Diploma-at the recent State Fair, over all competitors. This is a great triumph and indicates superiority in construction and operation. After a careful examination the judges came to the conclusion that the SLOAT ELIPTIC was the Machine-not only as the simplest in construction, but capable of doing the greatest VARIETY of work. Hence, the award endorses it, especially, as the best Family Sewing Machine-that is, for the various kinds of work required in a family.

The Sloat Machine was exhibited by Mr. D. E. RICE, of No. 57 Buffalo St., Rochester, the General Agent for Western New York. Mr. R. is prepared to furnish the machine in dif ferent styles and prices, to suit the taste or means of appli cants. All our readers in Western New York who are inter ested will of course "make a note of it," and call at Mr RICE's establishment the first opportunity.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 14th, 1862. QUITE a number of changes have occurred in our market du

ring the past week.

FLOUR --- A decided advance has been made in the rates fo flour. Fancy brands are selling at \$5,50.26,75, a rise ranging from 25 cents to \$1,00 per barrel. That made from Spring wheat has moved upward in like ratio.

GRAIN - Genesee is no higher for choice, but the range has lessened materially. Choice white Canada is 2 cents 🏟 bushel better. Barley is in active demand with a start of 10:013 cents

Oats, Corn, and Rye remain at last quotations.

MEATS — The Pork market feels the stimulus imparted to the grain trade, and the dealers, who have felt rather b ue during grain wave, and the dealers, who have let rather b be during the summer, are jubilant, although the favor be small. The advance is equal to 50 cents@\$1,00 per barrel. Beef is down a

SHEEP PELTS are wanted, and the range is from 25 cents to \$1,-75. as to quality.

Several minor articles have undergone an advance, and we refer readers to the table of quotations below:

Rachastan Whalaat - W.

Rechester Wholesale Prices.							
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen: 12@12½0						
Flour, winter wheat,\$5.50@6.75	Honey, box 12(2)140						
Flour, spring do, 5.00@5 50	Candles, box 12@12%c						
Flour, buckwheat 0.00 20.00	Candles, extra 14@14c						
Meal, Indian 1.18@1.18	Fruit and Roots.						
Wheat, Genesee 1.15@1.25	Apples, bushel 25@30c						
Best white Canada 1 25@1.30	Do. dried \$2 fb 4@4%c						
Corn, old 56@58c.	Peaches, do 12@14c						
Corn. new 56@58c.	Cherries, do 10@11c						
Rve. 60 lbs 40 bush 55(0)60c.	Plums, do 7@8c						
Oats, by weight, 38@42c.	Potatoes 85@45c						
Barley 80(a)93c	Hides and Skins.						
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughter 5005 c						
Beans 1.25@1.75	Calf						
Meate.	Sheep Pelts \$0.25@1.75						
Pork, mess\$11.00@11.50	Lamb Pelts 25c@1.50						
Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Beeds.						
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50						
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	Do. large 6.00@6.25						
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25						
Mutton, carcaes 505c	Sundries.						
Hams, smoked $10(a)11\%c$.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00						
Shoulders \$@5%c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00						
Chickens 8@9c	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50						
Turkeys 2019c	Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50						
Geese 40@50c	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50						
Ducks 10 pair 38@44c	Coal, Char 7@8c						
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl \$1.52@1.75						
Butter, roll 12@13c.	Straw tun						
Butter, firkin 11(d)2c	Hay, tun 8.00@14.00 Wool, \$2 fb 50@60c						
Cheese 6%@7%c. 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@95.	Trout, half bbl 5.25(33.50						
Zento 11, 11100 0035.	. YTORK HUIL ONT 0-80(80:00						

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

37.37%27.37% for Pearls.

HOR—The market is comparatively quiet but prices are steady; sales of 400 bales at 12@16c for fair to prime. Old are neglected and nominal.

neglected and nominal.

ALBANY, Oor. 13.—FLOUR AND MNAL—The rain storm has tended to check out-door business, and but little as yet has been done in flour, which is still in small supply and firmly held.

GRAIN—There is but little wheat offering, and the market rules very firm. Winter red State is held at \$1,30,01,38. Sales prime white Michigan at \$1,53 Our market for corn is very firm, particularly for prime, with a good demand. Sales Westerm Mixed at \$2 for heated and 59 for sound prime. Rye steady, with sales State at 76. Barley is without important change, We notice a sale made on Saturday of Canada at \$1,20, on the spot, and this morning a few hag lots of State, about 1,000 bu, at \$1,10 for two-rowed, and \$1,15 for four-rowed. Oats dull and quiet at 55 for State.

\$1,10 for two-rowed, and \$1,15 for four-rowed. Oats dull and quiet at 55 for State.

BUFFALO, Ogt. 14.—Floure—In good demand, with limited supply. Sales yesterday 474 bbls, at \$5,67% for extra Indiana afloat; \$6 for Illinois white and red wheat mixed; \$5,75 for red wheat Ohio; \$6,40 for double extra Southern Illinois; \$5,30 for Canada spring. Rye Flour—The market quiet with but little doing; nominal at \$3,25035,50, and \$3.75 for very choice.

WHEAT—Steady, with fair amount of transactions. Sales white Kentucky at 133c; red winter at 120c; white Ohio at 123c; red winter at 119c(2)20c; No. 1 white Michigan at 129c; amore Michael winter at 119c(2)20c; No. 1 white Michigan at 129c; amore Michael for freight and distilling. Sales hot at 40c; Western mixed at 47c; prime Illinois River at 43%c; and prime yellow at 53c. Oats—Sales at 47c for No. I Chicago. Barley—Firm at 105 for Canada, with an upward tendency. Supply light. Rye—Nominal at 60c for sound and 56c for unsound Western.

PRAS—In fair demand with light supply, and nominal at 75c for Canada.

Beans—The market dull and prices lower. Quoted at \$1,5002 L.75 for fair to choice.

Spens—In moderate demand at \$1,60 for Canada, and \$1,75 for Illinois and Ohio Timothy; Belgian Timothy at \$2,25. Clover \$5. Flaxseed 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 meas pork, \$1,00; light mess pork, \$10,50. Sugar-cured hams, sacked, firm at 9c; plain hams, 8c. Prime lard firm at 9c. Shoulders, 6c. White fish, \$2,75; Trout, \$3,00. No Mess Beef in market and no demand for it. Cheese firm at 8.30c, with an upward tendency. Receipts from dairymen fair. The stock here and is the country is light,—Courter.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTUR.
First quality, \$8.25@9.00
Ordinary quality, 7,50@8,25
Common quality 6.50(27.00
Inferior quality, 5,00@6,50
OOWS AND CALVES.
First quality\$45,00@50,00
Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00
Common quality, 30,00@35,00
Common quality,
Inferior quality, 25,00@28,00
VRAL CALVES.
First quality,
Ordinary quality, 4%@5
Common quality, 4204%
Inferior quality 4 @4%c
OUDDD AND LAWER
Prime quality,
Frime digital
Ordinary, 8,50@4,50
Common, 5,00(@3,50
Inferior, 2,75(@3,00
RWINE.
Corn-fed. 51/Q41/46
ODTI-100,
Still-fed,
Very poor, 224@3 c
BRIGHTON, Oct. 9 - At market, 1,300 Beef Cattle, 5

BRIGHTON, OGT. 9 — At market, 1,300 Beef Cattle, 560 Stores, 4,201 Sheep and Lambs, 560 Svine.

BREF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$5,600,00; first quality, \$5,200,00; second do, \$6,000,00; third do, \$4,600,00.

WORKING OYEN—\$100,\$120,\$130,010,0.

MINOR COWN—\$47(049; common, \$18,019
VEAL CALVES—\$4,000,00,00.

STORES—Yearing, \$7,000,80; Two years old, \$140,15; Three years old, \$160,00.

HIDES—7(63740,97 hb. Tallow—7(63740.

HIDES—7(63740,97 hb. Tallow—7(63740.

BRIKEF AND LAMBS—\$1,500,200; extra, \$2,00,50.

SWINE—\$100,00 sech. Calf Skins—\$200,50.

SWINE—\$100,00 sech. (300; cretail, 0,305.

Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Figs, \$ (360; retail, 4056).

A BANK

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 8.—At market 1,882 Cattle. about 1,200 Beeves, and 682 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and DARDER IN THE ACCUPANCE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Wool is in brisk demand mainly from spinners; sales of 340 bales sandy African at 19@24c; 250 do. Afri-can tree from sand at 34@38c, 200 do East India at 37@48c; 150 do nuwashed Cape at 30@44c; 20 do Californian at 25@44c, and 100,-000 fbs fleece and pulled at 54@62c.

Saxony Fleece & tb	60@62
American full-blood Merino	60,a62
American half and three-fourths Merino	62 4 65
American Native and quarter Merino	62, 2 65
American Native and quarter Merino Extra pulled	56:@58
Superfine pulled	
No. I pulled	48 (1)50
Lamb's pulled. California fine, unwashed	
California fine, unwashed	34@45
California common do	20/d/30
Peruvian washed Chilian Merino unwashed	40(a)50
Chilian Merino unwashed	32@34
Chilian Metiza unwashed	32@34
Valparaiso unwashed	19 a 22
South American Merino unwashed	28(a)3/1
South American Mestiza unwashed	
South American common washed	25@30
South American Entre Rios do	25@27
South American unwashed	17@19
South American Cordova washed	37(ā)40
Cane Good Hope unwashed	30(à:35
East India washed	35(a)45
African unwashed	25@27
African washed	40@45
Mexican unwashed	25@30
Texas	
Smyrna unwashed Smyrna washed	25@32
Smyrna washed	350 45
Syrian unwashed	29(4)28

BOSTON, October 7 —There is little change to notice.					
Saxony and Mer., fine,60@62	Texas,00@00				
Full blood55@62	Smyrna, washed33@4				
८ and ₺ blood,63@65	Do unwashed1863				
Common,	Syrian				
Pulled, extra,	Cape,28@3				
Do. superfine,6K@65	Crimea				
Do No. 1,	Buenos Ayres18/a-5				
Do No. 2,	Peruvian, washed26 74				
Western mixed55@60	Canada 55/66				
Danner Wood Carmer Circles					

tion last week at the following prices:							
12 3 30 52 81 97 105	do do do do	do do limed do	do do do do Smyri	white at 183/c black and gray at 24c fine white at 51c white at 22%c black and gray at 175/c na, black and gray at 215/c fine white, at 32c			
	do do	limed do	do do Smyri	white at 21c black and gray at 16%c us, black and gray, at 24%c white, at 29%@31%c			
ALBANY, Oct. 7 — There is but little if any inquiry for wool, and we can learn of no sales having been made during the week. The market is heavy with a downward tendency.—Journal.							

Married

On the 9th inst., by Rev. Dr Shaw, JAMES SCOTT SHAW and VIRGINIA AUGUSTA CHICHESTER, all of this city AT the residence of A CONE, Esq., Geneseo, on the 13th inst, by Rev. F DEW. WARD, Mr S. P. BIRGE, of Geneseo, and Miss S. E. FOOTE, of Great Barrington, Mass.

Died.

In Sharpsburg, Md., on the morning of the 27th ult., from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, GERRIT VAN INGEN, 1st Lieut. Co. F., and acting Adjutant of the 89th Reg't New York Volunteers.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OUT. 13—Froux — There is a good demand for export and home consumption with light receipts, and prices have again advanced loc. At the close there were no sellers at inside quotations. Sales at \$5,90,66,10 for superfine State, \$2,90,6,55 for extra State, \$5,90,60,10 for superfine State, \$2,90,60,10 for superfine State, \$2,90,60,10 for weight of the control of

ders, decorations, and such other trinkets as European governments use to stimulate their soldiers, but the distance from head-quarters prevented further advancement, and after endur ing the exposure of a heated climate until health failed, he resigned and returned home to recruit his bodily energies Remaining a short period with relatives and friends, he set out for America, and reached New York in November, 1856. The following month he arrived in Rochester and obtained employment in the office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Although laboring under the difficulties incident to his situation stranger in a strange land, and a language with which he was unacquainted—his desire to prove himself useful, his genial temper, unobtrusive manner, open and manly course of action gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Step by step he moved upward among his puriness associates, and at the time he buckled on the sword in defence of his adopted country, he held the post of chief clerk in the mail department of the RURAL

During his residence in Rochester he became a member of the 54th regiment, New York National Guard, and in his brief con nection, occupied; the various stations of private, non-commissioned and commissioned officer. When the 89th New York Volunteers were departing for the war. Col. FAIRCHILD com manding, offered him the post of Sergeant-Major which was accepted. His parting words to the writer hereof.—"I will not be Sergeant-Major long if fighting will win a better place were soon verified, as he was promoted to a Lieutenancy by special order of Gen. BURNSIDE. The fortunes of war seems o be in his favor, for he gained steadily in the affection of his egiment, his commanding efficer, and his General, until the closing hour in the fatal battle of Antietam. "Hold the bridge at all hazards, and at all cost," was the order of Maj.-Gen. Mc-CLELLAN to BURNSIDE and his veterans. The order was obeyed to the letter, but, oh, at what fearful price! Among the wound ed was Acting-Adjutant Van Ingen, his knee shattered by minnle ball. Amputation ensued, and every symptom was favorable until Thursday morning, the 25th of September when Diarrhœa supervened, which soon terminated in deuth 'At all times after receiving his wound," his chaplain states "he was calm, consistent and happy. Faithful in the perform ance of his duty as a soldier, noble in all the characteristics of

Though thus suddenly removed from their midst there is sad consolation in the record Lieut. Van Ingan has left to his bereaved wife and children, his relatives, his friends, and the country,—"Faithful in the performance of duty!" True friend brave heart, good soldier, farewell and farewell.

GEORGE SHERMAN GOFF was born in Rochester on the 20th of January, 1837. Our acquaintance began in April, 1853, when he entered the RURAL NEW-YORKER to acquire a knowledge of the art of printing. As a lad, GEORGE was distinguished for his affability and kindly courtesy. Genial in temperament, neat in person, attentive to business, he soon made friends, and these were firmly held. After passing a brief six months in obtaining certain information in the rudimentary portion of his chosen profession, we find he had so won upon the esteem of his em ployer as to receive promotion upon the "pay-roll" of the office. In fact, inspection of the "Ledger" through the entire time he remained in the RURAL office gives (ample proof of his habits of industry, and we think no better certificate of character, as regards the working capacities of an individual, can be obtained than some of these old, cast-away ledgers might furnish. George served his apprenticeship fully and labored for some time thereafter on the RURAL, when h imbibed the idea of learning the occupation of a machinist. His new trade proving inimical to his physical formation he abandoned it, returning to his former employment. About this period he was siezed with the fever so prevalent among that portion of the nation known as "Young America," and under

its influence he set out to see the world for himself. Our modern El Dorado — the West—had its charms for him and he departed to try his fortune. His stay embraced about two years, when he returned to his old office and associates. Rochester was thence forward his home until be left for the seat of war in the

108th New York Volunteers.

During his stay in this city GEORGE acquired a taste for military matters in Co. "G," 5tth Regiment N. Y. N. G., and at an early stage of the rebellion he joined the 27th New York, but at the urgent request of his mother he obtained a release. The spirit was in him, however, and would not be quieted. When the rebellion exhibitedits gigantic proportions, and the country called upon all its young men for support, the fires of patriotism burst forth anew n a brighter, steadier flame. The hearts of mothers and sisters became engaged in the good work, and the era of '76 seemed again to have dawned upon the land. Once more we found GEORGE in military garb, and this time, as he expressed it, "goingfor a soldier, certain." He had united with Co. "F." in the 102th New York, holding the position of 3d Sergeant. His regiment departed for Washington on the 19th of August last, andwas first under fire at Antietam. The night before this terribe battle George had been appointed Color-Sergeant. Early in the fatal morning of the 17th Sept. his regiment had formed in line of battle, exposed to a destruction tive fire from the rebel army. About 11 o'clock A. M., the order was issued—"Colors to the front," and Lieut. Bloss, of Co. A., who had been awaiting orders from the Colonel, noticing that the command was not seing performed, and judging that the incessant rattle of musketry prevented its being heard, moved to the color-guard and repeated it. The guard formed, but the deadly nature of the enemy's fire caused them to waver. At the instant George seized the colors, and turning to Lieut. B., with whom he was intimately acquainted, remarked, "if you will go forward with mowe will execute the command." Lient. B. assented, and each grasping the flag-staff they pressed for ward about two rods, when GEORGE was struck by a shot in the forehead. A moment or two later Lieut. Bloss was wounded in the face. The wound received by George was one which would eventually prove fatal - the shot had penetrated the brain. He lingered intil the 23d, when death relieved him

Thus have departed two of our country's noblest sons. They periled all they had for the safety of our institutions. Shall we not, as a people, bestow our choicest benisons upon their last resting places? One lies amid the peaceful shades of Mount Hope, the other rests on the field crimsoned by his blood. Each awaits the final reveille, when

The Lord of Hosts, unseen, on high, Leads out the armies of the sky; Soon will He call their names out clear, And, each, true soldier, answer:-Here !

ls Washington, D. C., on the 1st inst, of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, and the Chickshominy fever, Capt. CHARLES E. JENNINGS, 26th N. Y. Y., aged 35 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

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

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

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HELP NEEDED, AND HELP AT HAND. HCLE NEEDED, AND HELP AT HAND.

H C. LAKE, of Charlotte Center, N. Y.. manufactures a machine for \$60, run by two horses, that will saw 2 cords of wood per hour, from the log. Send for a Circular which will post you in regard to this good machine.

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The Cylinders, or acting parts of these Pumps, can be obtained, with the right touse them, and all instructions for putting in, at \$12 each, by addressing the subscriber, and any number of persons wanting tenor more Pumps, can have them put in, all complete, at from \$20 to \$25, and warranted. \$150 All Pumps are warranted to giv good satisfaction. Address all orders to PETER FRAER, Patentee,

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The earliest and best American Grape known, ripening most delicious flavor, in fact, equal to the most delicious flavor, in fact, equal to the most delicate house Grape. It originated at the base of the Adirondac rang of mountains on the shore of Lake Champiain. It is believe to possess all the requisites to establish its character as "the carliest and best Native Grape."

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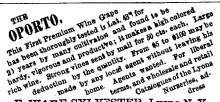
JOHN W. BALLEY, Plattsburgh Nurseries.

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1862.

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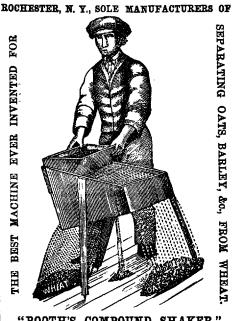
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Your Sons need a BUSINESS EDUCATION; without it they may plow and reap as their grandfathers did before them, but they cannot, without such instruction, intelligently, methodically, or accurately, set about the successful prosecution of that especially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

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

Brings it within the reach of every Farmer. On receipt of SIX DOLLARS, a Machine (with printed instructions for operating,) will be shipped as directed. Those wishing to engage in the sale of the machine and purchasing by the dozen, will have a fair discount made to them. All orders to be addressed to OHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Rechester, N. Y., 658-13t

WANTED—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, Rochaster, N. Y.



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ILLINOIS.

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

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

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON; TOBACCO.

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are fur-nished from four to six weeks earlier than their immenisnee from four to six weeks earner than the infinite diate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Ilinois Rivers, (a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 186 miles on the Main Trunk,) lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD

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

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, UAIN, BARLEI, BIE, and produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pensylvania, white the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

during the past year.

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

" six "212 00

to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. Dairy Farming also presents its inducements to many. CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

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

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

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

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

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

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

CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS. DEPOTS,

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

for all kinds of farm produc EDUCATION.

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

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

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT—ON LONG CREDIT.

80 Acres at \$10,00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. 40 Acres at \$10 an Acre. annually upon the following terms: Cash Payment,.....\$48 00 Cash Payment,.....\$24 00 Payment in one year,..... 24 00 Payment in one year, 48 00 " two " 24 00 " two years,..... 48 00 " three " 24 00 " four "118 00 " five "112 00 44 " " five "224 00 44

64 " seven "100 00 " " seven "200 00 Address LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MEDIE - SINGE

JUST UNDER THE GUNS.

EM-QYOUT

"JUST under the guns "- I am trying to read, But strangely the letters grow dim. Through the lens of a tear the danger appals, The picture looks lurid and grim. I fancy my boy quickly traces these lines On his knapsack laid over his knee, "Dear mother, the foe is now fairly in sight, Their fire from the ramparts we see.'

And is it for this that I waited and watched, Since clasping the soft, childish hand, I guided his feet safely over the way, Through the changes of sweet baby-land? Watched ever to pluck from his pathway the thorn, Shielded ever from sorrow and care, And pillowed in sickness his head on my heart, Blessing softly, while slumbering there?

For this—taught him ever how glorious life Might be made by a will strong and true; How the battle is fought and the victory won, Where the power joins the purpose to do. But stay-how is this-such weakness and fear. How I shiver in womanish fright; Have I strangely forgotten the One who will watch Charlie "under the guns" all the night?

That Sentinel sleepless, forever on guard, With the stars for His lantern aglow, The world for His round, its people His care, And sin for His treacherous foe, Whose feet never falter, whose eye never sleeps Over those we entrust to His care; To Him and His vigil my child I commit, And seal the dear charge with a prayer.

If soon it should please the great Master of all To order him off up above, He knows the sweet password to open the way, Even JESUS, His blood and His love; And if the dark road is just under the guns, I'll ask only this for my son, That the angels may cheer him, the promise support. Till the heaven of glory is won.

The Story-Teller.

MY WAR CONTRIBUTION.

I HAD actually subscribed five hundred dollars! Not in all the history of my givings was there a parallel to this. Five hundred dollars! I looked at the filled-up check, after cutting it free from its blank companions, with fond, reluctant eyes, ere passing it to other hands; yet I was not the grudging giver this little hesitation implied. My heart was in the cause of national honor and national safety; and in sacrificing something for my country, I was but discharging a patriotic duty. This was my contribution to a fund our citizens were raising for hospital and sanitary needs. If double the sum had been required of me, double would have been given.

'So much for my country!" I said in thought with a feeling of self-approval. I felt that I was a better and truer man for the act. "If every one would do as well according to their circumstances." There came a slight chill to my enthusiasm, consequent on the thought that I was doing so much more, according to my ability, than other people. I had seen the subscription paper. It bore the record of no larger contribution than mine. Two citizens only had put down their names for five hundred dollars.

"To have given equally," I said to myself, "Mr. Harland should have made his contribution a thousand dollars instead of five hundred; and Grant should at least have come up to my figures, dollar for dollar; he is quite as well off as I am. Then, as for Tompkins, I can't see how he had courage to his march with the regiment that went from here six write down fifty, in the face of half a dozen poorer men, who each gave their hundred. But we have a test of patriotism in this; and know where to put heroism. 'He is strong and courageous, and will men. Love of country is a fine thing to talk about. but when sacrifice is asked, how rarely do we find word and deed in harmony."

It is the most natural thing in the world to let speech betray our thoughts. As I moved about, friends and acquaintances, a word dropped here and a sentence there, revealed the secret of my selfapproval: and I doubt not that nearly all of them understood what was going on in my mind—how I in her heart. Ah, sir, neither you nor I will ever comsidered my contribution to the war fund, taking means in account, as the largest made by any man in the town. For me, five hundred dollars was a line to the standard and state in the result of the standard and state in the result in the town. For me, five hundred dollars was a line town. in the town. For me, five hundred dollars was a I felt something poorer on account thereof, and began to meditate economies. When I paid a thousand dollars for a pair of horses no impression like this was perceived; not even when one of them got injured by a fall, and I parted with him for one hundred and fifty dollars. Here was a dead loss of three hundred and fifty dollars; but in face of nothing so like a sense of poverty touched me as in the face of my contribution to the hospital and sanitary fund. I did not feel poorer for the three hundred dollars expended in preparing and stocking my fish pend, though the money paid therefor was a sunk investment, every dollar; nor for the six or seven hundred paid for summer houses, garden statuary, and fancy work about my grounds and dwelling. All this, being for my own gratification, I could afford. The expense was calculated, and taken as a thing of course. But this five hundred dollar gift to our country in her time of pressing need, freely as it was bestowed, left me with a feeling of exhaustion, as if weakened by an effort greater than my strength.

No wonder, such being the case, that I talked rather more than was seemly of what I had done. We have in our town an excellent but plain-spoken man, who, his life being one of the strictest integrity, does not stand in fear of anybody's opinion. He is not a rough or obtrusive man, but as I have said. plain-spoken, free from guile and flattery. You can hardly converse with him for ten minutes without knowing yourself a little better than when you began the conversation. His name is Preston.

"We have done our part," I said to him as we stood together in the street one day. We had been speaking of the war, and the necessity of supporting the Government to the full extent of its needs. I referred, in saying "our part," to the various contributions in men and money which the people in our particular locality had made, and especially to the late subscription, which footed up three thousand dollars. Three thousand dollars, of which I had given a sixth part. I could not fail in this

"Yes, and nobly," he answered, with a glow of enthusiasm, not often seen, blooming on his quiet face. "Our people have done nobly, not keeping back their most precious things."

"Three thousand dollars is a liberal sum," I said.

"Yes." His voice dropped a little.

"And of this sum two men gave a three" It pressed for utterance, and I was weak enough . 'et

Mr. Preston did not answer, "And are you one of them?"-no, but said in a voice that still fell lower and lower, until it expressed a sentiment of reverence, "There is one in our midst who has given more than these two men a hundred fold. But the name is not down on any subscription paper."

More precious than silver and gold! Yes, there are things more precious than silver and gold; and I understood Mr. Preston to refer to human life and human love. Shame touched me; I stood silent and rebuked.

"Come," said he, "walk with me into the next street a little way. It is well for us all to comprehend these questions of sacrifice and patriotism in all their bearings. The danger with us all is, that we magnify our own burdens and loyalty, and in doing so fail to award the honor that is due to others."

I did not answer, but in silence went with Mr. Preston into the next street. It was one in which the poor dwelt. Small houses, a few neat and with tasteful shrubbery about the doors, but most of them miserably neglected and forlorn, stood on each side for a distance of three or four squares. My visits to this part of the town were of rare occurrence. It was not pleasant to look upon, and I avoided it. All looked poor and mean, now as my eyes ranged along the street, and I questioned with myself as to whither I was going, and to what end.

"The widow who cast in all her living gave more than those who, of their abundance, poured gold and silver into the treasury." My companion broke the silence with these words, as we paused at the door of a small story and a half cottage, around which everything was clean and in order, but plain and poor. His knock was not loud, but low and respectful. I did not answer his remark, but stood beside him in a vague expectancy. A child of ten years opened the door and looked up into our faces curiously. I saw that she recognized Mr. Preston, but no smile lit up her young face.

"How is your mother to-day?" was asked. "Not very well. Won't you walk in?"

"No, thank you, my dear, I only stopped to inquire about your mother. Is she able to sit up?"

"Yes, sir. She sat up most all day yesterday, and sewed part of the time. And she's up again to-day. Won't you come in? May be she'd like to see you." "Not this morning; I'll call around again. Sav

that Mr. Preston called. I'm glad that she is better. Good bye." "Good bye, sir." I felt the low, almost choking flutter of the child's voice away down in my heart;

my eyes were dim as I turned away. What did it mean? "She has given most of all," said my companion,

as we walked away.

"What has she given?"

"Her husband." "He is in the army."

"He is dead."

"What! Dead!"

"Killed in battle." I stood still. "In battle?"

"Yes. Three weeks ago the news came. He rests with the slain at Newbern."

"Who, and what was he?" I asked, rallying myself, for I felt an overpowering sense of weakness. "A sober, industrious mechanic; a good husband and a good father. I saw his wife on the day after months ago. The parting had tried her severely; but she was brave with it all, and full of a noble do his duty,' she said to me; 'and the country must have such men. I could not cling to him weakly, and in tears, as some wives did to their husbands, and hold him back when his heart and conscience bade him go. He is in God's hands. Men die at home of sickness as well as in battle. I trust in God.' Her eyes were full of tears as she spoke, and her voice betrayed the fear and suffering that were

in the town. For me, five hundred dollars was a large sum to give away. Tens, twenties, and an occasional fifty, under the pressure of public calls for church or charitable needs, had passed on through the carelessly-loosened purse strings, that drew back again with increasing tightness on the diminished gold; but giving after this liberal and exhausting style was altogether a new experience. If the something neorer on account thereof and hethere was nothing sacrificed except love of money. But she had given her husband! She poor, dependent on his life for the support of herself and her children, said when his country called, Go! And

children, said when his country called, Go! And the sacrifice had been complete.

"The blow must have been terrible," I said, "Poor woman, this is indeed a sorrow."

"She staggered and fell," was replied. "For a week the struggle between life and death was almost evenly balanced. Then the slow reaction came, and the poor crushed heart began to gather up its and the poor crushed heart began to gather up its rent fibres, and to string its quivering nerves for new efforts and duties. The strong arm on which she had leaned for so many years was broken, and she must stand henceforth alone. How she faltered she must stand henceforth alone. How she faltered and staggered with uncertain steps at first! For hours she would sit and weep. But slowly strength came, and now, you remember the child's words, 'She sat up most all day yesterday, and sewed part of the time.' A heavy burden has been laid upon her, and she must walk henceforth with stooping shoulders and weary feet. Her own hands must earn the food with which her children are fed, and the garments with which they are to be clothed. Her toil and her care are more than twice doubled; and with them are the widow's sorrows. What are my war burdens, what are yours, to this? Ah, sir, there is no room for complaint or boasting. With us the sacrifice is nothing in comparison. It is hard-twith these who are least thought of and all the sacrifices.

est with those who are least thought of, and who get least of public sympathy."

"We must do something for this woman," said I.

"We must do sometiming for this woman, said it.
"Her case touches me deeply."
"Your possessions and mine would lose more than half their value were such a calamity as the dismemberment of our country to fall," was answered. "Our enemies are men in arms, and we must oppose man with man in fierce battle. oppose man in interce outsile. While they fight and die we are at home, and in their blood and suffering we find safety. Is there honor, is there justice, is there humanity in forgetting this service, and leaving the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers to bear unaided their burdens of want and sorrow? I think not. Yes, assuredly, we must do something for this woman. She has given her all, and if she have no share henceforth in our abundance, then we are not guiltless in the sight of

How small seemed all the contributions I had How small seemed an the contributions I had made, and of which I was a self-gratulant! My checks were hot with shame. Not since have I referred to that last subcription in conversation, nor has a word about the coming burden of taxes escaped my lips; I would blush at complaint now. Burdens! They who seem to have the largest share feel their pressure lightest. On the poor, the humfeel their pressure lightest. On the poor, the humble, the too often despised and neglected, the heaviest of our troubles will fall. Let us see to it that we sin not in forgetfulness of what we owe them, that we we do not let widows and orphans cast in all their living as the price of our safety.

The Educator.

LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF CLASSI-FYING MAN."

This is the subject of an important article in the Christian Review, which might well circulate more extensively in our city. The editor dwells in the midst of us, as well as the author.

The article is opposed to the dogma of some naturalists that "there is no radical difference between man and animals in respect to language," and also "that the similarities of voice existing between allied species of animals, are precisely analogous to the similarities between articulate languages belonging to a common stock of the human family. Of course these naturalists maintain that there is no essential difference between man and the animals around him, so that he is to be classed and described as an animal; in truth, by their decision, a mere animal. This is a very exhibitating announcement to noble-spirited men, glorying in their almost divine accomplishments. The most important of their animal brethren are distinguished quadrupeds, at least the most exalted and refined are these, from the frog to the ox, elephant, and orang outang. Indeed, a distinguished naturalist of high character, has said of the dog, as an illustration of animal characteristics, the following:- "A close study of the dog might satisfy every one of the similarity of his (the dog's) impulses with those of man, and that those impulses are regulated in a manner which discloses psychical faculties in every respect of the same kind as those of man." And this is made more impressive by the addition-" Though all these faculties do not make a philosopher of him, (the dog.) they certainly place him, in that respect, upon a level with a considerable proportion of poor humanity." It were enough to reply to such views, that no man has ever seen or found the least proof of moral feeling, the least sense of right and wrong, the least display of moral obligation, in the dog or any quadruped, or mere animal. This moral sense is the distinguishing property or power of man, which separates him from all mere animals. But, let the article reply to such assumed equality of powers, "then they (the mere animals) have a moral nature, and have rights, and are entitled to a government of law, and horse-breakers are kidnappers, and butchers are murderers. If this conclusion be denounced as absured, then it follows that the 'considerable proportion of humanity' referred to as 'upon a level' with animals, have also no rights which an educated man is bound to respect." There is no resistance to be offered to this reasoning, by any one, who may reject even both parts of it. The assumption, above given, is entirely at fault, absurd and ridiculous.

In the article, the system of signs used by men is divided into "signs of emotion and signs of ideas," an excellent, truthful, division. The signs of emotion are shared by the higher animals with man, being necessary for their benefit, never changed, capable of very little improvement, very limited, instinctive, and thus appearing in different ways in different animals, being as it is ever named, a

"natural language." The signs of ideas, or articulate language, is "highly conversational in its structure," capable of great variety and improvement, "involving abstraction, generalization and judgment," and in its "laws, conditions, and uses," entirely removed from those emotional exhibitions already defined and admitted to exist in mere animals as well as in the human

These remarks may direct some thinking minds to the interesting article of the Christian Review, No. 97, and the object of this notice be attained The reader will be satisfied from the various relations of articulate language among nations near and remote, traced in the article with clearness and power, that overpowering proos are given of the close relationship and unity of origin of a vast number of different peoples.

TRUE IDEAL OF THE TEACHER'S WORK.

TEACHERS, it is your profession I would magnify, and in order to this, let me lead you to contemplate the true ideal of it. It is of great importance to us to be familiar with the highest ideals of our calling or profession. The lawyer, the physician, the editor, have each a noble profession, if nobly practiced; and they ought to have frequent seasons of thought upon the ideal of their occupations, lest by the influence of routine and custom, they sink into ignoble money makers. The lawyer should be a minister of justice between man and man; the physician a minister of healing mercy to the sick and bruised and broken in body; and the editor a quickener of general intelligence, and a voice for truth, right and humanity. The true morale of professional life should be an open vision to them every day. The clergyman will sink into a mere master of religious forms and ceremonies, a declaimer of solemn phrases, a sanctified showman, urless daily he climbs up by thought and prayer, and contemplates the ideals of his profession; nothing else can save him from sinking into formalism and hypocrisy. Many a minister has come to this, who is the morning of manhood conscientiously took his ordination yows. There is no calling or profession in which it is so difficult as in yours to keep up to the true ideal, or indeed to have that ideal in sight. Everything is against you. Your scholars are usually too young to understand what education means; they have no idea of the results of training and study; cannot imagine what good this or that exercise is to do them; they are full of impetuous life, buoyant and restive under restraint; perhaps make fun for themselves out of your favorite methods. They perplex, weary, and tire you out; well is it if they do not disgust you or make you angry. A hundred roguish children make a very confused medium for a teacher to look through, at the beau ideal of his profession. Your pupils, then, may not help you much.

And as a general thing, I fear you have reason to think the parents of your pupils do not help you maintain a high thought of your profession. What means this apparent indifference of parents to the work and progress of their children at school? Why is it that they so seldom visit your schools? An earnest, enthusiastic teacher, who is ready to give his best life to his scholars, imagines, as indeed he has a right to expect, that the parents of his pupils will heartily co-operate with him; and when he sees that they do not, do not even take pains to know him, and never talk with him about their children, except perhaps to find fault with his methods or discipline, how can he help being disheartened? how keep his enthusiasm from dying out, and still hold in his soul the true ideal of educational influence?

And yet he must do this: else it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the depths of the sea. Anything is better than to be a teacher with no morale, no true ideal — a teacher for the salary. But certainly l would not have teachers without salaries. Would that they were as well paid as singers and dancers. But no one should be a teacher who does not see a higher end of his labors than his salary. No one should be a teacher who cannot maintain enthusiasm in his profession, and keep his own soul at a good healthy moral temperature, though the parents of his pupils are as cold towards him as a Siberian winter. Then ministers are not always your helpers as they should be. They are busy with many cares and labors. Many of them, perhaps, feel less interest in the schools, because, in the nature of things, the common school cannot be made a sectarian institution; but whatever be the cause, the ministers and the schools both suffer from the neglect of which I hear teachers complain. The minister has no other opportunity of usefulness more important than that opened to him in the public schools. It is a sad mistake to neglect it.

One other difficulty most teachers have to contend with; they cannot go on with the same class of pupils till the course of school education is completed. One teacher is always in the rudiments, another on the next step above, and so on up to the highest grades of study. In such ceaseless repetition of labor, there is danger that custom and routine will make the spirit dull and heavy. Many a teacher has taken a life-sleep upon the repetitious monotony of his occupation. Conscientious persons may fall here, grow weary of unvaried toil, lose sight of what ought to make them as men inspired, and fall asleep.

A friend of mine lives near some manufactories which are visited by many travelers: he is the busiest of working men, but yet he will go with his friends, and show them all the curiosities; this he has done for years in despite of the monotony; and he does it, as one remarked lately, just as though each wonder was as fresh to him as to his visitors who had never seen it before: he even makes all believe that they have given him rare opportunity of new enjoyment; and indeed to him it is new enjoyment, for he so loves all men that he has enjoyment in their joy. So the teacher must guard himself by loving his pupils, and be prepared to go through with an exercise for the fiftieth time, as though it were a fresh novelty; and this can be done only by fixing the ideal of teaching in his heart. It must be fixed there, or restive, roguish children, and indifferent parents, and repetitious exercises will turn the teacher into a guide-post, a lifeless fixture to direct poor, little weary travelers up the hill of science.—G. W. Hosmer, D. D.

Corner for the Young.

NAMES OF EMINENT MEN, &c. - ENIGMATIC.

[The particulars in parentheses are given as a little assistance to the finding out.]

1. An English king who was beheaded—an exclamation

surprise. (A modern novelist.)

2. An Anglo-Scottish king-the beautiful produce of a worm-one of the midland counties of England. (A trav eler, who died within the last ten years.

3. A prophet of the Old Testament-a resort of rabbits. (A modern novelist.)

4. A great emperor of Spain—the second mechanical power (A modern Irish novelist.)

5. An ancient prophet-sk sweetheart. (Another modern Irish novelist.) 6. An English prince of the blood royal - a worker is

metals. (A modern English novelist.) 7. A disbelieving apostle-a county town in the North of

England. (A modern historian and essayist.)

8. The name of eight kings of England-a Scottish church

-a color. (A poet of the last century.) 9. A kind of badge, worn as an ornament by Charles I.—an emperor of Rome—a town of Sweden, near a famous silver

mine. (A living novelist.) 10. A king who hated tobacco—a Welsh county. (A modern Scottish poet.)

11. An Irish bog-an island off the coast of Wales. (A Scottish peet of last century.)

statesman-a worker of precious metals. (A writer of the last century.)

Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 35 letters. My 8, 18, 19, 20, 6, 26 is an instrument for striking. My 4, 33, 31, 21, 16, 27, 13, 15 is a guide.

My 27, 7, 7 is not even. My 19, 9, 2, 29, 11 is a county in Kentucky My 5, 8, 25, 14, 10 is a county in New York.

My 30, 34, 1, 28 is formed by uniting tin edges. My 22, 32, 24, 12, 35 is an excrescence in the wick of a candle My 17, 1, 2, 4, 26, 23 is used by all persons.

My 5, 15, 22, 26, 19, 6 is a household utensil. My whole is one of the proverbs of Solomon

York, Livingston Co., 1862. LUCIUS W. BYAM. Answer in two weeks.

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

JAMES and JOHN bought some apples in company, toward the payment of which, James paid four-ninths of the money and John the rest. Before they are any of them, they agreed to share equally with Henry if he would give them fifteen cents. He did so, but a dispute arose about the division of the money between James and John. How ought it to have been divided?

Danbury, Ct., 1862. 17 Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

DEAR is my first, when shadowy night is near; But tis my second makes my first so dear, My whole with decent care my first preserves. And thus to be my second well deserves.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 664.

Answer to Enigma:-"Traitor, spare that tree, Cleave not a single bough; In youth it shelter'd me, And I'll protect it now."

My whole—" Some study and a little perseverance."

Answer to Geographical Enigma; Buy the truth, and sell Answer to Decapitations: - Heel, Mark, Terror, Witch,

Drake, Truth, Cape, Thump, Spine, None, Clover. Answer to Anagrams of Flowers.-1. Petunia; 2. Candytnît; 3. Geranium; 4. Pansy; 5. Hare-bell; 6. Violet; 7. Nasturtium; 8. Larkspur.

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 two weeks ago -with October. As a large number of subscriptions expire this week, (all which have No. 863 printed after their address,) we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper. We hope they, and thousands of would-be subscribers, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presented to renew or subscribe Single, Club and Trial Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited.

THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the 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 thousands of families will be benefited by making the acquainttance of the RURAL and becoming permanent subscribers.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE, We ask its friends all over the land to aid in circulating the

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 WREELY of America? Who will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE?

Advertisements.

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

TREES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN GOUNDRY, (formerly Briston & Williams,) Dansville, Livington Co., N. Y., invites the attention of

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers, to his fine stock of Pear, Plum, and Apple Seedlings. Als 2 year old Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees of leading varietie which he offers for the Fail and Spring trade, cheap for cash, 665-13t] JOHN GOUNDRY, Dansville, Liv. Co, N. Y.

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