TWO DOLLAR'S A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEERLY 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 RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departm and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other 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, Herticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRIGULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

AUTUMN THOUGHTS - SUGGESTIONS.

THE PAST SEASON -- CROPS, &c.

THE Summer is ended, the struggles of another season are about over. The life, the incessant activity of spring and early summer, and the more severe toils and anxieties of later summer and autumn are nearly at an end, and soon we shall settle down into the quiet respose of another winter. The cold piercing winds, the clear blue sky, with here and there a fleecy cloud, flying through the upper air, the hazy atmosphere of the warm and pleasant days, the ripening of the autumnal fruits, the gay dresses of purple and gold, and crimson, which the trees are beginning to put on -all proclaim that the summer is gone and the autumn time has come.

The results of the year's labor have been quite satisfactory, for nearly all crops have given an average yield, while in most cases the product has been far above this point. The prices, too, have thus far been favorable to the producer, and we have great reason to rejoice that in the midst of the saddest national calamity that has ever visited a civilized people, we have been blessed with so much agricultural prosperity. Never have the farmers of Giver of all our good-never, perhaps, since thorns at the same time. and thistles sprang up from the seeds of disobedience, has the toil of the husbandman been rewarded more richly than in our afflicted land the present year. The earth has vielded its delicious fruits and staple grains in such abundance that there has been, and will be enough for all, with plenty for sale to foreign countries, if we can find a market at paying prices.

FALL WORK.

Although we think the weather has been more than usually favorable for fall work, much yet remains to be done before there will be a proper readiness for winter. A good deal of corn is yet to be husked and the stalks secured, and while we observe that in some cases the latter are injured by standing in large and ill-ventilated stocks, they are in fair condition generally. Thousands of acres of potatoes are yet in the ground in this neighborhood, and indeed many of the largest growers have only just commenced digging. The yield, as far as we have observed, is quite good, and on light land suitable to the potato, we see but little rot, and that confined to varieties not grown extensively, and peculiarly liable to disease. A good potato digger will be a great blessing to the growers of this section, and some portions of Michigan, and other points where this tuber is grown largely for shipping. We have no doubt some one will yet succeed in producing the necessary implement, and realize, as he should, a fortune. The present method of digging potatoes is slow, unpleasant and expensive, and frost often overtakes the farmer with half his crop in the ground, and then the result is many rotten potatoes and an almost endless labor in sorting.

A good many things besides securing crops need to be done before we are prepared for winter, and some of these being thought comparatively unimportant, are apt to be forgotten. An unusual quantity of fall wheat has been sown, and if the season should prove wet no patent level will be needed to discover the low spots where water will stand. A little surface draining in many places, we observe, is very much needed and will be of great benefit, by preventing the killing-out in spots, that will have a bad appearance and lessen the product. Necessary provision must be made for sheltering cattle; racks, &c., for foddering, and very likely the barns and stables need considerable patching to make them comfortable, and the cellar must be banked up and the windows secured. Proper provision must also be made for storing roots where they will be secure from frost and convenient for use. All this should be done as early as possible, for it is a poor job for a cold stormy day, and particularly so, if a good deal of mischief is done before you commence. Summer tools should be stored coffee (!) to know how he or she may detect chico-

away under cover, for a winter's exposure will do more towards their destruction than a whole summer's work.

THE SHAW POTATO.

In May, 1860, J. W. HELME, of Adrian, Michigan, sent us a box of seedling potatoes, which he wrote us, originated in that county from seed of the Mercer, and had been named the "Shaw." Mr. H. stated they were very productive, free from disease one week earlier than Early June, and so closely resembled the Mercer that they were often sold for that variety. In acknowledging their receipt we promised to give them a fair trial and report at some future time. After the first season's experience we did not feel prepared to report in consequence of the fact that the leaves of half the plants became diseased, curled and died before the end of the sea-

son. The affection was confined to this seedling, while all others were healthy, and we were led to suppose that it might be a disease to which the variety was subject, and which might render it worthless. Last season only an occasional plant was affected in this way, and the present summer all have been healthy. It is an excellent potato, about as good as the old Mercer, while the product is more than double. It has the form and purple marks of the parent, but the white portion is less clear, being somewhat of a buff or cream color. It will, however, sell readily in market for the Mercer. It is not as early as the variety we cultivate for Early June, but follows it quite closely. We are almost ready to pronounce it one of the best potatoes we have ever grown, even for a general crop. With this, and Davis' Seedling, and a few Flukes for baking, no one will have occasion to complain of poor potatoes or shy bearers.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

BUCKWHEAT FOR MILCH COWS.

Buckwheat is not regarded as either a safe or profitable crop as a rule. But latterly, when buckwheat cakes and refined sorghum sirup form the staple for breakfasts in city and country during the fall and winter months, this grain is growing in favor among farmers. The danger from early frosts, and the adherence to the theory that good crops cannot be grown unless the seeding is delayed until July, prevents the investment of labor and land in it that would otherwise occur. It is safe and best, if seed is the object, to sow before the 10th of June in this climate

The buckwheat plant is valuable for forage for stock while in bloom. It is said to be more nutri-America had greater causes of gratitude to the tious than clover. It is valuable as a forage for bees

In conversation with a gentleman who owns and milks two hundred cows, and sells their product in this city, I asked what kind of feed would produce the most milk of good quality? He replied that he fed many tuns of middlings every winter, but there was no feed that he had used that would produce so much milk as buckwheat meal. Cattle were fond of it, and it aids the secretion of milk wonderfully. It is often fed unground, and is regarded very nutritious—a simple bushel equal to two bushels of oats as a horse feed. The milk farmer referred to said he regarded it the most profitable grain crop he could grow for his husbandry. Whether or how it affects the quality of the milk I cannot say; or whether the feed is better mixed with a lighter food, and fed wet or not I had no opportunity to inquire. Its value for this purpose was new to me, but may not be to some of your readers; if not, then experience will be interesting.

CHICCORY.

This plant is being considerably cultivated in some portions of the West-by many the first time the present season. It is grown for the root, not for the herbage. Indeed the value of the herbage for food seems to be little known. One cultivator told me he had accidentally cut a few stalks of it with some adjoining clover, for soiling his cows, and he was astonished to see the kine eagerly select and swallow the chicory, leaving the fresh-cut clover untasted.

It is said that the foliage of chicory may be cut for fodder early in August, without affecting the root product. This does not seem to be known by most persons with whom I have talked who cultivate it in this country. One gentleman said he had cut off a portion of his field in July, and the second crop of foliage seemed much larger, and grew more rapidly than the first. It has been cultivated as a forage plant both in England and France. The principal crop is not obtained until the second year there. The product is abundant and it is said to be most excellent for milch cows, affecting the quality of the milk favorably. In England, it is more used as a pasturage for sheep. It is found most profitable for

this purpose. THE ROOT FOR COFFEE.

But the root is the object with cultivators here away. The tariff, and the consequent increased price of the foreign product, together with the figures now asked for coffee, is stimulating home production, both for legitimate use as a substitute for coffee, and for the illegitimate purposes of adulteration. And while on the this subject of adulteration, it may interest the reader who buys pure ground

ry if it is mixed with the coffee. If a little genuine ground coffee be thrown in a glass full of water, it mostly floats, and slowly moistens communicating scarcely any color to the liquid. Powdered chicory tested in the same way, very speedily absorbs moisture, communicates a deep reddish brown tint to the water, and in a few minutes falls to the bottom

The writer has never drank chicory as a substitute for coffee, and therefore knows little about its relative merit. But tastes differ, and the fact that it has been so long in use as a substitute, and that it is the only article that has maintained its position as such successfully, induces the belief that there is something in it. The infusion resulting from this article, is said to resemble that of coffee more in color than flavor. But the fact that it is so extensively used in adulterating coffee leads me to suppose that its flavor is not very unlike that of coffee.

HARVESTING AND PREPARING FOR MARKET.

The roots resemble the parsnip in color and shape, but do not grow so large. And in some cases there seem to be more fibrous laterals or filaments. If the ground has been recently manured with green manure these are more numerous, and affect the value of the root for manufacturing. The roots are dug the first autumn after sowing, cleaned and partially dried, or cut up at once and kiln dried, depending upon the character of the market, and condition in which they are best sold. The manufacturers cut up the roots in small pieces, roast them, and grind to powder between fluted rollers. The powder is put up in paper packages and used pure, or sold to coffee dealers, and used to dilute the cost of that

CHICCORY AS A SALAD.

The nature of the foliage is not unlike that of ettuce and other similar salad plants. Its leaves, blanched, are sold in the markets of the Netherlands very early in the spring as salad—long before lettuces are to be had. The foots are taken up on the approach of winter, and packed in cellars in alternate layers of sand, so as to form ridges with the crowns of the plants on the surface of the ridge. Here, if the frost be excluded, they soon send out leaves in such abundance as to afford a supply of salad during the winter. If light is excluded, the leaves are perfectly blanched, and in this state are known under the name of Barbe de Capucin.

This suggestion as to winter salad is timely, and it will be well for some of the experimental cultivators to extend the experiment in this direction-especially such as live near large markets, where winter salad sells well.

CHICCORY A FAILURE THIS YEAR.

It said to be so in some places. The failures have been, so far as my observation extends, on heavy clayey or dark mucky sods. One cultivator said the sods were "sour" on which his crop failed. In some cases the failure has been very extended, and the loss large in consequence. I hear of one man who sowed 180 acres, and harvests but 78 of them. I was told by a gentleman who had had two years' experience in its culture, that he had learned that it was of no use to put it on poor soil at all. It would not grow; and he had found it would not grow on very rich soil-at least not on soil recently manured. The best crops this year we found on the rich sandy soils. In old gardens where the soil is thoroughly civilized by long continued culture, the roots grow large and smooth. In one or two cases I have found them growing so rapidly as to burst open. It is pretty plain that argillaceous soils are better than those that contain a large quantity of humus; and that rich sandy soils are better than either, if the quality as well as the quantity of the product is taken into account.

THERE ARE FAULTS FOUND WITH IT.

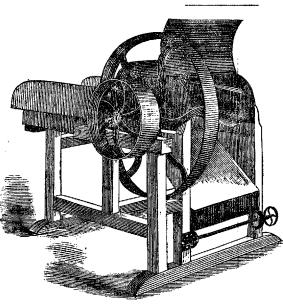
One of my friends told me he would not have it on his place. I asked why? He replied that it was the worst weed he had ever seen. If all the roots are not taken from the ground the first season, it springs up and spreads the next like a Canada this tle. He regards it a nuisance. Another says it is the most exhaustive crop he ever put on land. This is corroborated by English, French and German writers. It is plain to me that this process of exhaustion becomes apparent when chiccory is made to succeed chiccory on the same field each year. And I find it is where this has been the case that the most complaint arises. If after a crop has been taken off, the ground be trenched deep in the fall, thoroughly manured the next spring, and planted with some preparatory crop, to be followed by chiccory, there would be less complaint. I am satisfied it is not good practice to plant it on the same soil two years in succession.

SEEDLINGS VS. TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.

I hear of a single instance this year where the experiment of transplanting has been tried. The usual practice, if the roots are the crop sought, is to sow in drills like a carrot. One cultivator tried transplanting. The result is, the roots are shorter and smoother grown; but the amount of marketable produce is evidently diminished by this increased expenditure of labor. It seems to be settled that it will not pay to transplant.

THE SUGAR BEET CROP.

From all quarters I learn that this crop is to be a large one, in proportion to the amount of seed EMPIRE FEED CUTTER, FOR POWER.



Our engraving represents the Empire Feed Cutter, for Power, (No. 4,) manufactured by Messrs. Pitts & BRAYLEY, of this city, and which was awarded the first premium at the recent New York State Fair, as it had been at previous State and County Fairs. This machine is very substantially constructed, and performs its work admirably. It has four heavy knives, and an endless chain apron which renders the feeding uniform and certain, and greatly facilitates the operation of cutting. The knives are mainly steel, and so formed and fastened as to be unchangeable while the machine is in operation, yet they can be easily removed for sharpening, or changed to vary the length of cut. This cutter is very powerful and perfect, operates with ease and speed, and is therefore well calculated to meet the wants of those who wish to save time and labor in preparing feed for stock.

have already been made. These analysis show a range of from five to eleven per cent. of sugar. And it is significant that those best cultivated - according to the directions given on page 166, current volume, of the RURAL — yield the largest per cent. of sugar. The difference is in most cases over fifty per centum in favor of the carefully cultivated roots. Messrs. Belcher & Bender are prepared to institute experiments on an extended scale; and from their examinations of growing samples, they seem hopeful of great success. Parties who have planted this beet should write these gentlemen concerning their crop, and make arrangements for shipping it.

WHEN TO HARVEST.

It will be timely if the directions before given in the RERAL, concerning the harvesting this crop, be repeated. If the lower leaves of the beet color yellow, strongly, and curl and hang towards the ground, which happens near the close of September or beginning of October, it is an index that the beets are fully developed and matured. It is not necessary, however, to hurry the harvest, as there is not much fear, until the middle of October or beginning of November, that the temperature will sink below 41° Fah. and affect the quality of the beet for sugar purposes.

Cut off the leaves before pulling; if you find the latter hard work, use the plow, taking care not to injure the root. If much soil clings to the roots, it should be removed by knocking them together carefully, or by the use of some instrument fitted for

STORING AND PRESERVATION.

In order to keep beets so that they will not deterirate for manufacturing purposes, they should be kept at so low a temperature that they will not sprout or grow, and that they will not rot.

If the roots cannot be removed from the field at once to their proper place of storage, they should be kept in low piles and covered with beet leaves to protect them from frost and rain.

The following plan is given for keeping beets Put them into piles, not too large, nor higher than two or three feet, in the open air, and cover them with straw and earth. The temperature may-and should be, if necessary—regulated by channels and air-holes, to give the needed ventilation. In this manner, with the necessary precaution against freezing the roots may be kept through the winter without deteriorating in quality materially.

SUGAR IN SORGHUM.

Already, and before the cane has had time to mature, analysis of the cane has discovered to the chemist a large per cent. of cane sugar in the sorghum. The prospect for the ultimate manufacture of sugar from this plant has a hopeful look. Experiments that are being instituted are expected to be decisive. The result will be anxiously awaited.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

WE were much interested in an article with the above title, published in the Rural of Sept. 27th, and consider it a valuable essay; but we beg leave to differ slightly with the writer upon one pointprotection from storms. We find therein the following:-" Those who have been eminently successful in the rearing and management of sheep, are confident that animal instinct will prompt the flock to seek for shelter when it is needed, and it has been the course of such shepherds to allow latitude for exercise."

The extent of the "latitude for exercise" is not mentioned—whether the range of part of the farm, sheep will not seek shelter whenever it is needed, during every wintry storm. The importance of keeping them housed during the chilling rains and sleets of winter is very clearly shown in the aboveplanted. Preliminary analyses of different samples mentioned article, and we do not know that we by the woods. They raised nice lambs and sheared

could add thereto, but our experience has taught us that upon the approach of rain we must drive our flocks to their shelter, and confine them there, if we wish to know that they are dry and comfortable. When a storm commences violently they will generally run to their shed, but when it abates they will go out and stand by the hour in the rain or sleet, and we have frequently found them lying in the yard in the morning after a snow storm, with the snow as thick on their backs as it was on the ground, while only a few feet from them was a commodious shed, well littered, dry and comfortable. It seems strange, at first thought, that sheep do not seek shelter immediately on the approach of a storm; but when we consider the amount of clothing with which they are provided, we can easily perceive why they neglect to protect themselves until their fleeces are saturated. Fine-wooled sheep, especially, are so well clothed during the winter that they can remain in a a shower of rain for some time before it reaches the skin, when they begin to feel uncomfortable and chilly; but it is then too late to be benefited so much by shelter, and for a long time there is a great demand upon the system for animal heat to dry their coats, and this is done at the expense of their health and food.

Our plan for taking a flock of sheep through the winter would be this-for stock sheep. A commodious, well-ventilated shed, with a yard about twice as large (or a little smaller) attached, supplied with water. In the morning drive the sheep all out into the yard and close the gate or door, and fill their racks with good clover hay; open the gate and let them into feed, and if the weather is suitable, fasten it open that they may have access to the yard and water at pleasure; if it is stormy, keep them in the shed. At noon feed them sheaf oats,-a good sized sheaf to twenty-five Merinos,-or other grain, with the addition of good, bright straw. At night feed them good hay or straw, and fasten them in, lest a storm should come up and give their coats a wetting. If it is clear, settled weather, and especially when moonlight, give them the range of the yard, as they appear to enjoy the open air at such times, and dry, cold weather will not hurt them. The sheds and yards should be dry, and well littered with straw. Driving the sheep out while the racks are being filled will enable you to do it with much less trouble than when they are crowding around, as they will do, especially if the flock is large.

Some will advocate feeding more grain than is given in the above method of wintering sheep; and JOHN JOHNSTON'S many excellent articles, which we have read (and preserved) during the past few years, seem sufficient to convince any one of the great profits of high feeding, and we would not think of asserting that his views on this point are erroneous; but we have known sheep well wintered-that sheared heavy fleeces and raised fine lambs—without any grain; yet we are inclined to believe that a bushel of corn per head would have paid well in the increased amount of wool, better lambs, and better manure.

During the winter of 1860-'61, we had a flock of a few old ewes, which we wintered on hay and a moderate quantity of grain. They raised lambs and sheared 31 lbs. washed wool per head. (They are Spanish Merinos.) The next winter, our crop of hay being short, we fed them more than double the usual amount of grain, and permitted them to range over the farm and obtain the rest of their living from the fields-feeding no hay until the latter part of winter, except when the ground was covered with snow, which was a very small portion of the time. The same flock raised lambs this year, also, and sheared 41 lbs. per head, or one pound or simply yards adjoining the sheep-barn; but our heavier than the previous year. We know a flock experience and observation have convinced us that of about thirty Spanish Merinos, which had the range of about sixty acres through the winter, and were not fed anything at the barn except once or twice receiving hay when the ground was covered with snow, and with no protection save that afforded

64 lbs. washed wool, and were in good condition in the spring.

We neglected to state, when speaking of our own flock, that in the spring of 1862, after our sheep had picked their living over the farm, with a double portion of grain and no hay; that our other flocks sheared better than they had done before—a few yearlings shearing 5; lbs. per head.

We would like very much to hear the result of careful experiments to ascertain the proper quantity and most profitable variety of grain to feed to stock sheep through the winter. The experiments to be conclusive, should be more thorough and more carefully conducted than the generality of farmers would be willing to carry out. The sheep should be as nearly alike as possible with regard to pedigree, age, weight of fleece, &c., and there should be several flocks ted in each particular way, and the profits carefully ascertained and compared—as the result of feeding two or three or more flocks in one way, and the same number of flocks in another. would be much more conclusive than it would were the experiment tried on one flock only. The experiments should all be conducted the same season, as sheep do much better some years than others. Who will make the experiment? The variety in our flocks, and limited winter quarters for them, prevent us from trying it at present, or we would undertake it forthwith. TYRO LINGO.

Salem, Ohio, Oct., 1862.

DIGGING POTATOES.

Did when ripe and the ground is dry. But the when is not the question. How to dig is of some importance when the strong-armed, muscular boys are away to the war. I had thought most people knew how; some farmers do. But I am satisfied many do not. Hence, I say, dig them with a longhandled, strong, four-tined fork. Buy forks with the tines pretty close together. Without working any harder, three or four times as many potatoes can be dug with a fork than with a hoe. Most Western farmers know this: most Eastern farmers may quickly learn it if their potatoes have been carefully cultivated, and the soil can be penetrated with anything but a pick. I have been digging potatoes this morning on a field of moderately stiff loam, which was meadow and pasture this spring, It had been turned over and planted. Considerable sod and some stone prevented rapid digging; but with the fork I have thrown out at least four times as many potatoes as another man alongside of me with a hoe-he innured to manual labor, and I with comparatively little practice the past seven years. I worked no harder than he did. He is a believer C. D. B.

OAT-PLANT LICE-APHIS AVENÆ, FAB.

THE RURAL of the 18th contains a very interest ing history of this insect, so destructive to Oats, both last year and this, in parts of the country. It is from the hand of Dr. Asa Fitch, the well-known Entomologist of our State, who has shown his great industry, acuteness, and accuracy of observation. The fact that this Aphis propagates a part of the time by eggs, deposited after the pairing of the two sexes, and for another period by preducing living young from apparent females without the appearance of any male, was held to be curious. In this latter case, the insect is doubtless in the "hermaphrodite" form, a very frequent form in insects and some lower animals. The apparent female is really of both sexes, and the living young are developed in a not uncommon mode. The doctrine of Dr. FITCH is that of the body of naturalists, that "all Living things descend from parents," and from an egg. On this Prof. Agassiz writes:- "The egg originates in a special organ, the ovary; it grows to a certain size, until it requires fecundation, that is, the influence of another living being, or at least the product of another organ, the spermary." This statement reaches the present case, and indicates the solution already given of the character of the apparent females, at and before the oats or other grains have come forward to the stase of flowering. This is a plausible, if not the necessary solution. Another solution is given by Prot. Agassiz: There are "certain insects, in which several generations of fertile females follow one another before males appear again."

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1862.

SEASONABLE AND SENSIBLE HINTS.

THE frost has nipped the leaves; the maple and the ash are gorgeous with gold and crimson. The chestnuts begin to fall, as the burrs open by the autumnal frosts. The corn is cut up and neatly shooked. The potatoes are already in the cellar. Orchards bending under the burthen of rich fruit, reminds one that this product will soon need to be removed to the fruit room prior to hard winds and early snows. All the early flowers have faded, and but a few remain. The lawn is russet and brown. and the leaves are collecting in nooks and corners. The husbandman is ever busy-but doubly so now; from early morn till latest eve he husks the golden ears, and at nightfall cheerfully sits with the frugal wife and daughters, paring apples, that they may lay up in winter's storehouse those comforts given to satisfy the outer man.

The sty is filled with sleek porkers, whose generous grunt speaks all—that they eat and sleep and are satisfied. The accumulation of fat is much more economically done, and with much greater satisfaction, in warm than in cold weather; less is required to keep up the heat required to supply nature's wants, and more goes to the accumulation of fat. Those Grades and Durhams in the stall are ever ready for the morning and evening meal of turneps or pumpkins, that nothing be wasted that can be turned to profit on the farm. The rainy days are spent with the hand mill and press in supplying the family (and perhaps some for market,) with the delicious juice of well ripened and sound fruit.

Much there is to be done this month. A day or two (perhaps more,) must be spent in cleaning up the old and putting out roots for the new flower gardens. Those Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, &c., &c., need a share of every man's attention. A farm is far more beautiful with now and then a flower and from, and the range of the bees' flight in quest of shade tree. Shrubbery adds much to beautify a home. Who does not love roses, and all flowers? Then we must plant them and care for them; nothing grows prosperously without care. The sun may shine, the rains descend, but yet the corn wants the plow and the hoe. So, even flowers want the attention of a kind and generous hand-bountifully fed will bountifully repay in its own way.

The lambs need a little extra care, always separating from the older ones, put in fresh feed, salting as often as twice a week. A much better way is to | in which bee-culture is prosecuted.

have a trough secured from storms, where salt may always be found by them. The colt should be weaned and fed with good bright hay, with a few oats once a day, with plenty of pure water-being regularly handled with firmness, yet in kindness. There are but few colts but what can be handled without much trouble, and taught to obey at all times.

It would be useless to say house the tools, and put the wagon under cover, for every thoughtful man counts the expense of leaving these things to rust out-believing in the doctrine, it is better to wear out. No farm buildings are complete without a store room or carriage house, where all tools may have their appointed place when not in use.

Wood should be at the door and in the shed before the fall rains set in-enough at least to last until the ground is frozen so that the lane to the woodlot may not be rutted up in drawing it in wet weather.

The war has called many of our best men away to suppress this hellish rebellion, therefore those at home should be doubly diligent in securing what the good Lord has given us, that we may have enough of surplus to pay the tax our Government has called for. Let all roll up their sleeves, and go cheerfully to work; there should be no idlers now. The country calls you; farmers need you; merchants will employ you; manufacturers will work you; therefore arise, shake off your lethargy, every one -no drones now. If you will be a drone, let the workers push you off to the wars, that you may be compelled to work. Let all work be well done in its season. So says A FARMER. Fluvanna, N. Y.

ABOUT BEET SUGAR.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- If you think it would be interesting or profitable to your readers, would like some information on the subject of beet sugar. Last year I tried an experiment of making sirup from beets, but did not succeed to my satisfaction, so I thought I would "try again." I used turnip beets, and found no difficulty in getting an abundance of juice by boiling or steaming and pressing, and it seemed to contain a large per cent. of saccharine matter; but how to separate it from the rank vegetable taste, I do not know. This year I have continued the experiment, and have planted a small patch with seed recommended to be genuine sugar beet seed. I find no difficulty in raising them at the rate of twelve or fifteen hundred bushels to the acre; and if I cannot make them into sugar, I think I can, by the help of my Durhams, manufacture at least a portion of them into butter.

Please inform me what is the process of making beet sugar. How does it compare with sorghum in expense of making and in yield per acre?

Casco, Mich., Oct., 1862.

H. W

REMARKS.—We have already given information relative to the culture of the sugar beet. We refer in our Western Correspondence, in another place, to the prospective value of this beet as a sugar-producing root. We can give no information relative to the processes of its manufacture into sugar, that will enable the farmer to manufacture it profitably. It requires costly machinery, long experience, and a critical scientific knowledge. But it is believed that the sugar beet, as produced in the West, can be manufactured profitably, both to the manufacturer and producer. Experiments the present season will decide that question. Our correspondent should write to Messrs. BELCHER & BENDER, Chicago, Ill., and negotiate his crop with them for the experiments they are instituting.—c. D. B.

CROPS WEST-COOPERS WANTED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Your correspondent H. Huls, (St. Charles, Ill.,) is, I think, quite correct in his estimate of the grain crops, &c., in this section of country, and I think the same may apply to the whole north-west and middle part of this State and Iowa. And I may also add, that for want of sufficient help in harvest, much of the grain was stacked without binding, and poorly stacked at that, (as everything is done here in a hurry,) consequently much of the grain is badly damaged in which we killed. the stock—this being an unusually wet fall. Many of the stacks now standing look as if covered with green sods!

The sugar cane is doing well, and I trust we shall all get sweetened to our heart's content. without any Southern help.

One great lack with us now is cooperage. It is difficult to obtain barrels at any price, to supply the steadily increasing demand. If you know any steady, industrious men of the above trade, who would endeavor to improve their circumstances, pray urge them this way. It will be their own fault if they fail to do well. Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., 1862.

The Bee-Keeper.

Range of Bees' Flight.

Many seem to think that bees are confined to a short range in their search for food, almost confined to the garden or farm of the apiarian. hence thev endeavor to grow plants that will furnish honey. Others think they make a very wide range, going five or more miles. The bees are governed by circumstances. When food is abundant, within half a mile or so, they will not go farther. On this subject we find the following, by a correspondent of the American Bee Journal:

"The distance to which bees fly in search of pasturage and to gather honey, has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. I regard it as depending so much on circumstances, that it is rather a matter for observation in each particular locality, than one to which any general rule can be applicable. I conceive it to be the province of each apiarian to study his own location, and to be governed by the circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded. Seasons, climate, the character of the prevalent vegetation, the nature of the cultivated crops, their customary rotation, &c., must all be taken into consideration, as they exert a controlling influence on the resources which the bees can command. As these vary, so also must vary the abundance or scarcity of the pasturage resulting theretheir coveted treasures must necessarily be influenced and determined thereby. When distant certainly not fly far. But when the immediate vicinage withholds what more distant areas offer, their These diversities vary with the varying season; are are influenced by the kind of crop under cultivation. They are governed too by the situation of the locality

"On an extensive level plain or prairie, of uniform climate and uniform vegetation, bees do not | tion of the comb, introduce a piece of thin coarse usually fly far: and there it does not unfrequently happen that they fail to secure the requisite supplies of honey; because, when the ordinary fountains of nectar are dried up, the failure is universal in the entire area to which they have access. In such case, the monotonous character of the vegetation all around necessarily renders failure and famine synonymous, so far as the bees are concerned. A fertile valley with its adjacent hills presents a more happy combination, and the bees' flight is less limited -- extending sometimes to the distance of three or four miles. The earlier blooming flowers in the bosom of the valley, and the later supplies furnished by the flora of the hillsides, give to bees there located a decided advantage. Short crops or failures are rare in such situations, because a succession of pasturage is offered to the busy gatherers, and provides them with constant employment from spring till fall. Unfavorable weather never cuts off their resources so entirely as to prevent them from providing adequate stores, even in the worst years. But it must not be forgotten that very distant sources of supply, such as are situated two or three miles from the apiary, are never of much account, however ample in themselves, as much time is lost in passing to and fro, and many perish on the journey. Hence it is customary, in many parts of Europe, for the bee-keepers to perform a sort of Mahometan miracle in behalf of their cherished charge, and as the pasturage cannot come to the bees, they carry the bees to the pasturage — by transporting their hives thither."

About Bees-From a Country Cousin.

* * * I will give you one experience while preserving pears. M. had boiled in two brass kettles about thirty pounds, and had brought them to that stage of the process when it is necessary to remove the fruit from the kettles and spread to cool while the sirup is boiled down to a proper thickness. We had spread the fruit upon a dozen platters, dodging all the while from two or three honey bees that appeared attracted to the spot. E. proposed that we leave the kitchen, (with the outside door open,) till the bees left. We went out, and in about fifteen minutes, on attempting to re-enter the kitchen, found it swarming with bees. We looked in at a window and discovered what appeared to be as many as half-a-dozen swarms of bees—the window-panes, stove, (from which the fire was dying out,) kettles and air were black with them-the porches on each side of the kitchen and the yard in that vicinity were as bad. We were in doubt what to do. I put some sulphur in a pan, shoved it quickly into the kitchen, and threw a shovel of coals on it. Soon the floor was covered with those stupefied with the sulphurous fumes, but others came and took their places, faster and faster. We waited, and still they came, like our armies for multitude—and destined to a merciless end.

At this stage of the case a neighboring girl came to our relief. She tied a quantity of rags to a stick, and after setting fire to them, went in among the invaders to smoke them out. Seeing that they got away from the smoking rags as fast as possible, I took courage, prepared myself with a similar weapon, and rushed into the melee. Whatever love or respect I may have ever had before for the honey bee, deserted me at that moment, and I was bent on their annihilation, it being evidently the only way of clearing them out. As fast as they fell stifled to the floor I crushed them with my feet, and when the piles of the dead accumulated I swept them out. Thus we worked for three full hours, our eyes blinded and raining tears from the smoke. The windows, where we were obliged to assail most, were all blackened, and the floor so covered with pear juice, crushed from the slaughtered bees, that our shoes stuck fast at every step. We closed the doors, washed the windows, doors, floor and furniture, which took till night, and on going outside found that what sirup had not been eaten by them was found to be a mass of bees, and the handles and sides of the kettle were filled with living ones,

The bees continued to come around the kitchen door for four days after it, and so numerous as to compel us to keep doors and windows shut, and when we went outside to be prepared with burning rags to defend ourselves.

But all our bloody (sticky, I meant to say,) story is not yet told. Upon examining our pears, the voracious creatures had eaten them down to half their original size. Besides these, they attacked some jars of other kinds of preserves that we had put upon the porch to sun, and each had a layer of several inches deep of the little creatures in them.

October Management.

In from want of leisure or other cause, the union of stocks too weak to be wintered separately. has been hitherto delayed, it can still be done on any fine day this month. There will now be very little brood remaining in such colonies; and if placed in a cool and airy chamber, the surplus empty combs are not so liable to be injured by the moth and worms, as at an earlier period-though they should still be occasionally examined. If they be suspended in a close box, and exposed for an hour or two to the fume of burning brimstone, they will keep safely till the approach of spring: and renewed fumigation then will preserve them uninjured, till required for use when the bees are gathering honey or artificial colonies are to be made.

The more quiet the bees can now and henceforward during the winter be kept, the better; and they should, therefore, not be disturbed by feeding them, unless in the event of absolute necessity. When any colony is likely to be in need, honey should, if possible, be given them in sealed combs; and where liquid honey or dissolved sugar candy has to be fed, it should be placed within the hive in the evening, and the vessel removed early next morning. Give, on each occasion, as large a dose as the bees can carry up during the night, and repeat this till they have received an adequate supply. The earlier in the fall they are thus provisioned, the more properly will it be stored up in the combs, and the more likely is it that the bees will seal it up in the cells. If it can be conveniently placed, a portion, at least, of their supplies should be in the form of sticks or lumps of candy, because fluid food, points present no superior attraction, the bees will given late, may remain unsealed in the cells, and is then apt to turn sour before spring and induce dysentery. Besides, where there is a large quantity of excursions take a wider range, and extend very far. unsealed food, the temperature of the hive will be colder than is consistent with the comfort and health affected by the prevalent course of the wind; and of the bees, and the confined air will become charged with an excess of moisture. If the bees are in a common hive, and have insufficient stores, the better way to supply them, is to cut a hole four

inches square in the top of the hive, remove a porlinen and place the sugar candy therein. Then invert a small tight box over the hole, covering and surrounding it with tow, or cotton waste, to prevent the escape of heat from the hive. An old-fashioned hive, containing a weak stock, may also be provisioned by inverting it, shortening the combs considerably, laying thin slats or bars across them and placing sticks of candy thereon. Tie a cloth over the mouth of the hive to keep the bees confined, and set it in its inverted condition in a warm place, till the candy has been carried down. This plan may he resorted to in the winter, to save a colony from starvation; but cannot be recommended for general purposes. If a comb containing sealed honey can be procured, and be laid on the shortened combs of the inverted hive, instead of the slats and candy, the bees will generally attach it securely in the course of the ensuing night; and the hive may then be turned up again and replaced on its stand.

It is, however, in all cases best not to winter colonies which are in deficient in stores. Nothing short of absolute necessity can excuse it. Better break them up, uniting the bees with some other stock, and preserving the combs for future use. If given to an early swarm next season, more advantage will be derived from such comb, than from half a dozen poor starveling stocks which have required anxious attention for months, and may finally desert their hives in the spring.

Wasps are apt to become troublesome at this time, when the bees have retired to their winter quarters, and left the entrance of the hives unguarded. If their visits are frequent, they carry off much honey and kill many bees. They should be killed wherever found, and numbers may be caught in vials half filled with sugar water and suspended near the apiary. Mice should be excluded from the hives, by reducing the entrance so that only a few bees can leave or enter at a time.—Bee Journal.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

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

[As there were some errors and omissions in the copy of premium list furnished us from Albany, as given last week we re-publish the list of awards on Implements, Machinery, &c., with corrections and additions.]

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. FOR WORKING THE GROUND AND PUTTING IN CROPS.

Horse-Hos for cleaning Drined Crops, a Alden, Aubun,
Cayuga county
Potato Digger—I. H S Chichester, Troy
2. J Fink
Farm Wagon—I. James Laurie, Malvern, CW
2. J Williams, West Henrietts, Monroe county
Ox-Yoke—I. M W Mason, Elbridge,

Dischards.

Dischards.

Ditching Plow—A J Bartlett, Canadea.

Portable Fence—R M Daniels, Rochester.

Board and Wire Fence—Ira J Almy, Farmer.

Swing Beam Plow—D C Alling, Rochester.

Combined Plow—T W Rappeiyes, Farmer.

Self-Holding Plew—C R Brinkerhoff, Batavia,

Wheel Plow—W D Burrall, Geneva

Steel Cultivator Teeth—Remington & Co.

Patent Lever Plow—J Ellison, New York City.

Patent Lever Corn Plow—J R Mount, New York City.

Cang Plow—Whiteside, Barnett & Co.

Bean Planter—do

Plowing Machine—H H Barker, New York.

Three-Horse Whiffletr.e—A M Beebe, West Bloomfield.

Seeding Machine—Ira S Stanbrough, Newark.

Corn Sheller—Samuel Richardson.

Combined Potato Digger and Cultivator—Joseph Siecum

Syracuse.

No. 4 Universal Plow—I Nouvea & Co. Parket.

Syracuse, do No. 4 Universal Plow, J Nourse & Co., Boston, Mass....Tran MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS FOR GATHERING, THRESHING

AND CLEANING CROPS Horse Powers (Lever Principle)-1. Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville.

2. C L Perigo, Groton, Tompkins Co...
Endless Railways—I. R & M Harder, Cobleskill, Schoharie country & Melick, Albany

2. Wheeler & Melick, Albany
Thrasher, Cleaner and Separator—1. Dow & Fowler

2. Hildreth & Co., Lockport.

Hay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutter, on new principle—Pitts
& Brayley, Rochester
Fanning Mills—1. A Hidgley, Bristolville, Ohio

2. J & F Miles, Rochester
Cornstalk and Hay Cutter—1. Barton & Millener, Rochester
2. Dow & Fowler
Clover Mill and Cleaner—1. Birdsall & Brokaw, West Henrictta.

Clover Mill and Cleaner—I. Birdsall & Brokaw, West Henricita.

Corn Sheller, by Horse Power—I. C J Legg, Penn Yan.

2. Samuel Richardson, Rochester

Corn Sheller, by Hand Power—I. Leavenworth & Mason, Rochester

2. W D Burrall

Buckwheat Scourer—B F Trimmer, Rochester

Vegeetable Cutter—I. John R Robertson, Syracuse,

2. Whiteside, Barnett & Co., Brockport,

Horse Hay Rake—I Truman P Downs, Brighton.

Arrangement for unloading Hay—I. N Palmer, Greenville.

2. M D Myers, Rion.

Overshot Thresher and Cleaner-1. G Westinghouse & Co., HAND TOOLS AND DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.

HAND TOOLS AND DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.

Best and largest collection of Implements and Tools—Emery Bros. Albany.

Grain Cradle—I. Remington & Co.

Six Hay Forks—I. Beardsley Sanford, Pitcher.

Six Manure Forks—I. Same.
Assortment Carpenter's Tools—Barton & Millener.

Assortment Cooper's Tools—I. C Worden, Lockport.

2. Barton & Millener.

Dozen Axes—Barton & Millener.

Churn—I. A Rose, Penn Yan.

2. M B Hopkins, Oakfield

Cheese Press—Roe & Blair, Madison, Ohie.

DISCRETIONARY. DISCRETIONARY.

Apple and Peach Parer, Slicer and Corer—D H Whittemore
Dip & Trans

STEAM ENGINES, &c. Stationary Engine—1. J E Booth. Rochester.....Silver medal Hay & Cattle Scales—1. Sampson & Tibbitt's Scale Co., Troy, do Improved Drain Tile and Pipe Machine—1. A La Tourrette, Jr., Waterloo. do Portable Cider and Wine Mill—1 C B Hutchinson, Auburn. do DISCRETIONARY.

DISCRETIONARY.

Set Barrel Head Machine—John Greenwood, Rochester. Dip Combined Shingle and Heading Machine—Trevor & Co. Lockport. do Model of Cement Tile Drain Machine—D S Ogden, N Y. do Self-Acting Cattle Pump—Peter Fraer, W Springfield, Pa. do Barrel Head Turner—Acker & Dougherty, Rochester. Silmed Rosswing Machine—Daniel Doncaster, Albany Dip Empire Windmill—E W Mills, Marcellus. de Reversible Mower—H C Hopkins, Eaton. do Eames' Am. Water Engine—E D Eames. Watertown. Sil med Burrows' Grain Binder—L H Smith, Atkinson, Ill. Dip Mill Stone Dresser—Jas Richardson, Rochester. do

NEEDLE WORK, &c. - DISCRETIONARY.

THE PREPARATION OF FLAX.-A correspondent of the Montreal Herald mentions a discovery in the mode of preparing flax, which seems equally applicable to the Northern and elevated portions of the United States and Canada. He observes :—It has been discovered that in Lower Canada we can prepare our flax for the mill with very little trouble or expense, by a mode which answers as well as steeping, and that is, to spread the flax on a meadow in December, and allow it to remain on the ground till April. The winter snow rots it effectually, and when the snow goes off in April, you will find your flax clean and dry, ready for carting to the scutch mill, without any expense worth mentioning.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—October has thus far been quite unpleasant cloudy and damp weather prevailing, though so little water has really fallen that the ground is drier than we have known it at this period for many years. We have had but two or three clear sunshiny days in three weeks, (we write this Oct. 20,) and though the temperature has been worm for the season, the weather has been very unpropitious and precluded out-door operations. This is some offset for the remarkably pleasant weather through August and September, and the compensation should be endured with patience and resignation. We have had but little frost in this section, and many out-door flowers and plants are as green and life-like to day as in the midst of summer. Indeed there has been but little frost as yet in this region, or State, so far as we can learn, except on low ground; and chestnut burs are ripening, and foliage changing, from maturity and age, without the aid of killing frost." Of course corn and other crops have matured finely, and farmers, especially, have sufficient cause for celebrating Thanksgiving with unusual unction this year. They have certainly been blessed "in basket and in store," almost every crop having produced abundantly.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR .-- The recent State Fair, at Hartford, is generally reported a success so far as the exhibition was concerned, though a failure financially. The display was good in most departments, but the attendance meagre, and hence the receipts were insufficient to pay expenses. The Hartford Times says:-" The Annual Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, was not a success this year, in the financial department; but it was successful in good management, in admirable stock, and in the splendid collection of fruits which appeared upon the ground. The officers, gentlemen of sound discretion, spared no pains to make the Fair worthy of the Society and of Connecticut. Personally they labored to this end, sacrificing much time and money; but all that, they do not regret. Their disappointment is in the sparse numbers of people attending, and the consequent meagre cash returns, not affording a sufficient income to pay the expenses of the Fair, and of course leaving the premiums to stand as well-deserved compliments to the owners of stock, fruits, and manufactured and fancy articles, and an official declaration of the superiority of the animal or article exhibited, without the means to cash the awards made by the committees. But most of our stock breeders and manufacturers value the award more for the sanction it gives to their stock than for the few dollars involved in the premium. * * * The Fair has been of great benefit to our State, and its good effects will be felt in years to come, to a degree far surpassing the mere amount of two or three thousands of dellars, more or less, which might have been taken at the gates and distributed in premiums, in a more prosperous season and a less gloomy state of the public mind."

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR-held at Detroit, Sept. 23d to 26th-is reported to have been the most successful ever held by the Society. A friend who attended the Fair says the Farmers, Horticulturists and Manufacturers of the Peninsular State reported decided progress, the exhibition in the several departments being most creditable. Though the show of cattle was not as large as on some fomer occasions, it was better in quality. The show of sheep was both large and fine, as usual, while the swine and poultry were well represented. The display of implements and machinery was a great improvement on former exhibitions. There was a fine display of fruits, flowers, etc.,—and also of vegetables and domestic manufactures. The Fair was a success in all respects, and (considering the times and fears of failure) a great triumph pecuniarily—the receipts being nearly \$3,000 over these of last year, and enabling the Society to pay all premiums, as well as former indebtedness. The President, J. B. CRIPPEN, Esq., of Coldwater, Messrs. Philo Parsons and R. F. John-STONE of Detroit, and other officers and members are entitled to great credit for the result, upon which we congratulate all

- At the conclusion of the Fair the annual meeting of the Society was held. We name the chief officers elected: President-Benj. Follett, Ypsilanti. Secretary-R. F. John-STONE, Detroit. Treasurer-Pullo Parsons, Detroit; and the usual Executive Committee.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS, &c .- We publish in another column corrected official list of premiums awarded at the recent State Fair on Implements, Machinery &c., which includes several important articles omitted from the copy first received. This completes all the awards except those in No. 69. (Discretionary,) a single but important department, the result of the competition in which we shall publish as soon as it can be

- We are giad to observe in the list as now published that several machines and implements heretofore described or commendably noticed in the RURAL, are awarded diplomas, medals, etc. Among these are LA TOURRETTE'S Improved Drain Tile Machine; PRINDLE'S Agricultural Cauldron and Steamer; CHAPPELL & SPRAGUE'S Hand Grain Separator. ("BOOTH'S Compound Shaker;") BARTLETT'S Ditching Plow; HARDER'S Endless Railway Horse Power; WESTINGHOUSE'S Overshot Thresher and Cleaner; PITTS & BRAYLEY'S Feed Empire Windmill; FRASER'S Self-Acting Cattle Pump; RICH-ARDSON'S combined Butter-worker, Washer, Weigher and Salter; WHITTEMORE'S Apple and Peach Parers; and several other machines which we have aforetime mentioned favorably. Of course we are pleased to learn that our judgment has heen endorsed in so many instances.

THE COUNTY AND LOCAL FAIRS lately h.ld in this State have generally been better, and more largely attended, than anticinated. We have favorable reports from several counties, but want of space precludes their publication. Among the County Fairs in this region, those of Livingston, Ontario, Allegany, Orleans, Seneca, Cattaraugus, Wayne and Genesee are spoken of as much more successful than had been expected. The Dutchess, Delaware, Essex, Oswego, Queens and Warren Co. Fairs are also reported to have been quite successful. Favorable reports have likewise been received relative to quite a number of Union and Town Fairs.

THE MARMOTH CHEESE, exhibited at the recent State Fair by Messrs. TANNER & WILLIAMS, of Marcy, Oneida county, and which attracted so much attention, is to be devoted to a patriotic purpose. It was purchased by one of our most enterprising grocery merchants, Mr. M. J. MORROE, No. 90 Buffalo-st., who proposes to cut it up and sell in small parcels for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers—or, to give the proceeds to Ladies' Aid Societies of this city, by whom the money will be appropriated for the relief of volunteers in hospitals. The object is a noble one, and we trust a handsome sum will be realized. The cheese weighs 1030 lbs., and was manufactured in a single day, in one curd, from the milk of 900 cows. It ought to sell, under the circumstances, for a thousand dollars. We will cheerfully attend to orders from any patriotic friends at a distance who wish a slice of the mammoth.

PERFUMERIES, EXTRACTS, &c.- The reception of certain sealed packages" of Perfumery Extracts, &c., from Messrs. MARKELL & BRO., of the "Establishment Mitchell," and Mr. C. B. WOODWORTH, of the "Rochester Chemical Works," constrains us, in acknowledgment, to utter an opinion long entertained by the fairer portion of creation-to wit., that the productions of said establishments and parties aforesaid, are not only choice and valuable, but gotten up most beautifully, the fine external appearance of the articles not belieing their quality. Though we are not very familiar with such articles, we are assured by those at our domicil who seem to know whereof they affirm, that the productions of Messrs. WOODWORTH and MARKELL are "good things to keep in the house," if not indispensable in every family.

How to Keep Potatoes from Rotting.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says he has tried the following plan of keeping potatoes, for four years, and not lost a bushel in that time after they were harvested; though in some cases they were half diseased when taken out of the ground :-Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches more of potatoes, and lime again; repeating the operation till all are stowed in that way. One bushel of lime will de for forty bushels of potaoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise."

HORTIGULTURAL.

CULTURE OF BULBS.

MANY and very specific are the directions given in the books for the preparation of the soil for tubers and bulbs, as though it was a matter requiring the greatest skill and the nicest precision. All this may be necessary to grow flowers fit to show at an exhibition made by London florists, but we are pleased to state to all lovers of the beautiful, with little time and limited means, that good flowers,-rare gems of beauty,—can be grown without this precision. To those who have been discouraged by a formidable array of directions, we say despair not. The gay Crocus, the fragrant Hyacinth, the brilliant, dashing Tulip, can be grown by any farmer or farmer's wife,—may decorate every humble cottage garden. A few rods of ground, a little taste, and some patience, is all that is needed. Every one has the necessary materials at command, almost without money and without price.

Any good, mellow soil, if well drained, will grow bulbous flowers, but most soils would be benefited by being enriched with thoroughly rotted manure, latitude about the first of May. The earliest of the

which should be well mixed with the earth; or, with surface mold from the woods. The manure from an old hot-bed is excellent for this purpose, but not more so than cow manure, which may be freely used, even when fresh, but should not come in contact with the bulb. To prevent this, it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, and a little sand thrown around the bulb at planting. This practice is always beneficial in a stiff soil. The mechanical condition of a soil, too, may be easily improved. If naturally stiff, an addition of sand, and mold from the forest, will be of great benefit. The ground should be dug at least 18 inches deep, be well pulverized, and drained before planting bulbs of any kind.

THE SNOW DROP-(Galanthus Pivalis.) The first flowers of spring, the earliest harbingers of that delightful season of buds and blossoms, is the little Snow Drop. It first feels the influence of the warm spring sun, and, in this latitude, about the first of March, its modest little white flowers gladden the hearts of the lovers of nature's floral beauties. There is nothing striking or particularly attractive in these flowers, and should they bloom when the garden is gay with more ambitious rivals, it would be eclipsed and unnoticed; but its time is well chosen, and it flourishes without a rival-often bearing its delicate blossoms above the snows of early spring, undaunted by cold and frosts and storms. Of these flowers there are two varieties, the double and single.

The bulbs are quite small; the leaves and flowers about six inches in height. Plant in the fall in beds or masses, two inches apart, and about the same in depth. Every third year at least, it is well to take in October.

THE GREAT SNOW DROP .- (Leucojum.) -There are three varieties of this Snow Drop, similar to the above in appearance, but much larger, flowering in spring, summer, and autumn. As these flower at seasons when there are others more attractive, they are not as desirable as the small Snow Drop first described. The bulbs should be planted in autumn six inches apart and four deep.

THE CROCUS.—The Crocus is a very interesting flower-delicate and tasteful in form, and varied and gay in color. For at least a month, and until the flowering of the Hyacinth, through the most changeable and unpleasant of our spring weather, the Crocus is the Queen of the Garden, challenging and receiving the admiration of all. Too little attention has been given to these very useful flowers. They make the garden pleasant, when but for them it would be dreary, and at a time, too, when, after a long winter of cold and snows and storms, the sight of the simplest flower is most grateful. All admire them, yet in how few gardens is a fair collection, or even one or two varieties to be found. Could they be planted when in flower, or in spring for early flowering, everybody would have them, but they must be planted in autumn, and are too often forgotten at the proper time.



FLOWER OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Bulbs of the newest and choicest varieties can be obtained at the principal seed stores and of nurserymen at from fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen, and more common but not less beautiful varieties at about two dollars per hundred.

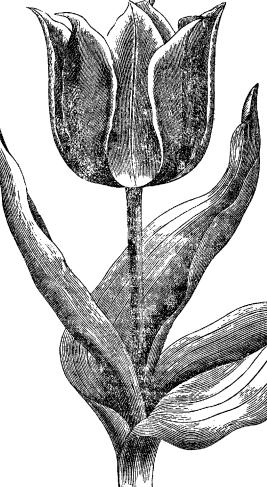
The proper time for planting is about the first of October, though a week or two earlier or later will make no material difference. Set the bulbs about three inches apart, and cover with two inches of earth. Rake off the bed nicely, and before winter sets in cover it with a little straw, coarse hay, or other litter, which may be convenient. This prevents throwing out by the frost, which sometimes, unless the ground is very high and dry. Nursery- in the way of thorns.

men and gardeners generally take up the bulbs every summer after the leaves have decayed, and replant in the fall, but the more satisfactory course for amateurs would be to allow them to remain where planted for three years, then take them up and replant in other beds.

The Crocus may be planted in the border with herbaceous plants, in clumps or masses, each mass being of a different color. They will be out of the way by the time the herbaceous plants are prepared to occupy the ground. They produce a fine effect when planted in buds cut out of the lawn, either alone, or with other bulbs. As soon as the flowering is over the bed should be planted with Bedding Plants or Annuals.

The earliest variety is the Cloth of Gold, of which we give an illustration, from a flower picked for the purpose, on the 18th of March. It is a lively golden yellow, with a brownish, feathery stripe in the center of each petal, as will be seen by the engraving, which also exhibits its size and general appearance. Following this are a dozen other good varieties, which we have not space to describe.

THE TULIPS are divided into two general classes, Early and Late. The Early Tulips flower in this



DEC VAN THOL TULIP - SINGLE.

up the bulbs after the leaves have died, and re-plant | class is the Duc Van Thol, single and double, and may be grown in any rich garden soil. It should be well drained, and if a little sandy all the better; if inclined to clay, add a little sandy loam, and if poor, add rotted turf, or soil from an old pasture, with any thoroughly rotted manure. There is no difficulty, and need be no mystery, about the culture of the Tulip.

Make the bed prepared for them fine and mellow, and plant the bulbs in rows from six to eight inches apart each way. Unless the groued is quite light, it is well to surround the bulb with sand at the time of planting. This is for beds entirely devoted to the Tulip, but they look well if placed in the border or on the lawn, half a dozen or more in a cluster-Bulbs can be obtained from the nurseries and seedsmen at prices varying from one dollar to three dollars per dozen.

THE HYACINTH is an old favorite, and yet we seldom see even a tolerable bed of even a dozen varieties in the gardens of our amateurs. The Hyacinth, like all other bulbs, looks best in masses or beds. Set the bulbs from six to eight inches apart each way, and four inches deep. It is a good plan to surround the bulb, when setting, with little clean sand. Before winter sets in cover the bed with leaves, or a little straw litter. Many persons ordering Hyacinths from the seedsmen and nurserymen entertain the idea that none but the double ones are desirable. This is not the case. The value of this flower depends principally upon the form of the spike and the arrangement of the single flowers or bells upon the flower stem. The truss of bloom or spike should be pyramidal, and the flowers close enough to entirely conceal the stalk.

THE CROWN IMPERIAL is a noble flower, and some of the new sorts are really beautiful. Plant about four inches deep, and in a rich garden soil.

THE FRITILLARY OR CHEQUERED LILY is not very showy, but a curious and interesting flower. There are many varieties, the colors being of various shades of brown, purple, and yellow, and curiously chequered. The bulbs are about the size of those of the Crocus. Plantin groups, about two inches deep and four inches apart.

THE WHITE WILLOW FOR HEDGES.

Some of our correspondents have suggested the White Willow as an excellent tree, not only for timber and for the protection of orchards, but for hedges. We find an article from C. R. OVERMAN in a late number of the Prairie Farmer, on this subject. Mr. O. thinks that while it is all that is required for a grove tree, furnishing abundance of good timber, it will not make a live fence. He says:

I am convinced that a good fence may be made of it across sloughs and in wet grounds, (where nothing else would succeed,) by using poles of it six or seven feet long, sticking them into the ground at an angle, one above another, as in making side hill fences - also willow fence posts, four to six inches in diameter, set in early spring, will grow, and in a few years yield an abundance of fuel from the tops. But of all the numerous experiments in live fencing with large growing timber that have come under my observation, I have yet to see the first one a success. And why? Because in a closely crowded row of rapid growing timber the constant tendency of the trees is to push each other out of line, and make openings in the row, two or three feet above ground, through which large stock will easily push their way, as there is nothing repulsive

Indeed, cattle, in their sportive mood, are very fond of writhing around trees on the prairies, and I have known them, in this way, to worry down trees of soft texture, several inches in diameter. While it is true, that if you get up a row of living stumps, sufficiently close, strong, and high, it will be equal to the palisade walls around frontier forts, that keep out, as well, stock, Indians, and "other jumpin" cattle," yet my experience has taught me that this is hard to do for reasons above stated, and because the strong plants will oppress and dwarf the weak, as if in imitation of the human policy,- again, if it succeed perfectly, there will be no such thing as to keep it shorn down, however desirable it may be to keep the hedge clipped along the road side.

The fairest experiment of the kind I have ever seen was with the Cottonwood. It was set in close rows on the two sides of a farm, and grew famously. The proprietors left no means untried to constitute it a fence, but never succeeded in making a good one, though they kept it stuck full of rails for years. The row of trees was the pride of the neighborhood, but when it had grown so tall as to shade two or three rods of ground so that nothing of any account would grow on it, the whole concern was voted a nuisance, and the axe was laid at its roots. Now I would suggest that if such necessity should occur with the willow row, it would not be an easy matter to get rid of it, on account of its propensity to throw up shoots from the stump. Finally, if this willow is the thing for a living fence, why has the discovery never been made in the old countries, where it and the hawthorne have stood side by side for ages?

THE EVER-BLOOMING ROSE.

IF there is perfection in the vegetable kingdom, it is the Ever-blooming Rose. Its varieties are now so numerous, their colors so various, and natures so different, that they are arranged into five distinct classes. Some can be grown in all climates and altitudes, and upon nearly all kinds of soil. They are fit to make a diversified garden of themselves; growing as dwarf bushes, as tall stately plants, and clothing arbors, bowers, trellis-work, dead fences, &c., and even making hedges to fence in and shelter the garden. They are the monarchs of the flower bed, and reign triumphantly glorious over all other flowers; and blessed are they who possess the means, the liberality, and fine taste, to purchase all kinds, and the space to grow them in perfection.

The Hybrid Perpetuals or Remontantes, are generally of a stately, robust growth; thrive equally well upon heavy and light loams, and withstand a northern winter without protection.

The Bourbons are next in hardiness, and do best upon loamy soils, yet a slight covering of straw tied around them in winter north of New York, is of advantage to them.

The Bengal, Chinese or Daily, is next in hardiness thrives both in loamy and sandy soils, and is preserved better by having a little straw tied about them north of Philadelphia.

Noisette is of the same hardiness as Bengal, and thrive upon the same kind of soils. The varieties are nearly all of a rampant growth; useful for training upon fences, ends of buildings, arbors, trellis-work, pillars, verandah frames, &c. The flowers are generally small, double, and very fragrant, and produced in clusters of twenty and upwards.

The Tea-scented is generally of dwarf growth, profuse in bloom, and of the most delightful fragrance, which is diffused a great distance. They are less hardy than the other classes, and need a covering of straw in winter north of Baltimore. They thrive best upon light loams and sandy loams, and will flourish in sandy soils. They grow to most perfection out doors south of Maryland, and are the best for pot culture.

All the varieties of the five classes can be grown in the most northern climate by digging them up and potting them in the fall, and keeping them in cold frames or pits half sunk and half banked up, and with glass sashes, and covered with mats in very cold weather, shading them from bright sun in the winter time. As hundreds are yearly putting up cheap glass structures in which to grow foreign grapes, they are the best places to winter roses that cannot stand the severity of winter, as the grapevines are dormant in winter, and the roses would not be in their way, and they get the full light. With these advantages, people in northern latitudes can grow all kinds, and well will they be rewarded for their care.

What is a garden without a rose! As it lasts many years and takes deep root in the ground, the soil before planting should be stirred two feet deep and finely pulverized and enriched with short manures throughout. The black surface scrapings in woods, which is leaf mold, is the best manure for all kinds of roses.-W. Elder, in Gardeners' Monthly.

ANTHURIUM SCHERZERIANUM.

This plant was mentioned in your report of the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition a short time back by Mr. Beaton, since which no one seems to have taken any notice of it. It was exhibited by Mr. Wendland, gardener to the King of Hanover, and was brought by him from Costa Rica, where he says it was one of the loveliest things he saw. And as I, like all the world, have been up to London this summer to see the sights and scamper through the gardens round it, I stumbled upon it among many and many a grand thing when going round the Botanic Gardens at Kew, where I had a better opportunity of looking at and examining it than I had at Kensington; a brief description, therefore, may not be uninteresting.

It belongs to the natural order of Arads, a class of plants which have given us some of our finest ornamental toliage, but the flowers of which, as a rule, are the most insignificant; but this plant will. I think, become a favorite with every one, and be welcomed by every one that has a stove, be its dimensions ever so small; for, being naturally a diminutive grower, it is not likely to get too large

The leaves rise upon a slender petiole, are lanceolate in shape, of a somber green color and leathery texture, with a light colored midrib, above which stand the flowers, composed of spathe and spadix of a most brilliant scarlet color. The spathe is about 14 inch. long, of an oval form; the spadix stands straight up above it, and is about two inches long, and of the same beautiful color.

Mr. Wendland says it is a very free bloomer, and continues in flower some four or five months. I shall be among the first to add it to my collection as soon as it is to be purchased. -- JUYENIS, in London Cottage Gardener.

Horticultural Aotes.

THE SEASON.-It is now the 21st day of October, and our gardens are almost as gay as they were in September. Dahlias are still in flower, and the beds of Phlox Drummondi, Petunias, Verbenas, &c., are as brilliant as ever, while the Pansies really enjoy this cool weather, and are giving better blooms than at any other time during the season. It is not often that we are favored with entire exemption from frost so late in the

MAINE POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The

Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Augusta on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, when the following officers were elected:-President, C. SPAULDING; Vice Presidents, one from each county in the State, as follows: R. Martin, J. P. Perley, R. Eaton, J. C. Weston, John Rogers, G. H. Freeman, S. F. Dike, S. W. Ceburn, W. D. Dana, Sidney Perham, C. Chamberlain, Horace McKenney, S. Wasson, H. Russ, Wm. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Samuel Titcomb ; Corresponding Secretary,

WILLIAM REID AND THE MONTGOMERY GRAPE. - Among the many grapes that have been recently brought to public notice, is one named the Montgomery, and the late WILLIAM REID wrote to the editor of the Horticulturist, not long before his death, the following notes of its history. This is prebably the last words written for the press by Mr. REID :

Mr. Editor,—I send you an account of what I suppose to be the Montgomery Grape, lately brought into notice. In the year 1830, on my return to New York, in June, from the State of Alabama, where I intended to commence a horticultural establishment, in the vicinity of Mobile, and expecting to return early the ensuing fall, not wishing to remain idle through the summer months, Grant Thorburn, who then kept his Seed establishment in Liberty Street, told me that Mr. Montgomery, at Upper Red Hook, in Dutchess County, N. Y., (now changed to Tivoli,) wanted a man to put his grounds in order: I went and saw Mr. Montgomery, and at once made an engagement. I found the location a pleasant one, the house and grounds being on one of the knolls standing back from the river about half a mile. The ground was susceptible of being made one of the finest places on the Hudson, having a beautiful brook, with several water-falls, running through the grounds. The soil, with the exception of the knoll where the Grapes were planted, was a very tenacious, stiff clay. Where the Grapes planted, was a loose formation of rotten stone and loose boulders. To this formation I attributed the sucsess of the grapes. I was familiar with the White Chasselas Grape under out-door cultivation, and was perfectly satisfied it was nothing else. I am under the impression that Mr. Montgomery told me that he brought the Grapes from Philadelphia, where he formerly resided, but this I am not certain of. Being satisfied that they were White Chasselas, the history given by Mr. Montgomery at the time left no impression on my memory. The dressing of these vines being the first work I did, I remember them very distinctly, and since then, I have remarked to several people the success with which they were cultivated, ripening perfectly, and being free from milidew. How long they continued to flourish and ripen their fruits after I left, I am unable to say, having lost track of the family long since, and, never having had an opportunity of visiting the grounds. I am under the impression that Mr. Montgomery has been dead a number of years, and he was probably the only person who could have given an account of this Grape. He had a large family of sons, who are no doubt living or settled somewhere in the neighborhood of New York or Philadelphia, but being young at that time, they would not likely be able to give any account of where they originated or came from. were planted was a loose formation of rotten stone and loose WILLIAM REID.

CULTIVATION OF THE TREE TOMATO.-M. BONCENNE details his mode of cultivation as follows :-- "In April, 1861, I sowed some of the stiff stemmed tomato; the seed came up well, and when the plants were strong enough they were planted out in the open border, about 16 inches apart. They pushed astonishingly; but as I wished to show this interesting novelty at the horticultural exhibition of Fontenay-le-Compte, I planted six or eight in small pots, and afterwards shifted them into large ones; I gave plenty of water throughout the summer, and by the end of September I had a handsome shrub 20 inch es high in each pot, loaded with flowers, green fruit and ripe. After the exhibition the weather became bad, and I placed the tomato plants in a greenhouse near the light; they madefresh shoots, and the fruits, still green when introduced, became of a fine red. When the weather became severe, growth was arrested; I kept the plants clear of dead leaves, and removed some small branches that had begun to decay. After the middle of January vegetation recommenced, and about the first of February I took off and struck cuttings separately in small pots in heat under a bell glass; they were rooted in a fortnight, re-potted and placed in a melon frame. I intend to plant them out as soon as danger of frost is over. If cuttings were struck towards the end of autumn, instead of January, 1 believe the young plants would grow throughout the winter, and would flower, on being planted out, as soon as the weather would permit. In that case ripe tomatoes could be obtained much earlier than they could by cultivating the common sort in the usual way."-Gard. Chron.

GATHERING AND STORING FRUIT.—All fruit should be carefully gathered by hand. Shaking and pounding the tree is not only an injury to the fruit, but also to the tree.

Summer and Fall fruits must be carefully handled and marketed as soon as possible after they are gathered. The parrels or nackages should be nerfectly full as possible, tightly headed, that the fruit may be kept in its place while in transitu.

Winter fruit may be left in a cool, dry room, in shallow heaps, for a week or two, to throw off the sweat or surplus moisture, after which it should be assorted and packed in clean, dry barrels, (if for shipping,) the barrels well filled, and the heads tightly pressed in upon the fruit and headed up. If for home consumption, or long keeping for spring or summer market, it may be packed in barrels as for shipping, and left as long as frost will admit in an out building, but when there is danger of freezing, it should be stored in a cool, dry cellar Or, instead of packing in barrels, it may be taken immediate ly to a dry, airy cellar, laid upon shelves or traps in layers two to four deep, the shelves being in tiers, one above the other This latter arrangement affords a good opportunity for examining the fruit during the winter, and of removing decaying specimens. When placed on shelves as above, the cella vindows should be raised in mild, dry weather, for the admis sion of fresh air .- Gardener's Monthly.

PRIORS OF FRUIT, &c., IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.-The following table, which we cut from the N. Y Tribune, shows the prices of friut and vegetables in the New York market, and will be of interest to all who think of selling their crop to ship pers or sending directly to the city. Prices rule low, generally and the market it will be seen is fairly glutted with grapes Delawares are for the nrst time out that the seems to be fair, though it is not higher than good Isabellas and Catawbas have formerly brought:

Potators — Receipts seem to have been checked by the rains, and Peachblows are doing a trifle better. One cargo of Jackson Whites, rather green, has arrived from Nova Scotia and is selling at 45c. \$\pi\$ bush. We quote:

Mercers, choice, L. 1. \$\pi\$ bish. \$2.00@2.00

Do. do Northern 176

Do. common 126@175

Northern Peachblows, 18@160 162@175

Northern Peachblows, 18@160 163

Buckeyes, 12@13

Dyckmans 112@125

Junes 112@125

Junes 200@2.75 Delawares are for the first time offered, and the price compared

Į	Sweet potatoes, common 2 00@2 25
i	2006225 Onions — We quote: 2006225 Connecticut Red.
ı	Connecticut Red 30 bbl 41 root an
ł	Do Vellow
1	Bunch 39 100
ı	Dunon, 84 100, 525
i	FRESH FRUITS.
Į	APPLES - We quote:
ł	Mixed lot Western \$\ bbl. \$150@175
Ì	Fall Pippins, choice
I	Fall Pippins, choice
1	Ladies' blush 1 50/201 75
1	Ladies' blush
١	Do Apples 175@2 00 Pound Sweets 125@150
ı	Pound Sweets 1 25/21 50
ı	Common
ı	Common
ı	Seckles, extra choice. #) hhl
Į.	Do fair to good 2 00@5 00 Louise Bonne de Jersey, choice 5 00@7 00
۱	Louise Bonne de Jersey, choice 5 000 7 00
Ī	Do do common 3.00@6.00
l	Do do common 3 00@5 00 Dutchess, extra large 8 00@9 00
l	Do common 4 00(26 00
ı	Common Pears
ı	
ı	Choice, & half hushel hashet \$2 50@8 00
ı	Common do do 1.50 2.00
	PLUMS — We quote:
١	Damson, 39 bbl 43 KV@4 00
	OTINGES - We quote:
	PRAIRIES We quote: \$2 50@3 00
	Common 1 00@1 50
	GRAPES - The market is completely clutted with Isabellas
	GRAPES — The market is completely glutted with Isabellas and prices are exceedingly low. A few Catawbas, not very choice, are in, and sell low. A few of the much talked of Delaware
	are in, and sell low. A few of the much talked of Delaware
	Grape have for the first time appeared, and bring 10@12c \$1 tb.
	We quote:
	Isabella, choice # tb
	Do common
	Catawbas 6@8c

Domestic Gronomy.

BEST WAY TO DRY APPLES.

THE most general method adopted in drying apples is, after they are pared, to cut them in slices, and spread them on cloths, tables or boards, and dry them out-doors. In clear and dry weather this is, perhaps, the most expeditous and best way; but in cloudy and stormy weather this way is attended with much inconvenience, and sometimes loss, in consequence of the apples rotting before they dry. To some extent they may be dried in this way in the house, though this is attended with much inconvenience.

The best method that I have ever used to dry apples is to use frames. These combine the most advantages with the least inconvenience of any way, and can be used with equal advantage either in drying in the house or out in the sun. In pleasent weather the frames can be set out-doors against the side of the building, or any other support, and nights, or cloudy and stormy days, they can be brought into the house and set against the side of the room near the stove or fire-place.

My frames are made in the following manner: Two strips of board, 7 feet long, 2 or 2½ inches wide two strips 3 feet long, 11 inches wide, the whole three-quarters of an inch thick-nail the short strips across the ends of the long ones, and it makes a frame 7 by 3 feet, which is a convenient size for all purposes. On one of the long strips nails are driven 3 inches apart, extending from the top to the bottom.

After the apples are pared, they are quartered and cored, and with a needle and twine, or stout thread strung into lengths long enough to reach twice across the frame; the ends of the twine are then tied together, and the string hung on the nails across the frame. The apples will soon dry so that the strings can be doubled on the nails, and fresh ones put on or the whole of them removed, and others put in their place.

As fast as the apples become sufficiently dry they can be taken from the strings, and the same strings used to dry more on. If large apples are used to dry, they can be cut in smaller pieces.

I suppose that pears and quinces, and perhaps other fruits that can be strung, might be dried in this way, although I have never dried any in this vay except apples.—C. T. Alvord in Country Gent.

RECIPES AND INQUIRY.

DEAR RURAL:-As I depend much upon the recipes in the the RURAL, I will add a short list to its columns for the benefit of its readers:

To CLEAN BLACK DRESSES .-- A certain mode of removing stains from mourning dresses is,—take a good handful of fig leaves, which must be boiled in two quarts of water till reduced to a pint. Squeeze the leaves, and bottle the liquor for use. The articles, whether crape, cloth, bombazine, etc., need only be rubbed with a sponge dipped in the liquor, when the effect will be immediately perceived.

To WASH BLACK SILES .- Warm some small beer, and mix some milk in it; then wash your silk in the liquid, and it will give it a fine color.

To RESTORE BLACK VEILS. - Sponge the veil with hot ox-gall on both sides; then pass it through gum arabic water, and clap it between the hands. Then pin it out straight to dry. It must not be AGNES ST. AUBREY. ironed.

P. S.—Will some of your numerous lady readers please be so kind as to inform me of the best method to color white moss velvet, black and drab? Also, the manner in which faded leaves are preserved to retain their shape and color, and oblige a friend to the Rural. A. ST. A.

To Make Cider Wine .- J. H. Keck, of Mason county, Illinois, gives the following method in the Country Gentleman : - Take pure cider, made from sound, ripe apples, as it runs from the press, put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, fill it up within two gallons of being full, with clean cider; put the cask into a cool place, leaving the bung out for fortyeight hours; then put in the bung with a small vent until fermentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight, and in one year it will be fit for use. This wine needs no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees the better. This wine is almost equal to grape wine when rightly managed.

How to Cook Cashaws.—I send you my way of cooking cashaws, (which I claim to be original.) Slice the neck of a cashaw # of an inch thick; have your skillet hot, remove the rind; then dip the slices in water, after which roll them in Indian meal. Put to cook in hot butter, enough to fry them; add then a very little water and some salt. Cover tight for five minutes: then remove the lid and turn over your slices, being careful not to break the crust, Cook for five minutes more over a brisk fire, then serve, and if you have not a good dish, say that I am no judge.- A Subscriber, Kennon, Ohio.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—I have been troubled more or less the past few weeks with the toothache, and failed to find any relief, until I received the following, from a friend, which I can assure your readers is a sure cure:—Take a small piece of alum and burn it on the stove or shovel, mix with it an equal part of common salt and pulverize; then saturate a piece of cotton with water and sprinkle the powder over it, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. In five minutes thereafter all pain will disappear.

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1862.

CURE FOR SICK-HEADACHE, -- Java Coffee, made very strong, taken clear, and in very small quantities every few minutes, is believed an infallible remedy for that distressing complaint-sick-headache. It should be taken, however, before the stomach has become much roiled, otherwise it will be ejected, and of course unavailing.

Can any one inform me through the columns of the Rural how to put a gilding on picture frames, cornices, &c.?-Mrs. H. M. G., Sumner, Iowa.

MUCILAGINOUS PASTE.—Will some one please to tell the readers of the RURAL, how to make British Paste, or such as is used in making envelopes? -NEW YORKER.

HARD SOAP .-- Please inform me the best mode to make hard soap, "for family use?" - McGregor

Padies' Department.

THE RELIEF TO THE STATE OF THE

MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

BY JAMES G. CLARKE.

SWEET mother, the birds from our bowers have fled. The reaper has gathered his sheaves, The glorious Summer lies eilent and dead, And the land, like a pale mourner, grieves: But the garden of mem'ry is blooming to-day With flowers and leaves ever new, And the birds and the fountains around it that play Are singing, dear mother, of you.

Like green shores receding beyond the blue seas Seem the years by your tenderness blest, And youth's merry music grows faint on the breeze That is wafting me on to life's West: Yet heautiful seems the mild glance of your eye, And the blessing your fond spirit gave,
As the mists of the valley hang bright in the sky, Though the mountains are lost in the wave.

I wonder, sometimes, if the souls that have flown Return to the mourners again, And I ask for a sign from the trackless unknown Where millions have questioned in vain. I see not your meek-loving face thro' the strife Which would blind me with doubting and fear, But a voice murmurs "peace" to the tempest of life, And I know that my mother is near.

The cold world may cover my pathway with frowns, And mingle with bitter each joy; It may load me with crosses and rob me of crowns, I have treasures it cannot destroy; There's a green, sunny isle in the depths of my soul Whose roses the winds never strew, And the billows and breezes around it that roll Bring tidings of Heaven and you.

-Broome Republican

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] REPLY TO "AN OPINION."

FRIEND X:-I have "come," not to "eat you up," but to give you a sort of sensible "talking to."] have been thinking your case over, and have come to the conclusion that you must be in a very forlorn condition, to call so piteously for deliverance from a poor, defenceless old maid. Now, candidly. do you not feel slightly conscience-smitten for making the assertion that "you care not for the romance that may be attached to her former history of 'hope deferred till the heart was sick.'-of a 'vouthful lover lying far beneath the sod,'-of 'parents refusing consent to her marriage in her youth?"

Only think of it! Would you leave her (the old maid) since her "disappointment," throw aside all self-respect and true womanly feeling, and marry a man she does not love-simply to gratify your sensible (?) caprice, and relieve your pious horror of maidenhood advanced? Then "there are such cases, you expect, as old maids becoming such from principle?" Well, have they not a perfect right to do so? Did not PAUL "the aged" live a life of single-blessedness? And who shall give us

a better example? "You would like to know, in all reason, what

need there is of a woman acting so much like a simpleton, because she chances to be without a husband?" For the same reason, I presume, that some women "act like simpletons" because they happen to have husbands, and "storm" and scold most furiously; or, that some old bachelors of forty act as if they had suddenly been attacked by heart-disease if they "chance" to see a pretty Miss of fifteensimply because they know no better. The world is made up of variety, and, if it were not manifest in the group of old maids, 'twould be a strange phenomenon, and they would cease to be a terrestrial tribe. But I argue that the picture you have drawn for our edification is "the exception, not the rule." In my experience with old maids, (and I claim to have had considerable,) I will guarantee that not one in ten have been of the "simpering, twisting, ready-for-matrimony" sort of maidens you speak of.

In my humble opinion, a genuine old maid is really one of the "salt of the earth"-one who, in adversity as in prosperity, is ever ready, with a smile upon her dear placid countenance and a blessing on her lips, to administer consolation to every sorrowing heart; who goes on her "errands of mercy," hoping for nothing, asking no remuneration save the heartfelt "God bless you" from those she has blessed, and the happy consciousness of having done her duty. She looks upon herself in her loneliness-just as she is-a necessity in the world, and very sensibly sets herself "about doing some good"-just as she should, and just as it was "originally designed." So, friend X, even though you do occasionally meet with the old maid who is 'possessed" with a "mischievous, prying disposition," please remember that "Providence wisely has mingled the cun," and that such as these are "necessary evils," sent among us to enable us the better to appreciate the good. But if you will not be convinced of the superior qualities of old maids as a "rule," I hope in compassion for "the race" that you will manage to dispose of yourself 'ere the war closes, for should our lovers, who are upon the battle-field, be sacrificed upon their country's altar, we are, every soul of us, going to be old maids!! And what a glorious hand there will be to comfort the widows and fatherless, whose protectors, like ours. will have fallen in battle to secure to us the rights we shall have gained. LAURA LEE. Monroe County, N. Y., 1862.

FEMALE CRITICISM.

MEN are so "easy to get along with." They are good-natured and conveniently blind and benevolent. Women criticise you, not unjustly, perhaps, but relentlessly. They judge you in detail, men only in the whole. If your dress is neat, well-fitting, and well-toned, men will not notice it, except a few man-milliners, and a few others who ought to be, and to whose opinion we pay no regard. If you will only sit still, hold up your head, and speak when you are spoken to, you can be very comfortable. I do not mean that men cannot and do not appreciate female brilliancy; but if you are a good listener, and in the right receptive mood, you can spend an hour very pleasantly without it. But a woman finds out in the first three minutes that the fringe on your dress is not a match. In four she has discovered that the silk of your sleeves is frayed at the edge. In five, that the binding of the heel of your boot has worn out. By the sixth, she has satisfactorily ascertained, what she suspected trimmed your bonnet yourself. The seventh assures her that your collar is only "imitation;" and when dress, has levelled her mental eye-glass at all your | which they form their regards.

innocent little subterfuges, and knows to a dead certainty your past history, present circumstances, and

future prospects.

Well, what harm if she does? None in particular. It is only being stretched on the rack a little while. You have no reason to be ashamed, and you are not ashamed. Your boots are beginning to be shabby, and we all know the transitory nature of galloon. Your fringe is too dark, but you ransacked the city and did your best,-"angels could do no more." You trimmed your bonnet yourself, and saved two dollars, which was just what you intended to do. "The means were worthy, and the end was won." Your lace is not real, according to the cant of the shopkeepers; but it is real-real cotton, real linen, real silk, or whatever the material may be, and you never pretended it was Honiton or point; and if lace is soft and white and fine, and sets off the throat and wrists prettily, I don't see why it may not just as well be made in America for two cents a yard, as in Paris for two dollars, or two hundred. In fact, this whole matter of lace is something. entirely beyond my comprehension. Why, I have seen women who, in the ordinary affairs of life, were neat to a fault, just now fall down and worship a bit of dingy, old yellow lace, that looked fit for nothing but the wash-tub; and when remonstrated with, excuse themselves by saying, "Why, it is fifty or five hundred years old;" which may be a very lucid explanation, but I cannot say I fully understand and appreciate it.—Country Thinking.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

I often wonder if the children of the present day are any happer for the variety and artistic perfection of the toys now invented for their use. Those life-like babies, that "really" cry when they are judiciously pinched; and "really" open and shut their eyes; these dolls, with all their fine changes of raiment and beautiful ringlets, and real little houses to live in, with kitchen, chamber and parlor, furnished to completeness. In the olden time, imagination being lively, quite an interesting dollfamily was improvised out of a crooked-necked squash, with round cucumbers of different sizes for children, any deficiency being supplied by old rags. for the manufacture of softer babies. As to houses, an old box gaily papered inside, with cast-off spools for tables and chairs, were found admirably suited to childish tastes. The men-dolls of that day were the puzzle. The coats sometimes didn't look-right, and the hats and vests had to be regarded with a lively faith.

Grandpapas and uncles with plethoric purses were not so plenty then as now. A quarter on the Fourth of July, was a munificent donation, and liberty to spend it with all haste, and no questions asked, like a passport to fairy-land. Diamonds did not glitter then on the birth-day fingers of school girls, and their brothers did not expect the "governor" to bring them a live pony every time he came home. "Gymnastics" were performed then without a tutor, on the nearest fence, or gate-post, or tree, and barrels and stones were lifted without aid from Dr. Windship. As for parlor skates, my young lady was set to sweeping and dusting, or rubbing in the last polishing touches to a well-waxed table.

The young people then were not critical about their presents; the donor's claim in juvenile eyes to generosity or stinginess was not thought of or discussed. Children then managed to be very well contented with whatever simple toys were given, and thought it good luck at that. Still-success to the toy-makers of this day, say we, as to all other honest trades. Their ingenuity in working up the prominent idea of the day is worthy of admiration. What perfect little toy-tents we have seen, and camp equipages. What pompous battles have we seen the juveniles fight, suggested by the account of the last reporter, as rehearsed at the "family board," where nobody supposed that "little bubby" was listening. In half an hour after "Bull Run" was in full blast in the back yard, with every enlisting boy in the neighborhood, the victors strutting about as grandly as their betters, till mamma's cruel edict, "to come right home immediately, and have his dirty face washed," took the big valor out of Johnny in a Little sisters, too, wounded dolls; and scraped lint, and bathed brows, and sang them to sleep, with edifying gravity. Again, we say, success to these ingenious toy makers. To the millions who have read DICKENS' beautiful creation of the toy-maker and his blind daughter, this subject will always be invested with romantic interest -Fanny Fern.

HINTS ABOUT CHILDREN.

THE moral teachings should commence with the earliest infancy-the physical as soon as there is bodily locomotion; the mental, meaning thereby the literary, not earlier than the completion of the sixth year - not even to the extent of learning the alphabet or repeating by "rote;" mere mechanical memorizing. This brain education is especially advised in reference only to children whose situation in life allows them to study until they are twenty-one.

The children of the poor - these who must go to work and earn something-can with safety begin at the age of three or four years, for three reasons .they are out in the open air nearly all the time during daylight-their food is plain and not over abundant-the early necessity that they should do some thing for a living does not allow time for special brain disturbance; and any slight tendencies in that direction would be counteracted and repaired by the constant muscular activities necessary to their condition. But those children who will have nothing to do but "get their education" up to the day of entering their 21st year, ought to do nothing for the first third of that period but to eat and sleep, and play out of doors from morning until night, all the year round, except when rain, sleet, or snow are falling.

It is the exercise daily, "regardless of weather," which works so many almost miracles in the renovation of human health. The vanity of parents is fed by the "smartness of their children;" but, early ripe, early ruined, may be said of all precocities. If not actually ruined, there is almost in all cases a sudden "giving out" of the mental powers, and the prodigy of yesterday is the mediocre of to-day, and the non compos mentis of to-morrow.-Hall's Journal of Health.

WOMEN AS JUDGES OF CHARACTER.—It is more honorable to have the regard of a few noble women. than to be popular among a much greater number the first moment she "set her eyes on you," that you | of men. Having in themselves the qualities that command our love, they are, for that reason, the better able to appreciate the traits that deserve to you part, at the end of ten minutes, she has calcu- inspire. The heart must be judged by the heart, lated, with tolerable accuracy, the cost of your and men are too intellectual in the processes by

Choice Miscellang.

SONG OF THE RIVER.

CLEAR and cool, clear and cool, By laughing shadow and dreaming pool; Cool and clear, cool and clear, By shining shingle and foaming wier, Under the crag where the ouzel sings. And the ivied wall where the church bell rings; Undefiled, for the undefiled, Play by me, bathe in me, mother and shild i Dank and foul, dank and foul,

By the smoke-grimed town in its murky cowl; Foul and dank, foul and dank, By wharf and sewer and slimy bank, Darker and darker, the further I go, Baser and baser, the richer I grow; Who dare sport with the sin undefiled? Shrink from me, turn from me, mother and child.

Strong and free, strong and free, The flood-gates are open away to the sea; Free and strong, free and strong, Cleansing my stream as I hurry along To the golden sands and the leaping bar, And the taintless tide, that wait me afar. As I lose myself in the infinite main, As a soul that has sinned and is pardoned again, Undefiled, for the undefiled, Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child !

(Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker,) UPRIGHTNESS.

Among the various classes which form society

will be found characters in striking contrast, each and all bearing some defects, yet these defective qualities in the character of any certain individual may be just counterbalanced by corresponding worthy traits. In viewing the life and actions of men, and contemplating the influence they have exerted upon society, it matters not whether they were men known far and wide, or spent their lives in the retirement of home, if uprightness was their leading characteristic, the future will be blessed and benefited for their having lived. It is integrity and honesty that constitute an upright life, and are the most ennobling traits of man's character, as these not only elevate their possessor in the estimation of the good, but also gains for him the respect and confidence of all. It is the preservative of the character unsullied by any of the vices which so beset the pathway of life. It is in the pleasure days of youth that we should most cautiously guard against temptations, and the young that are most easily led astray from the path of duty and of right. For how often will one false step in early manhood cast a shade upon the whole subsequent life? A good name is above all desired: but few there are who consider its real importance. The man of business or the man of leisure, who, by honest means, has acquired a name, marked by all that is noble and generous, will have secured that which will aid him through life, and be as a staff upon which he may lean in his last days, and review with pleasure and satisfaction his former years. Uprightness of character is the stamp of true greatness. We need no better axamples than the illustrious names which our own country affords. Our Washington, whose name is linked with every page of his country's early history, was from his very infancy the admiration of all who loved truth and those other traits of character which make an upright man.

Example has a deep and lasting influence upon the lives of all, and a name uprightly sustained is no slight legacy to leave to posterity; for it is the strongest appeal to virtue, and the severest reproof of vice. The character of man is formed from childhood. Youth is that period in which the foundation is laid, upon which after years will build the structure; but in moral as in material architecture, nothing permanent or lasting can be raised upon a foundation weakened by the follies of earlier years.

The many advantages which arise from just and honest actions, are everywhere apparent. It matters not in what department of life man may enter, it will be his aid in every trouble, and insure him success through every trial; but its effects upon the declining years should be the strongest incentive to induce all to follow its precepts; for when age, with all its infirmities shall have come, what would so cheer and enliven the latter day as the recollection of an upright life.

BRUNEL'S MISHAPS.

ALTHOUGH Brunel died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, it is even matter of surprise that he lived so long. He had more perilous escapes from violent death than fall to the lot of most men. At the outset of his career, when acting as assistant-engineer to his father in the Thames Tunnel, he had two narrow escapes from drowning by the river suddenly bursting in upon the works. Some time after, when inspecting the shafts of the railway tunnel under Box Hill, he was one day riding a shaggy pony at a rapid pace down the hill, when the animal stumbled and fell, pitching the engineer upon his head with great violence; he was taken up for dead, but eventually recovered.

When the Great Western line was finished and at work, he used frequently to ride upon the engine with the driver, and occasionally he drove it himself. One day, when passing through the Box Tunnel upon the engine at considerable speed, Brunel thought he discerned between him and the light some object standing on the same line of road along which his engine was traveling. He instantly turned on the full steam and dashed at the object, which was driven into a thousand pieces. It afterwards turned out to be a contractor's truck, which had broken loose from a ballast train on its way through the tunnel. Another narrow escape which he had was on board the Great Western steamship, where he fell down a hatchway into the hold, and was nearly killed.

But the most extraordinary accident which befel him was that which occurred while one day playing with his children. Like his father, Sir Marc, he was fond of astonishing them with sleight-of-hand tricks, in which he displayed considerable dexterity; and the feat which he proposed to them on this occasion was the passing of a half-sovereign through his mouth out of his ear. Unfortunately he swallowed the coin, which dropped into his windpipe. The accident occurred on the 3d of April, 1843, and it was followed by frequent fits of coughing, and occasional uneasiness in the right side of the chest; but so slight was the disturbance of breathing that it was for some time doubted whether the coin had really fallen into the windpipe. After the lapse of fifteen days, Sir B. Brodie met Mr. Key in consultation, and they concurred in the opinion that most probably the half-sovereign was lodged at the bot- and not the wooden carving of logical toil.

tom of the right bronchus. The day after, Mr. Brunel placed himself in a prone position on his face, upon some chairs, and bending his neck and head and neck downwards, he distinctly felt the coin drop towards the glottis. A violent cough ensued, and on resuming the erect posture, he felt as if the object again moved downward into the chest. Here was an engineering difficulty, the like of which Mr. Brunel had never before encountered. The mischief was purely mechanical; a foreign body had gone into his breathing apparatus, and must be removed, if at all, by some mechanical expedient. Mr. Brunel was, however, equal to the occasion. He had an apparatus constructed, consisting of a platform which moved upon a hinge in the center. Upon this he had himself strapped, and his body was then inverted in order that the coin might drop downwards by its own weight, and so be expelled. At the first experiment the coin again slipped towards the glottis, but it caused such an alarming fit of convulsive coughing and appearance of choking that danger was apprehended, and the experiment was discontinued. Two days after, on the 25th, the operation of tracheotomy was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, assisted by Mr. Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible. Two attempts to do so were made without success. The introduction of the forceps into the windpipe on the second occasion, was attended with so excessive a degree of irritation, that it was felt the experiment could not be continued without imminent danger to life. The incision in the windpipe was, however, kept open, by means of a quill or tube, until May 13th, by which time Mr. Brunel's strength had sufficiently recovered to enable the original experiment to be repeated. He was again strapped to his apparatus: his backfwas struck gently: and he distinctly felt the coin quit its place on the right side of his chest. The opening in his windpipe allowed him to breathe while the throat was stopped by the coin, and it thus had the effect of preventing the spasmodic action of the glottis. After a few coughs, the coin dropped into his mouth. Mr. Brunel used afterwards to say, that the moment when he heard the gold piece strike against his upper front teeth, was, perhaps, the most exquisite in his whole life. The half-sovereign had been in his windpipe for not less than six weeks!-London Quarterly Review.

BEECHER ON FAST HORSES.

HENRY WARD BESCHER had a ride lately after fast horses, and thus marks time on the subject:—If a horse has had swiftness put into him, it is fair to give him a chance to develop his gifts. Of course, there is a bound. Reason in all things. Even in trotting, it is easier and pleasanter for some horses to go twelve miles an hour than for others to go three. They were made so. Does it hurt a swallow to go swifter than an ox? Why not? Because he was made so. It is easy to do the thing we were made to do easily. And a good horse was made on purpose to go fast. He does it, when wild, of his own accord. He does not lose the relish of speed even when domesticated. Take a fine fed horse who, in harness, looks as if he were a pattern of moderation, a very deacon of sobriety, and turn him loose in pasture. Whew, what a change! He takes one or two steps slowly, just to be sure that you have let go of him, and then with a squeal he lets fly his heels high in the air, till the sun flashes from his polished shoes, and then off he goes faster and fiercer, clear across the lot, until the fence brings him up. And then, his eye flashing, his mane lifted and swelling, his tail up like a king's sceptre, he snorts a defiance to you from afar; and, with a series of rearing, running sideways, pawing and plungings, friskings and whirls, he starts again. with immense enjoyment, into another round of running. Do you not see that it is more than fun? It is ecstacy. It is horse-rapture! I never saw such a spectacle that I am not painfully impressed with the inhumanity of not letting horses run. Fastness is a virtue. Our mistaken moderation is depriving him of it. I drive fast on principle. I do it for the sake of being at one with nature. To drive slow, only and always, is to treat a horse as if he were an ox. You may be slow, if you think proper. But your horse should be kept up to nature. He would have but two legs, if it was meant that he should go only at a "go-to-meeting" pace. He has four legs. Of course he ought to do a great deal with them.

ADVERSITY.

Thou art a harsh instructor-yet by thee We learn important lessons—thou dost teach How frail and fleeting earthly hopes may be, How oft the goal recedes we strive to reach Thine is a form of darkness, and we turn, Heart-sick and weary, from the sad embrace Would fly thy dreaded presence ever stern, And trembling hide us from thy frowning face. But through the world's dim pathway thy cold hand Is leading to a home of joy and peace, And on the borders of that better land Will thy sharp ministry forever cease And we shall ever bless thee, safely landed there. And know in heaven how good thy bitter teachings were.

Burns. - A contemporary of Burns, recently deceased, has left behind him this verbal photograph of the favorite poet, in good braid Scots: "In a licht blue coat o' his mither's making and dyeing, aye, and o' his mither's sewing in thae days; and his bonny black hair hinging doon, and curling o'er the neck o't: a buik in his han'-ave a buik in his han', and whiles his bonnet aneath his tither ockster. and didna ken that he was bareheaded-gaun about the dykesides and hedges; an idler just, that did little but read; and even on the hairst rig it was soup and soup, and the buik - soup and soup, and then the buik! He wasna to ca' a verry bonny man; dark and strong; but uncommon invitin in his speech, uncommon. Ye could na ha'e cracked wi' him for ae minute, but ye wad ha'e stoodin' four or five!"

EXAMPLE is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulate breath. Deeds are the fac similes of the soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mark is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost; but advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true; one is

THE greatest and most brilliant of human conceptions have been the births of a genial moment,

Sabbath Musings.

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

BY A. T. B. OLARKE,

",IMOAK"

Gob, flowers and stars, -each star and flower, My throbbing heart, and all, Proclaim Thy love, Thy care, and power On Thee, on Thee, I call.

My faintest sigh can reach thy skies, And bring the grace I seek; Dear Lord, behold my tears and sighs-Thou knowest I am weak. I little know, but Thou art wise.

To draw thine own above; 'Mid pain no more earth's passions rise— B'en sorrows prove Thy love. May light, and faith, and grace, be given,

And all I need, to me; That I may live alone for Heaven— Alive to naught but Thee.

Then I shall trust Thee to the end, Whatever changes come; Still knowing Thou, the Loving Friend, Wilt bring me to Thy home.

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

DEAD 1-and the little feet that danced so merrily in the glad sunshine, and hands that plucked the first violets that grew by the way-side hedge, are stilled forever. Just as nature put on her "robe of living green," and decked her bosom with buds and tiny blossoms, the death angel imprinted his cold kiss on the brow of the child, and its spirit went up to Him, who saith "Suffer little children to come unto me."

Dead! dead! and the fair-haired maiden, full of hope, life, and strength, the orange-wreath yet fresh upon her brow, pauses, for the angel hath sain unto her, "come up hither." Gather for her the richest flowers of summer, for she hath passed away in the height of her loveliness.

Hush! there is a strain of music, among the dull October leaves, which seems strangely in unison with the bereaved hearts within; for there rests the stiffened form of a loved mother. Little ones in vain lisp the name, no answering smile is given back to the loving kiss bestowed on the marble

Hark! how the hoarse winds howl! The earth is wrapped in a white garment, like the winding-sheet of the dead. Stir the coals, and make the room warm, for the cold death-damps are gathering on the brow of an aged one. Four-score years hath she counted, and the Father hath said unto her, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Thus the great Reaper puts forth his hand and gathers in his harvests. Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

THE TASK COMPLETED. .

THE mother's work is never done, unless God akes it from her by a special providence, until her children are old enough to stand and to act for themselves on the stage of mature life. From the birth of her oldest to the maturity of the youngest she must work, work, work, watch, watch, watch, by day and by night, week in and week out, for months and years, following each other in long succession. We speak not of maternal work; of the abor of the hands to supply the wants of the physical nature; the answering of, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Money can accomplish all this, if we have it, and if not, we will not sigh, nor fret, nor covet; for the heart-work, the solicitude of a good mother for a virtuous and honorable character in her children, walks forth with a bolder, steadier step by the side of frugality and daily labor, than it is apt to do if separated from them.

It is a well known fact that almost all the true greatness, the noble virtues, the heroism which the world has seen, have arisen from the lap of obscurity, poverty, and toil. But the work to which we now refer is that which every mother, whether rich or poor, whatever the advantages or disadvantages of her circumstances may be, is required by the most sacred and rigid obligations to achieve—the assiduous cultivation of the inner nature, of that which makes the true man or woman, that which shall live for ever and ever. For this she must be always at her post, with never so much as a recess from her maternal care and solicitude, toiling on, breaking up the ground, sowing the seed, training the tender plant, enriching the soil, watering, nourishing, stimulating every good and pleasant growth, until the flowers begin to bloom, and the fruit to ripen. Then comes a heyday of enjoyment of rest and comfort to the mother, in the golden autumn of her life, when, surrounded by a group of affectionate, dutiful, virtuous, and noble sons and daughters; she sits among them in beautiful repose, her face radiant in the glow of her own heart's ever-burning love, and the smile of heaven as a halo of light about her head-a spectacle to be admired and envied of all. But this season of comfort, this "Indian summer" of maternal life, never, never comes to those who evade their responsibilities, forsake their trust, and leave their work for others to do, for the sake of personal ease, sensuous indulgence, or selfish gratification. The very thing they seek, they lose by a lamentable and hopeless mistake, verifying the words of our Lord, "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it."

THE THANKFUL HEART .-- If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold .- O. W. Holmes.

REPENTANCE. - False repentance has grief of mind and humiliation only for great and glaring offences, until it supposes pardon for these obtained. True repentance is a continued war against sin, a permanent inward shame for its defilements, till Death sounds a retreat. - Venn.

The Reviewer.

THE NEW AMBRICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. Volume XV. Spiritualism—Uzziah. [8vo.— pp. 858.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As this splendid work draws to a close-probably one volume more will complete it-our appreciation of its value increases. It is the greatest work of the kind ever under taken on this Continent, and has thus far been conducted and published in a style reflecting the highest credit upon its editors and publishers. The volume before us treats of over seventeen hundred subjects-from Spiritualism to Uzziahand embraces an unusual variety and amount of Historical, Scientific, Biographical and Practical information. Many o the subjects are discussed at considerable length and with ability and fidelity. Among these are Spiritualism, Steam Engine, (with illustrations,) Steam Carriage, Steam Naviga tion, Steel, Stone, Sugar, Sun, Sunday Schools, Sulphuric Acid, Superior (Lake), Surgery, Surveying, Sweden, Sweden borg, Switzerland, Syria, Tasso, Taxes, Zachary Taylor, Tea Telegraph, Telescope, Temperance, Tennessee, Texas, Ther mometer, Tides, Tin, Tobacco, Treason, Turkey, John Tyler, Unitarianism, United States, Universalists, University, Utah &c. The article on the United States comprises 122 pages and is quite a comprehensive history, and many other subjects are very fully discussed.

We again commend the New American Cyclopædia as eminently worthy the attention of the reading, studious and investigating. It is sold in Rochester by E. Darbow & Bro. and D. M. DEWBY.

THE NEW GYMNASTIOS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, with a Translation of Prof. Kloss's Dumb-Bell Instructor, and Prof. Schreber's Pangymnasticon. By Dio Lewis, M. D., proprietor of the Essex Street Gymnasium, Boston, with three hundred Illustrations. [16mo., pp. 274.] Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

For many years men and women of observation, and pa ticularly those who have traveled in Europe, have felt the importance of some system that would ensure the better physical development of American youths. It has been pret ty generally admitted by the press, that in this respect we are far behind the people of other countries, to whom in almost all other points we are far superior. It was for this reason that many encouraged the formation of ball-clubs, and other out door exercises. These were of partial benefit, being confined to young men, and to a portion of the year only What we needed was something attractive, available at all seasons, and, as far as practicable, all ages could participate. The Gymnasium, as usually conducted, has not only lacked attractiveness, but seemed illy adapted to the objects for which it was designed. Dr. LEWIS, in the work before us, describes and illustrates a new system of training, which, like air and food, is adapted to both sexes, and persons of all ages The exercises are arranged to music, are performed in classes, the students keeping time by the different evolutions of the clubs, dumb-bells, &c. It is said this new system has been introduced into female seminaries with complete satisfaction, and that its beautiful games and graceful attitudes possess peculiar fascination for girls. We commend this work to the notice of all to whom are committed the training of the young for usefulness in the world. From the Publishers.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an Accurate and Detailed Account of the various diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the Latest Mode of Treatment, and all the requisite Prescriptions, written in plain English. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S., author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs: their Management," Editor of "Blain's Veterinary Art," set. Illustrated with more than Four Hundred Representations. [8vo—pp. 622.] Fhiladelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The above is a noble English work, written in a familiar, yet dignified style, and illustrated with hundreds of engraings, showing the symptoms of the various diseases to which the horse is subject as exhibited in the action of the animal, the various methods of performing surgical operations, administering medicine, &c. We have before had occasion to notice this work, and now commend it to every one who keeps a horse, or who desires to become acquainted with the nature of this noble animal, and the diseases to which he is liable. Sold by JAMES RATCLIFFE.

AM ENGLISH GRAMMAR, by G. P. QWACKENBOS, A. M., anthor of First Lessons in Compositions, &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Grammar has been found a dry and hard subject to teach and one in which it is very difficult to interest children. Children cannot be expected to take any interest in what they cannot readily understand. We have known scholars who could recite every rule in the grammar book, and yet never obtained the first idea of the construction of the English language. Several of the grammars published recently are far more easily understood than those we studied in our youth, and the one before us appears well calculated to give to even young students ideas, instead of unintelligible rules to be learned and recited. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTEY. For the use of Schools and Families. By CRIMINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Fractice of Medicine in Yale College, author of "Child's Book of Nature," &c. Illustrated by Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

for learners of any age) the rudiments of chemistry. It seems to be well adapted to the purpose, for the illustrations are taken from objects in common life, and familiar to all, while the definitions are so simple that they will be under stood by even a small child of ordinary intelligence. And yet, those who possess considerable knowledge of the subject may read this work with pleasure and profit. It will give teachers new and perhaps far better illustrations than they have heretofore used, refresh the memory, and fix again in the mind many facts almost forgotten. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THIRTBEN MORTES IN THE REBEL ARMY: being a narrative of Personal Adventures in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier and Hospital Services; with an exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism and De-moralization of the South. By an Impressed New Yorker. New York: A. T. Barnes & Burr.

Nothing that we have read during the present war has given us a better insight into the way in which the rebels have united the Southern people in a bad cause, and kept their ranks full of fighting men, than this little work by an "Impressed New Yorker," WILLIAM G. STEVENSON. After undergoing a farce of a trial in Alabama, merely because he was a Northern man, and very narrowly escaping hanging, our author was compelled to volunteer in the rebel army, in which he served for thirteen months before finding an opportunity to escape North. From the Publisher.

THE WIFE'S STRATAGEM: A Story for Fireside and Wayside. [16mo-pp. 336.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

From reading a page here and there, we infer that this is very readable and sprightly volume—such as will entertain the weary and care-worn and cause the blues to vanish. And this seems the author's intent, for the introduction concludes with this sensible remark-"Simply and earnestly, if one soul heavy with care, whirling along in a railroad car, or sitting by the winter fire, is beguiled out of its brooding grief, for an hour, by reading these stories, as mine-God be thanked-has been out of many, by writing them; then shall I have a grateful and thankful heart, for the loving and lovable part of my intention will have been accomplished." For sale by STRELE

MARTIN VAN BUBEN: Lawyer, Statesman and Man. By WIL-LIAM ALLEN BUTLER. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a brief tribute to the memory of the departed Statesman, and gives in a concise form, in a few words, the leading incidents in the life of Mr. Van Buren, as a Youth. Lawyer, Statesman and Citizen. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

Among other works received and not yet examined suffieiently for notice are the following:

LIKE AND UNLIKE. A Novel. By A. S. ROE, author of "I've Been Thinking," "A Long Look Ahead," "True to the Last," "The Star and the Cloud," etc. [pp. 601.] New York: Carleton. For sale in Roehester by J. F. HONE.

LES MISERABLES—JEAN VALJEAN. A Novel. By VICTOR HUGO. [Fifth and last volume of the series.] New York: Carleton. Rochester—J. F. HONE.

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. By VICTOR HUGO, author of "Bug Jarjal," "Hans of Iceland," "Les Miserables," etc. Translated from the French by HERRY L. WILLIAMS, Jr. [8vo.—pp. 207.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. From the Publishers.

Aural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



'FLAG of our country, Gently wave o'er us, On every hill-top, From Texas to Maine: **Encircle** our Union With friendly devotion; Let peace and contentment Surround us again."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 25, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Rebel Dash in Pennsylvania.

THE telegraph columns of the daily press have teemed with accounts relating the occurrences connected with the recent raid of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, but these were so confused that we deferred giving any history thereof until something definite was received. The Philadelphia papers have at length furnished the needed material, and we condense the following from their report:

The cavalry, about three thousand in number, (although accounts differ as to their strength, some parties insisting that there were not more than seven hundred of them,) and six pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, or Clear Spring, and proceeded at once to Mercersburg, without committing any depredations, or in the least degree interfering with the inhabitants along the route, it evidently being their intention at the outset, to spare the persons and property of private citizens. horses excepted. In fact, this was communicated by some of them to parties in Chambersburg.

They entered Mercersburg about noon, to the great astonishment of the citizens, who at first tho't it was a body of Union troops. No damage was done at Mercersburg, with the exception of pressing a number of horses, there being no railroad depot, public workshops or government stores in the town. They passed through the town, and took the Pittsburg pike for Chambersburg, arriving near the town just before dark. One of their first acts was to plant three pieces of artillery on a hill back of the town; after which a detachment of fifteen men were sent into the town, bearing a flag of truce, and requesting to see the chief personages or authorities, stating that they had an ample torce at hand, and that the town must be surrendered or shelled, at the same time stating that guns were in position for that purpose. Hon. A. K. McClure and Provost Marshal Stimmel then accompanied them to the officer in command, and all resistance being impossible the town was surrendered, and soon afterwards fully occupied. Previous to their entrance, however, a number of the militia of Chambersburg proceeded to arm themselves and make a show of resistance, but the project was abandoned as entirely futile. One of their first acts on entering was to plant two pieces of artillery in the square of the town commanding the principal thoroughfares, and placing guards at different points.

Mercersburg was fairly occupied about seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly atterwards a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards the whole town was converted into one vast dressing room. On every hotel porch, at every corner, on the greater portion of the street door-steps, in over town might be seen rebel cav donning Yankee uniforms, and throwing their own worn-out and faded garments into the street. In many instances, one man would enseonce his pedestals in two or three new pair of pants, with as many coats, and with the same number of caps hanging about him. The streets became full of dirty rebel clothing. It is a noticeable fact that many of them had on Union uniforms when they entered the town, and a number of their horses horses were marked "U.S."

During the night, until daybreak, a portion of them scoured the country round in quest of horses and captured about six hundred. The rebels fed their own horses in the corn fields around Chambersburg. The road for five or six miles towards Harrisburg is strewn with corn-stalks that were gathered in the fields and brought to the edge of the road for the horses.

The horses of those that remained in the town were ranged along the streets, facing the sidewalk, and remained there for the night, the riders lying around in different directions. It is not known that they made any attempt to enter a single private house. The taverns were all visited directly after they arrived, and a considerable quantity of whisky drank, for which payment was generally offered in Confederate scrip. The men were, as a general thing, friendly, and even sociably disposed towards the inhabitants, entering into conversation with the citizens in the taverns, barber shops, &c. In one instance one of them entered a tavern in which there were several citizens, and slightly hesitated at the door. Some one remarked -"Come in, we won't hurt you." Whereupon he entered, remarking, "Well, perhaps not; but some of you Yankees lie so."

With the exception of the occurrences above related, the night was quietly spent. Preparations for leaving the town were commenced about daylight. Combustibles were placed in the railroad depot, the warehouse in which government stores were kept, the machine shop, and a train laid to the powder magazine at the warehouse. The stolen horses were got together, a large government wagon with four horses, and two or three ambulances, found in the town, were well filled with military clothing, &c., and each cavalry man had a quantity of clothing piled up before and behind him, on his horse, in many instances the pile reaching up to

Three locomotives and the same number of passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad were then utterly destroyed, the buildings stated above were fired and totally consumed. They

morning the whole party left the town, each man | will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave and horse a small sized clothing establishment.

The noise occasioned by the explosion of the powder magazine was se great that it was heard at the distance of several miles down the valley, and gave rise to a report that spread in that direction, that cannonading was going on at Chambersburg. The walls of the warehouse being very strong did not fall down after the explosion, which fortunate circumstance prevented much damage to surrounding private property. None of the private dwellings were destroyed by the fire. The buildings were fired about half past seven o'clock. The citizens of the town were gathered together at different points, and, of course, had to endure the mortification of being passive spectators of the scene. Some few straggling soldiers were in the town at the time the rebels entered, but either remained concealed or made good their escape towards Hagerstown or Harrisburg.

After leaving town the rebels proceeded down the Baltimore road in the direction of Gettysburg. A dispatch was afterwards received by Governor Curtin, stating that after proceeding some distance in the direction of Gettysburg, they made a detour to the south, intending to escape into Virginia by the way of Monocacy.

The telegraph this (Wednesday) morning, Oct. 15th, informs us that the rebels have succeeded in making good their return to Virginia, and we have

the following speculation in regard to their escape: When it is taken into consideration that the river is fordable by a low stage of water at so many points, and that the army of the Potomac has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of 150 miles, it makes it easy for a force of rebel cavalry to penetrate it. When the fact that the rebels had crossed the Potomac at Mo-Coy's Ferry became known every exertion was made to prevent their return.

The rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, had marched 78 miles in 24 hours, without a change of horses or rest. At that point, while attempting to cross the river, they were repulsed and nine of them taken prisoners. The loss on our side was one man wounded. Stuart finding himself unable to cross moved three miles further down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his crossing.

Gen. Pleasanton, while pursuing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out from exhaustion. It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel cavalry and our infantry, are the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue cavalry with infantry.

Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them. Unfortunately at this particular time the majority of the cavalry was absent on important duty at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stuart. On an occasion of this kind, infantry not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use except in guarding fords near at hand.

It is further stated that the failure to arrest the escape of J. B. Stuart and his bold rebel cavalry in their dash through Maryland into Pennsylvania is attributed to the division commander at Poolsville. to whom instructions had been sent by Gen. McClellan, stating that Stuart would probably retreat upon the line which he subsequently pursued, and suggested a disposition of the force that would have inevitably cut off his retreat across the Potomac. A strict investigation is now being conducted in reference to this matter, with a view of finding the guilty and assigning punishment where it is merited.

From the facts which are already made public, it is evident that Gen. McClellan took proper measures to prevent the return of Stuart to Virginia, and the fault must be with the subordinate officers who failed to obey his orders or appreciate his suggestions.

Geo. D. Prentice in Memory of his Rebel Son.

WILLIAM COURTLAND PRENTICE died on Monday last at Augusta, Ky., of wounds received in the conflict at that place on the preceding Saturday. He perished in the cause of the rebellion.

in the family circle or in the hush of solitude, that the emotions of a parent over such an event should have utterance. The tears of weeping eyes and fast trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the public gaze. The deepest agonies should be content to fold their sombre wings in the soul. Consolation could not come from the world's sympathy; it can be looked for only from God, and his angel, Time. Nay, there are griefs that time itself has no power to allay or soothe-griefs that like running streams are deepning their channels forever.

Wm. Courtland Prentice was no common young man. He was remarkable in his powers and in his temperament. A model of manly beauty, he had extraordinary intellectual energy, a strong thirst for strange and curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all that is sublime and beautiful in poetry and nature. He was generous, manly, high-hearted, and of a courage that no mortal peril, come in what form it might, could daunt. He exalted in looking destruction face to face in all its ways. He loved wild and dangerous adventures for the very danger's sake. His eagle spirit lived among the mountain crags, and shouted back to the shouts of the storm. Although kind, unselfish and humane, he was impetuous, passionate, and of unconquerable prejudices. He was not unfrequently unjust in his judgments, and he permitted nothing to stand

This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession of life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the services of the Republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And after a brief five weeks, service in the rebel ranks, he fell soon to breath out his fiery life, receiving meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly ministrations of those against whose cause his strong arm had been raised.

between him and the execution of his purposes.

O, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible. might have been borne by a father's heart; but alas! the reflextion that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation and almost of despair.

And yet we shall love to think of Courtland Prentice, that brave and noble though misguided waited long enough to see that the destruction youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our being no other outlet for this purpose. However, as proached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers,

of our buried years.

The Cleveland Herald contains the following in relation to the sons of Mr. PRENTICE:

"The Cincinnati Enquirer corrects some inaccuracies in the statement of the Louisville correspondent of the Commercial, concerning the rebel sons of the Editor of the Journal. Wm. Courtland Prentice, who fell at Augusta, was 25 years old, and the elder son of Mr. Prentice. He was never married, and never owned lands in Texas, therefore did not join the rebels to avoid having his lands confiscated. Clarence Prentice, the second son, left Louisville, for Memphis, in May, 1861, and was soon after placed on the staff of Col. Yell, of Arkansas. Courtland Prentice joined the rebel army five weeks before his death, taking with him his own rifle. His mother followed him four or five miles, with the hopes of persuading him to return, but he declined her entreaties. Mr. Prentice has regretted that his house is divided and his sons are not with him; yet his deep affection for them has never swerved. When he heard of Courtland's death he exclaimed, O! my poor boy, had I a thousand lives how gladly would I give them all for you!' The son who fell at Augusta was a Lieutenant Colonel, and said very little after receiving his death wound. He expressed a wish to see his father, and died with the impression that he was shot, either accidentally or purposely, by his own men. He received every attention in his last moments from the kind-hearted Union ladies of Augusta. His mother did not arrive until after his remains had been interred."

Gen. Morgan's Address

On the arrival of the brave little army of Cumberland Gap at the Ohio river, after a march which military history seldom parallels, Gen. Morgan issued the following spirited address:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Greenupsburgh, Oct. 3, 1862. SGENERAL ORDER No. 109.—Commades:—At mid-GENERAL ORDER No. 109.—Comrades:—At midnight on the 17th of September, with the army of Stevenson three miles in your rear, with Bragg on your left, Marshall on your right flank, and Kirby Smith in your front, you marched from Cumberland Gap, mid the roar of exploding mines and magazines, and lighted by the conflagration of the storehouses of the Commissary and Quartermaster. Since then you have marched two hundred and nineteen miles, overcome difficulties as great as nineteen miles, overcome difficulties as great as ever obstructed the march of an army, and with your field and siege guns have reached the Ohio

The rapidity of your marches, in the face of an active foe, over ridges regarded impassable, and through defiles which an hundred men ought to hold against a thousand, will hereafter be regarded with astonishment and wonder. Although on the retreat, you constantly acted on the offensive, and

with astonishment and wonder. Although on the retreat, you constantly acted on the offensive, and so hotly did you press the enemy sent to retard your march, that on three successive days you surprised the hungry rebels at their supper, and fed upon the hurried meals which they had prepared.

With an effective force of less than eight thousand men, you had manceuvred against an army eighteen thousand strong, and captured Cumberland Gap without the loss of a man. By your labor you rendered it impregnable, and an enemy four times your strength dare not attack you.

When Kentucky was invaded you sent two regiments to aid in driving out the invader, and such was your confidence in your strength, that while threatened by superior force, you sent out five expeditions, captured five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded one hundred and seventy of your fees. At length, when it became evident that your services were needed in the field, you boldly marched from your stronghold, hurling defiance at the foe.

One and all, you are entitled to the thanks of your countrymen; and I pray you accept the assurance of my profound gratitude. In my official report, your services and your sufferings will be properly noticed. Although yon have done well, let it be your determination to do better, and always remember that discipline is the life-blood of an army.

Soldiers! as a friend and brother, I hail and greet you.

Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, Commanding.

GEORGH W. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, Commanding.

From Corinth - The Battle-field in Mississippi.

As old correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, who has just returned to New York from Corinth, Mississippi, furnishes the following interesting description of the state of affairs in that region one week since. The news of the victory of Gen. Rosecrans' forces over the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell fixes attention upon the vicinity of that battle-field, and these fresh impressions of our correspondent will be read with avidity:

A battle has again taken place at Corinth which results in our favor, and has in part redeemed the past, in which we find much to be condemned, and for which we have felt a deep sense of mortification. For some time past our forces at Corinth have expected a battle, and feeling assured that there was no specific reason why we should not have one, we are at last relieved of a degree of suspense and impatience almost insupportable.

I can speak well for the action of our troops, who have really acted nobly. Our long inaction and the recent movements at Corinth have stirred up our men to something like patriotic zeal. They have met the enemy like men and fought bravely.

It appears by the telegraphic reports that the rebels succeeded in penetrating the town to the Corinth House. This is a hotel in the city of Corinth, situated about two stones' throw from the junction of the Columbus, Tuscumbia and Rienzi Railroads. The depot adjoins the Tishemingo House, in the northern suburbs of the town.

Gen. Rosecrans met the enemy bravely, and fought like the noble General he is. To him is due much eredit, not only on the present occasion, but on former ones, when his name alone was spoken in terms of respect and admiration. He is a regular fighting man, and has an energy and perseverance worthy the glorious cause he espouses.

One of the saddest incidents of this engagement is the loss of Gen. Hackleman, whose sterling qualities endeared him to all who knew him. In disnosition he was quiet, earnest and sincere. Intensely patriotic, and proving it in action — not in words. His division one week since was about three miles from Corinth, in a south-westerly direction, where he was waiting in some impatience for an action to take place in which his forces might be included. Alas! that he should so soon have fallen! Deeply do we deplore him, and there are hundreds who feel his loss. Such men as he are needed now. We can ill-spare those who have proved our best and bravest. But such is the fortune of war.

BETHEL - THE PEOPLE. - Bethel, where this battle was fought, is situated just twenty miles from Corinth, between Columbus, or rather between Jackson and Corinth, on the Columbus road. If we have received correct intelligence, the engagement has extended throughout this space of twenty miles within the two days, and the communication has been cut off entirely at Bethel. We have been endeavoring to avoid this for some time past, for this closes the only means of supplying the army, there

would be complete, and at eight o'clock in the love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is, and the contest results in our favor, we have now no fears in the matter, as communication can readily be restored in a day or two. Had it been otherwise, we should have been in a bad fix.

The country between Corinth and Bethel is quite level and very beautiful. The timber is very fine and heavy. The place is sparsely settled, however. The few inhabitants left are mostly women and children, whose sympathies still cling to the South so closely as to make them sullen and saucy, despite their danger. I have seen women refuse Union men a glass of milk or water, accompanying the refusal with bitter scorn. The women are by far worse than the men, and I have sometimes bitterly regretted that our northern ladies were not like them in the strength of their zeal and utility in the cause. These women strip themselves of jewels, fine dress -everything, for their soldiers, and send forth with all the fiery spirit of rebels, fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. They spare nothing. They work constantly on tents and clothing for the soldiers, and aid them all in their power.

And yet I do not wish to depreciate our own women, to whose nobility and goodness we owe so much. Hven while regretting their want, generally speaking, of that firm determination and self-sacrifice which we must acknowledge working against us, we must give them their due, and say that without them we should have lost much indeed.

CONDITION OF CORINTH - NEGROES .- For the last two or three weeks Corinth has presented a strange and novel appearance. Thousands of negroes, in the most pitiful condition, have swarmed into the place. I have stood at a front window of the Tishemingo Hotel and watched the cars coming in from Tuscumbia, Ala., with the most intense interest. A train of fifteen or twenty cars, both freight. and passenger, would be literally packed with the sable denizens of the South, covering the whole top the full length of the train. Old blankets, bundles, beds tied up in quilts, and all sorts of things huddled together, would be heaped up indiscriminately on the top, and about half a dozen little black imps to every bundle, swarming over and through them like bees. On their arrival, the Provost Guard would march them off to the depot, where a portion of the building was assigned to their use till they could be shipped west. They were also camped all over the town in great droves. Go where you would, you could see more black faces than white throughout the place. Many, however, have been shipped during the past week, till the place is somewhat freed. It is a pitiful thing to look upon them. Rough, halfclothed, stupid and ignorant as they are, large numbers have been set at work on the breastworks.

The Corinth and Tishemingo houses, which, though not in the center of the town, are still in the most important vicinity, will now be taken for hospitals for the wounded.

The Great Battle at Corinth.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th, publishes the following statement from Capt. Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth: we learn some particulars of the fight which have not yet been made public: The rebel force engaged is estimated at from

40,000 to 65,000, under command of Gen. Earl Van Dorn. The corps of Generals Van Dorn and Lovell advanced from the direction of Jackson, and the corps under Gen. Price from Jonesboro. A junction was affected as early as Wednesday, it is believed. There was considerable skirmishing between their advance guard and the division under Gen. Davies up to Friday morning, when a general engagement ensued. Gen. Davies' division was some six or eight miles from Corinth, but was gradually pressed back during the day till night found them inside the fortifications. The fighting was very severe during that day, and Gens. Hackleman and Oglesby, commanding brigades in Davies' division, fell while directing their respective commands. The loss was very severe on both sides, but of the extent of it Capt. Sands was unable to form an estimate.

There are two fortifications, mounted with two siege guns, commanding the approach to the town from the north. There is a stretch of level land between them, through which the railroad from Columbus enters the village. The upper of these forts, on the left hand, was attacked by a rebel brigade under Gen. Moore early on Saturday morning. The brigade emerged from the woods about 300 yards in front, crossed the intervening ground, which is filled and obstructed by fallen timber. under a tremendous fire from the siege guns, and succeeded in approaching to within a hundred feet of this fort, when they were repulsed by our infantry and turned back with fearful slaughter.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had planted two guns in position to shell the town, which they did early in the morning. One solid shot passed through the Tishimingo House, and others fell far in the rear in the wagon corral. The damage done by this battery was slight, however, and had no effect upon the general result of the conflict that ensued. Simultaneous with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of Col. Johnson, it is believed, made a demonstration on the fort on the right, or rather two batteries-Wisconsin and Missouri-which were in position near the fort on the right, and between it and the railroad track. The attack was impetuous, and almost irresistible. The infantry supports fell back into the village, accelerated by canister from a fort in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the enemy, some of the shot, however, taking effect in our own ranks. The batteries poured five rounds into the enemy after the infantry had retreated, and then withdrew, leaving two guns, the horses of which had been shot.

The enemy having thus broken our center, pushed forward heavy masses of infantry towards the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had re-formed, while the guns on the fortifications plowed great gaps in their ranks, and swept them down by hundreds. In fact, the rebels had rashly placed themselves under a cross-fire of artillery of the most terrific kind. The carnage is described as awful. They were piled up in heaps, and the ground was literally covered with their dead and wounded. It was not in human nature to stand such a shock. Finding his further advance impossible, the enemy, standing irresolutely for a few moments, finally broke in a panic, the men running in every direction, and throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their haste to get beyond the scorching fire of the heavy guns of the fortifications.

This ended the engagement for the day. The rebels again rallied in the woods, and the brigade which had attempted to take the fort on our left actually rallied for another effort. As they ap-

A LONG

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

which seemed to be effective, so they "bout faced" and disappeared in the woods beyond.

Both General Moore and Colonel Johnson were killed in the attack on the fortifications in the morning. The color-bearer in Moore's brigade having been shot, the General himself seized the colors and | had knowledge of two ships being loaded with arms advanced, when he fell, pierced by many balls. The rebels fought desperately, determinedly. They evidently knew the desperate nature of their undertaking. It is Capt. Sands' opinion that it was their intention to storm the fortifications in the outset, and turn the guns on our own forces.

Failing in this, they broke the center, and pushed desperately forward on the town, hoping, probably, to utterly route the Union infantry, capture the village, and compel a surrender of the fortifications. It was a hazardous business, and being met and checked by our infantry, they remained exposed to the fire of the thirty-two pounders on the forts, which would soon have annihilated them. To retreat in good order, under such a withering fire, was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced till the following morning. They were overtaken about six miles out, and another sharp engagement followed, in which they were again defeated. Capt. Sands says that the rebels used no artillery in the attack, except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded.

Generals Hackleman and Oglesby were the only brigade commanders who were hurt during the engagement. He thinks there is some mistake about the reported death of Oglesby. At the time he left Corinth (Monday morning) it was the opinion of the surgeons that the General would survive his wound.

The following is General Oad's report concerning the part his command took in the fight on the

HOSPITAL NEAR POCAHONTAS, Oct. 5-6 P. M. Major-General U. S. Grant:—I joined the column and took command at 7½ o'clock this A. M., and found that Gen. Hurlbut had driven in the enemy's videttes, and had skirmished considerably in the afternoon of the 4th. I also found that he had made excellent arrangements for the advance of to-day.

About half a mile from camp of last night the enemy began to dispute our advance, first with cavenemy began to dispute our advance, first with cavalry, to which their infantry and artillery in force were soon added. The road, narrow and winding through swamp and jungle, and over precipitous ridges, across which at times the artillery was dragged with much difficulty by hand, was one of the most dangerous attempts in the face of an enemy I have ever seen. They took advantage of every swamp and jungle for their infantry, and every ridge by their artillery, from which we successfully ridge by their artillery, from which we successfully drove them, generally at the double-quick, for five miles to and across the Hatchie, at Davis' bridge, over which and up the steep beyond we pushed them so rapidly that they had no time to burn the bridge. In driving the enemy we took two batter-ies, and have them, and at the river captured 200 or 300 prisoners, among whom are field-officers and an aid-de-camp to Gen. Van Dorn, who commanded the enemy. On account of the fact that we had frequently to attack across open fields and up hills while the enemy were under dense cover, we have lost quite a number of officers and men, and have several hundred wounded, probably a greater number than the enemy. Gen. Veach was very badly contused by a spent ball striking him in the side.

I will send you regimental lists of killed and

wounded as soon as they can be brought in. Gen. Hurlbut has cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, who moved off to the south about 4 o'clock this afternoon; our infantry which started from Bolivar at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, marching twenty-nine miles, and to-day fighting five miles over this country under a fire at short range for seven bours. miles, and to-day fighting five miles over this country, under a fire at short range for seven hours, being too much fatigued to pursue to-day; besides, it will take until dark to bring in the wounded. The troops in their charge over the miserable bridge at Davis' creek and up the steep beyond, exposed to a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister, with three of their batteries playing upon them at canister range, however, proved that wherever their officers dared to lead them, the men will go. Gens. Hurlbut, Veach and Lauman, the former commanding the division, the latter two brigades, did not confine themselves alone to their duties as comconfine themselves alone to their duties as manders, but did everything that men could do to make victory complete. Gallant officers! so much praise of them is entirely unnecessary. To their respective staff-officers I must, also, add my sincere thanks for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their arduous duties throughout the day. To the officers of the line and the men, from what I have seen of them to day, I can only say that, should the fortunes of war continue them under my command, it will be my pride to win their confidence. Gen. Veach pushed the enemy with great vigor and success in front, until their forces were so much increased that it became necessary to bring up our reserve under command of Gen. Lauman, which I ordered at once, whereupon the enemy were driven from their last stronghold, Gen. Lauman showing by his coolness, energy, and courage, that the front was his proper place.

Gen. Hurlbut has reported to me that he has

gathered about 900 arms already, thrown away by the enemy in their retreat, and expects to collect a large number to-morrow. The names of 289 prisoners have already been registered, and they are still being brought in. From the nature of the country over which we fought, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the number of the enemy; but this may be interred from the number of the nature of the n

enemy; but this may be interred from the number of arms thrown away, the quantity of their artillery, and the fact that a portion of their forces engaged against us were not at Corinth. Guns are heard to-night in the direction of Corinth. Gen. Hurlbut will push forward early to-morrow morning, as it is presumed Gen. Rosecrans is harrassing the rear of the enemy. My personal staff—Division Surgeon S. B. Davis, Capt. Sharpe, Lieut. Brown, A. D. C., and Capt. Hotaling, 2d Illinois cavalry, and A. D. C.—were, by turns, colonels of regiments and captains of batteries, cheering and leading the men through the thickest of the fight. They always took the shortest line to danger on the field, and were always on hand when wanted. I commend them to the consideration of the governfield, and were always on hand when wanted. I commend them to the consideration of the govern-E. O. C. ORD, Major-General.

The Rebel Propeller Alabama.

This rebel vessel is doing a good deal of mischief among our merchant vessels, and we have already received information of the loss of ten or twelve. The rebel propeller Alabama, of 1,200 tuns' burden, is a wooden vessel, copper bottomed, 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside, and carries three long 32's on a side, and pierced for two more midship; has a 100-pounder rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pounder on the main deck, and has tracks laid forward for pivot bore guns and tracks aft for pivot stem chases. Her guns are of the late pattern made by Leslev & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is barque rigged, and is represented to go 13 knots under sail, and 15 under steam. She can get steam in twenty minutes, and has all the inational flags, but usually sets St.

Her compliment of men is 120, but she is anxious in lat. 39, lon. 34, and stripped of all valuables tion to give back.

George's Cross on approaching a vessel.

worth.

Capt. Gifford, of the Dunbar, says he understood the Alabama would cruise about the Grand Banks a few weeks to destroy large American ships. They for the United States, and were in hopes to capture them. They are anxious to catch the Drednaught, and were confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel in the United States. The steamer being in the track of both outward and homeward bound vessels, and more or less being in sight every day, she will make great havoc among

The Alabama took her arms and crew on board near the Western Islands for an English barque. Her erew are principally English, her officers being chiefly of the South. All water consumed aboard is condensed. She has eight months provisions aboard besides what is taken from captured vessels.

The following is a correct list of the vessels destroved. Ships - Brilliant, Ocmulgee, Benjamin Tucker. Barks-Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover. Briq-Great Altamaha. Schooners-Corsair, Weather Guage, Starlight. Also an unknown ship.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

It is believed at the Navy Department that several of our gunboats are in pursuit of the rebel steamer. This vessel has never been in American waters, but in British waters or upon the high seas. This fact may lead to reclamation by our Government upon that of Great Britain for the acts of a vessel that has no stamp of nationality other than British.

Army of the Potomac.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquirer, with McClellan's army, writes as follows, under date of the 14th:- Many and important changes have been made in various brigades, divisions, and corps, within the past few days, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the location of any body of men less than a division. Colonels have been appointed brigade commanders, brigadiers have assumed control of divisions, and several changes have taken place in the commanders of corps since the recent conflicts in this vicinity. Gen. Hocker has been assigned to the command vacated by Gen. McDowell, and as Gen. Hooker is absent, recovering from his wound, Gen. Reynolds is in command.

An immense number of troops are encamped within a circle of five miles around here, and many of the divisions are under orders to move at a moment's warning. The Pennsylvania Reserves, which are now in Gen. Hooker's corps, received marching orders at noon yesterday, but have not yet moved.

On the 16th, an important reconnoissance was made by a portion of the army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester. The division of Gen. Hancock, late Gen. Richards, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour this morning on the road to Charleston. Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops advanced, to within half a mile of Charleston, where they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front. Having no infantry they covered the approach to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left and three upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot, which was promptly replied to by the

The engagement, which was carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and eight men, were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss they are known to have sustained.

The troops under Gen. Hancock entered Charlestown about 12 o'clock, and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands all who were wounded at the battle of Antietam. At four o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bunker Hill, when they advanced. driving the enemy from the hill, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the town.

Information obtained shows that the main body of the rebel army occupies a position extending from the Bunker to the Shenandoah.

When Hancock advanced to Charlestown, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown ford, taking the road to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill. Gen. Woodbury encamped the first night between Leestown and Kearneysville, about seven miles from Smithfield. His troops were but slightly resisted during the day by the enemy's mounted pickets. This forenoon (the 17th) he advanced his cavalry towards Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry of Hancock's division. Before reaching this point, the enemy was found to be in very large force. Reconnoissance here ended. its object being to ascertain where the main body of the rebel army was.

There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals intend to give battle at or near their present location. Indications are that they will not have to wait long before they again meet the army of the Potomac.

We have dispatches from the Times' special correspondent in front of Washington, dated Centerville and Green Springs, to the following effect:-The rebel General Stuart was certainly at Leesburg on Monday, our correspondent having been within sight of his camp fires. He attempted to cut off Capt. Ayers' detachment, but was foiled by information from a negro who had heard his master detail the rebel plan of operations. There is no doubt that Stuart is now immediately in front of our advance guard and threatening an immediate attack. encamped vesterday between Bull Run Mountains and the Blue Ridge. Our pickets were driven in last night from the direction of Leesburg.

Lieut. Kening returned on Tuesday evening from reconnoissance, and reports a force of 400 rebel cavalry at Bristow Station, and that the rehels are running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction. A small rebel force appeared on the 15th, at the Stone Bridge or Bull Run battle ground.

The Washington Star says that circumstances conspire to induce the general impression among military men here, that the rebels in Gen. McClellan's front will soon fight. He is evidently crowdto ship more. The Virginia was captured Sept. 17, | ing them more and more, and they show no disposi-

found. The Elisha Dunbar was taken the next day, The fact that if they prefer retreating, he may, by and burned. The crews of both vessels were put in moving upon the arc of a circle to some near part irons on deck aboard the Alabama, and kept there of the Blue Ridge, get before Richmond as soon if sharp pursuit of our forces.

night and day until transferred to the Emily Farns- not sooner than they reach that point by marching down the valley through Staunton, is the reason why it is now thought they must fight before making their retreat.

A dispatch from Gen. Sigel's headquarters, Fairfax Court House, of the 17th, says:-Last evening, Gen. Sigel in person headed a reconnoitering party, consisting of a portion of his body guard. He nassed some distance beyond Centerville, and satisfied himself from personal observation of facts, which may have an important bearing on future operations, that there have been no serious apprehensions of an attack from the rebels, of whom there is no force within forty miles. Government trains are now running on the railroad to Manassas Junction. All is quiet to-night.

Gen. Stahl started from Sigel's head-quarters on Wednesday last on a reconnoissance to Albia and vicinity, and returned on Friday evening. He captured about 100 prisoners on the way. He drove a party of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday having encamped at White Plains Wednesday night. A train of five wagons loaded with provisions and forage sent from Centerville to Gen. Stahl was captured near Newmarket by a party of North Carolina cavalry on Thursday.

The rebels are running trains to Bristow Station. Reporters are continually coming into Sigel's headquarters from deserters that large parties of rebels are retiring from Winchester.

The Washington Republican of Monday, the 20th, says:—A retugee who came into Gen. Sigel's headquarters from Amesville, Culpepper county, Va., reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section, in apprehension of a negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, have been hung, copies of late Northern newspapers having been found upon them containing President Lincoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves. The terror of the whites is beyond description. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union, of Monday morning, says:-As usual on Sunday, the city was filled with the most exciting rumors yesterday. the most important of which was the crossing of the Potomac at Hancock by a large rebel force, and the repulse of the Union troops, with considerable slaughter on both sides. A dispatch to this effect was received by Gov. Curtin. At the time of penning the item, however, no dispatches have been received by us confirming the above rumor.

The Washington Star of Monday evening has information from Aldie and Middleburgh, that the inhabitants there yesterday morning believed the rebels were evacuating Winchester. At Manassas Junction, Saturday, the inhabitants were expecting the rebel cavalry at Catlett's Station.

Gen. Stahl reports to Gen. Sigel, that on the 13th, 3.000 rebels entered Snickersville, from Winchester. to protect the return of Stuart's cavalry. On the next day they all recrossed the Shenandoah, to join their main body under Lee.

Movements in the West.

A BODY of mounted rebels, supposed to number 500, were seen near Bolivar on the 13th inst., and a force has been sent after them.

Dispatches from Paducah of the 14th say the steamer Hazel Dell was stopped seven hours at Evansville, by a large force of guerrillas, and the mails, negroes, and a quantity of goods taken from her. Several soldiers and officers were also taken prisoners.

The divisions of Rosecrans, Stanley and Hamilton have returned to Corinth, and are to be re-or-

The Memphis Bulletin says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of an attack on Memphis, and it is believed it will relieve all Western Tennessee and allow the Federal army commerce with Memphis.

A dispatch to Gov. Robinson, dated at Danville, says the rebels left Camp Dick Robinson, going Home Guards, and fired upon his house, killed his wife, and captured him and shot him.

Under date of Cairo, the 16th, we receive further information in regard to the robbery of the Hazel Dell, and other important matters:

The rebel force which robbed the steamer Hazel Dell, at Caseyville, Ky., commanded by Cols. Andrew Johnston and Martin, is supposed to number 3.000. They took about \$2.000 worth of clothing. groceries and powder, and threatened to burn all the vessels falling into their hands after the first of the month.

Two transports, the Admiral and Philadelphia. laden with ordnance stores, were burned at Columbus to-day. The fire originated in the cabin of the Admiral, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. While the Admiral was burning she floated against the Philadelphia, and a thousand kegs of powder were taken from the latter before she was destrowed. During the conflagration several hundred shells exploded on the Admiral, tearing her to pieces. Many houses in town were struck. Gen. Dodge was slightly wounded by a piece of a shell. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

The expedition which left here last night for Ballard county, Ky., has returned with five prisoners,

and also captured a number of horses and mules. The rebels are still at work on the Ohio river. They took fifteen negroes from the steamer Cordelia, yesterday, above Smithland. The rebels camped on Tuesday night four miles from Casevville. Col. Whitney's regiment, from Shawnestown, started in pursuit of them yesterday. The steamer Exchange also landed 600 infantry and two pieces of artillery above Caseyville, Tuesday. They are also pursu-Gen. Stahl has advanced to meet him. Stuart was | ing them. The mail taken from the Hazel Dell has been recovered.

> An arrival from Helena says, last Saturday a batallion of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry went out on the St. Francis road to La Grange, where they were attacked by the 27th Texan rangers and driven back ten miles, when the 1st Missouri came to their assistance. Twelve rebels were captured, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. The health of the troops at Helena is fast improving.

> Louisville dispatches of the 16th say quite a number of rebels without arms arrived at Richmond, Ky., last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped. They say that Kirby Smith's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hill, six miles east of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the rebels and the

Rumors were current at Lexington that a detachment of our men had separated John Morgan's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the direction of Gallatin. Gen. Crittenden's command is said to have captured 50 beeves and 100 wagons on Tuesday, from the rebels.

Gen. Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and if not interrupted by skirmishes, must be near Rock Castle river, while Bragg's main forces are supposed to be near Loudon. Buell will force them to fight or capture the whole army. Gen. Bence and Col. Cassidy are at Bowling Green, and says we have thrashed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburg, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to morrow.

Cincinnati dispatches of the 19th say that Morgan with 1,000 rebel cavalry, entered Lexington yesterday, our small force retreating before him on our main force at Georgetown. Morgan found and paroled 75 of our sick. After remaining three-quarters of an hour he retreated toward Manchester, and then retreated toward Frankfort. Gen. Dumont, learning of his presence, started in pursuit with 1,000 infantry and one section of artillery. He overtook and defeated Morgan at Frankfort, and is now in full pursuit of his scattered forces in the direction of Lawrenceburgh. Morgan is now between the forces of Gen. Dumont and Buell, and it is thought he is not likely to escape. It is probable he is pushing for Mt. Sterling to join Humphrey Marshal. One of Humphrey Marshal's regiments, composed mainly of Tennesseeans, deserted him en masse yesterday, and were brought into Paris to-day by our cavalry. Marshal's forces are represented as being greatly demoralized and anxious to leave him. No details of Morgan's defeat has been re-

Morgan left Lexington yesterday passing through Versailles, thence through Lawrenceburgh at daylight on Saturday, and at Bloomfield at 2 P. M. Gen. Dumont was in pursuit. There has been no fight. Buell is reported just south of Mt. Vernon.

Gen. Crittenden's army corps is in pursuit of Bragg. It is supposed that the rebel army is trying to cross into Tennessee by Big Creek and Wilson's Gap. Buell is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to a fight or capture a large number of them before they reach the Cumberland Gap. The Perryville battle at Chaplin's Hills was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. Buell, whose plans, involving the whole of Bragg's army, were thwarted and his pursuit of the rebels destroyed by that battle.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A MEMORIAL was submitted to the President on the 14th inst., by Gen. Walbridge and Messrs. Stevens, McCarthy, Lathrop, Wesandosh and others, on the practicability of sending a Federal force to re-take Texas, and demanding a proclamation announcing the policy of the Government to be simply a restoration of the constitutional government where it is subjugated.

After tracing the probable designs of Napoleon with Mexico in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, the memorial says: Recent advices inform us that if loyalists of that section of the country could be positively assured of the protection of the Federal Government, large numbers would immediately flock to the standard of the old flag, who have been induced by the misrepresentation, that the action of the constitutional government of the United States has been undertaken to subjugate them and overthrow all their civil and political rights, instead of furnishing them immunity and protection against the odious oligarchy which, under the title of Confederate Government, has endeavored to subvert the representative and constitutional government of the Federal Union, and erect upon its ruins a feroclous military despotism, which ignores the welfare and prosperity of the masses, to enter Mississippi, and open the whole territory to for the advancement of the few, who by intimidation and violence, are now temporarily directing the

administration of their public affairs. The subject of always having a large and efficient south of Kentucky, toward Lancaster. Federals reserve corps is popular in military circles, and are in pursuit. Federal forces occupy Lexington, among the suggestions is one that it should be which the rebels evacuated yesterday. A squad of placed under the military Governorship of the Dis-John Morgan's men surrounded the house of Capt. trict of Columbia, in connection with the recon-Jim Townsend, late commander of the Red River | struction and organization of the host that are constantly arriving from the several States.

The depreciation of paper money is inconveniently felt by the Government in its transactions. including the difference of exchange to pay the naval and civil expenses distant from points where the United States notes can be made available. For similar causes many contractors will be involved in heavy losses, if not bankruptcy, owing to the large increase of prices of articles which they have obligated themselves to furnish ahead. It is said they will apply to Congress for relief.

Gen. Fremont expects soon to be in Washington. preliminary to an assignment to an important command in the South-West.

Gen. Prentiss and a large number of the Shiloh prisoners have been exchanged and arrived at Washington. On Friday night last the General was complimented with a serenade, and made an address, in which he graphically described the scenes through which his fellow soldiers taken prisoners at Shiloh passed. He said he had come to use harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South. whose conduct towards our troops was characterized with murderous barbarity. Col. Gordon, Assistant Adiutant-General to Beauregard, was the only rebel from whom they received the least courtesy; so help him Heaven, those who persecuted his com rades should never escape retaliation in full, at his hands. The returning Shiloh prisoners who have sufficient clothing to completely cover their nakedness, do not number fifty. Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels; besides, they were supplied with most disgusting food. After fully describing the unkindness and offensive treatment they received, he inquired of his many listeners, including ladies, what they all thought of this boasted chivalry.

The Government is preparing a remonstrance addressed to the rebel military authorities, on the subject of their treatment of our prisoners of war. It is said that the speech made by Gen. Prentiss receives the sanction of the Government, to some extent as an indication of the views it intends to urge

Accounts received from other than newspaper sources, show that since the battle of Antietam there is less inclination in Europe than previously to recognize the Confederate States of America, and that the result of that engagement, so far as the United States Government is concerned, has decidedly a beneficial influence.

Military indications and privately known facts are entirely at variance with the current report that the Army of the Potomac is preparing to go into winter quarters.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Farmers, Dairymen, &c.—Josiah Carpenter.
The Independent—Joseph H. Richards.
Clark's School Visiter—Daughady & Hammond.
Faulkner Nurseries—Williams, Ramsden & Co.
Cows at Auction—T C Peters.
Stock Breeder—E N Bissell.
Carriage Horses Wanted—Geo A Prince.
Important to Farmers—Peter Joralemon.
Delaware Grape Vines—W H Daughaday.
Apple Stocks, &c.—R H Clark & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The taxable property of San Francisco figures in round numbers at \$60,000.
- Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., has been elected President
- of Harvard University. - Valuable mineralogical discoveries have recently been
- nade in New Brunswick. - Of the forty Major Generals in active service, over thirty
- are graduates of West Point. - The Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, is reported at
- Paris, in an improved state of health. - The death of Marshal de Castellaine, a distinguished sol-
- dier of France, is announced, aged 74.
- Thomas Jefferson Hogg, well known in literary circles, ecently died in London, aged 70 years. - One of the most remarkable droughts ever knewn has
- ccurred this season in the Valley of the Ohio. - The whaleships destroyed by the rebel steamer Alabama
- vere valued at \$130,000, and were insured for \$32,000. - Gen. Count Giulay, late Commander-in-Chief of the
- Austrian troops in Italy, shot himself recently at Vienna. - Rufus Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently mulcted
- in the sum of \$20,000, for breach of promise of marriage.
- The Chinese Government has ordered three propellers of New York builders. They are in course of construction. - Albrecht Adam, the German battle-painter and the Nes-
- tor of Munich artists, is just dead, at the age of seventy six. - Commodore W. N. Hudson, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn
- on the 15th. He retired the night before in his usual health. - The tax paid to the Government by the fire insurance companies of Great Britain, last year, was nearly \$9,000,000.
- The Union Congressional Convention of the 3d N. J. District have nominated Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, for Congress. - There are no less than 384 vessels built and being built for our navy. Their total tunnage is 371,665 tuns; guns 434.
- ago.) there only remains 59 war-worn and battle begrimmed - It is proposed to restore the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, as a memorial to Milton, who was buried

- Of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers (1,100 strong one year

- M. Thiers has lately published the twentieth volume of his "History of the Consulate and Empire," completing the
- vork. - Hon. Adam Fergusson, a distinguished Canadian poli-
- tician and agriculturist, died a few days since at Woodhill, - Mr. Lyons has proposed a resolution in the rebel Con-
- gress offering \$20 to every negro that will kill a white Union oldier. - 53,587 bales of East India cotton had arrived at Liverpool
- ecently, and 370,000 bales are en route to England from Bombay. — The State of Delaware, it appears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President since the 2d of
- July last. - The town of Howland Flat, Sierra county, California, has een almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at
- \$100,000. - Major-General Edwin V. Sumner reached Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday evening, where he will remain a week with
- his family. - The French cotton districts are reported as suffering dreadfully. The distress in Mulhourer exceeds anything in Lancashire
- "In the Woods" is the title of a forthcoming work, emprising selections from the poems of Halleck, Longfellow and Bryant.
- The wife of Dr. Livingstone died on the River Shire, Afriea, April 27th, shortly after joining her husband in that fardistant country.
- Oysters are said to be scarce this year in Baltimore, the peds in Virginia being closed by the war, and a rise in the price is anticipated.
- Specie in the Bank of England is diminishing. It amounted at latest dates of advice (24th Sept.) to £17,166,742, or about \$86,000,000. - Mr. Story, the American sculptor, has sold his splendid
- tues of Cleopatra and the African Sybil for 3,000 guineas, to an English gentleman. - The rebel accounts of the battle at Corinth, fully confirm the victory of our troops, and acknowledge a loss of 5,000
- in killed and wounded. - Henry Ward Beecher's contributions to the Ledger under the title "Eves and Ears" are soon to be published in book
- form by Ticknor & Fields. - The Rebel General, Thomas Kirby Smith, is a native of Middle Haddam, a village of Middlesex county, Connecticut, wenty miles from Hartford.
- 000 damages for breach of promise, was accorded six cents and costs by a New York jury. - A "Peace Address" to President Lincoln has been signed by many eminent Europeans, assembled at the recent Social

- The pretty Jewess, Charlotte Werder, who sued for \$10,-

Science Congress, at Brussels. - J. R. Spaulding, of the N. Y. World, has dissolved all connection with that journal, because it opposes the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

- The rate of exchange on London (145 per cent. for 60-day

- bills) makes the English sovereign worth here six dollars for ty eight and a half cents, (\$6 48%.) - A trustworthy gentleman from Charleston reports that the rebels have completed two formidable rams, and will prob-
- ably have them in use in a few days. - The Hon. Solomon Foot has just been, for the third time, elected to the United States Senate from Vermont. He has
- been in public life for nearly 30 years. - In London there are six public statues to kings, but one to a man of science, (Dr. Jenner,) and none to a single author, artist, poet, inventor or engineer.
- E. J. Chase, brother of Sec'y Chase, U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of N. Y., died at his residence in Lockport, on the 13th inst., of affection of the heart. - The American Institute holds no Exhibition this year,
- but the managers offer premiums for new machinery and essavs on scientific and agricultural subjects. - The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that
- a firm doing business in different places, must take license for each place where the business is carried on. - Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, writes home that
- there has been a perfect rush to the Legation in response to Sec'y Seward's note inviting emigration to this country. - The news of the recent Federal victories have reached England, and the principal journals pay high compliments te
- Gen. McClellan for his vigorous and energetic movements. - The steamship Asia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 15th. She was struck by a sea off New
- Foundland, which smashed her paddle-box and deck cabins. - A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, and other parts of China, on the 27th July, destroying a great amount of property and 40,000 lives.
- Hon. Townsend Harris, of N. Y., has arrived home from Japan, after an absence of eight years, during which time he has negotiated liberal commercial treaties with Siam and Japan. - The La Salle Press states that in Macoupin county. Ill.
- the bones of a man were recently found on a coal bed capped with two feet of slate rock ninety feet below the surface of the earth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Publisher's Notice.

TO RURAL AGENTS-PREMIUMS, &c .- On looking over our Agent's Book we find that a number of efficient friends of the RURAL are entitled to premiums for former successful efforts in aid of its circulation. In most if not all cases, the premiums have not been ordered, or proper directions given as to the manner of ferwarding them. Some generously decline receiving anything; yet as the premiums were offered in good faith, our purpose is to pay all that are awarded, and hence those claimants who have not sent orders and directions, or whose requests have been overlooked, (as may have been the case in some instances,) will please advise us of their wishes in the premises - selecting the books or articles preferred (where they have the choice,) and giving directions as to how and where to forward. Attention to this will oblige us, as we wish to pay the few premiums due our friends before commencing the Winter Campaign.

Special Notices.

REVENUE STAMPS. - Banks, Corporations and individuals will have to cancel all stamps used in their business; and in order to facilitate the operation, N. LYMAN, Type Founder, of Buffalo, has got up a little hand stamp for the purpose, which is just the thing needed by all. It is so arranged that the date and initials can be easily and quickly changed. The stamp is accompanied with a little mahogany case of types, and the price being only two dollars, it comes within the reach of all. It is really an useful and handsome little affair. Mr. LYMAN has already supplied Express Companies, Banks, and other corporations, and is ready to fill orders to any extent.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, October 21st, 1862.

Quite an advance has been made in almost all farm products the past week, and the tendency seems to be still upward. FLOURAND GRAIN—Wheat has made a slight advance, and flour fully \$1 per barrel. Corn is quoted two cents better and Oats about the same

MEATS — Dressed Hogs have advanced about 50 cts. per hundred, but salt pork remains the same.

DAIRY-Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c., show quite an important increase in price. For all changes we refer our readers to the table of quotations below:

Rochester Wholesale Prices.		
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 13:20140	
Flour, winter wheat,\$6.50@7.50		
Flour, spring do, 6.25@6.50		
Flour, buckwheat 0.00 @0.00		
Meal, Indian 1.18@1.18		
Wheat, Genesee 1.15@1.30	Fruit and Roots.	
Best white Canada 1 35@1.35	Apples, bushel 25@30c	
Corn, old 56@60c.	Do. dried \$9 tb 3@33	
Corn, new 56@6.kc.	Peaches, do 10@10c	
Rye, 60 the 19 bush . 55(2)60c.	Cherries, do 10@11c	
Oats, by weight, 42@43c.	Plums, do 7@8c	
Barley 80@93c.	Potatoes 85@45c	
Buckwheat 00(200c.	Hides and Skins.	
Beans 1.25(a)1.75	Slaughter 5@5%c	
	Call	
Meats.	Sheed Petta \$1 25 @1.88	
Pork, mess\$11.00@11.50	Lamb Pelts 25c@1.59	
Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Seeds.	
Dreseed hogs, cwt. 4.00@ 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50	
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	DO LATGE 6.00006.25	
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	11mothy 2.00@2.25	
Mutton, carcass 5(a)5c	Sundries.	
Hams, smoked 10@11%c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00	
Shoulders 5@5%c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00	
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 6.69704.60	
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5.50 65 50	
Geese 40@50c.	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50	
Ducks 🔁 pair 38@44c.	Coal, Unar 7608c	
Pairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.62@1.75	
Butter, roll 16@17c.	Straw tun 5.00(26.00)	
Butter, firkin 16@17c	Hav. tun 8.00@15.00	
Cheese 9%@19c.	Wool, 32 th 5076/600	
Lard, tried 9@9%c.	Whitehah, half bbl. 3.25@3.60	
Tallow, rough 6%@6%c.	Codfish, quintal 4.50705.25	
Tallow, tried 9@10%c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25(23.50	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OUT. 20—FLOUR—The decline in gold and sterling exchange has an unfavorable effect on the market, and prices may be quoted life lower, with only a very moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6,250,64,00 for superfine State; \$6,20,69,90 for extra State; \$6,25,66,40 for superfine Western; \$6,750,72,00 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,59,67,40 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,60,87,50 for trade brands do—the market closing heavy. Canadian flour heavy, with only a very moderate demand, sales at \$6,750,700 for common, and \$7,10,62,50 for good to choice extra Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,400,400 for laferior to choice. Corn meal steady sales at \$4,000,400 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3,50 for Jersey.

4.80 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$4.0 \(\frac{\partial}{Q_{\partial}} \) 5 for Brandywine; \$4.00 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3.50 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat market may be quoted 2.80 lower, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. The decline in gold and sterling exchange has a very unitororable effect on the market. Sales Chicago spring at \$1.18 \(\text{al}. \) 1.83 \(\text{al}. \) 1.85 \(\text{al}. \) 1.85

Smoked meats steady and unchanged Bacon sides more acuve. We notice sales at 74c for Cumberland, and short clear middles on private terms. Lard market less active and lower; sales at 10½@114c. for No 1, choice. Butter rules firm, with a far demand at 16@19c for Ohio, and 22@24c for State. Cheese rules firm and in good demand, and selling at 8½@11c for common to choice.

noice.

Asiess—Quiet and steady; sales at \$7,12%@7.12% for Pots, and 7,37% for Pearls.

HOPs—There has been served. \$\langle J(\langle J(\lang

ALBANY, Oor. 29.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market for flour opened quiet and firm, and throughout the market for flour

eneo quietano nrm, ano throughout the mor	ning of	ilv a
derate business was done at the closing prices of	Saturd	AV.
Common to good State	5.40@5. <i>t</i>	55°
Fancy and Extra State,	6.00(4)6.2	25
Common to good Western,	6.50(0)6.6	55
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c	6.50/7/6 7	76
Extra Ohio	6.6508	'n
Common Canadian,	6 75 68	26
Extra Canadian,	6 50 66	75
Fancy Genesee,	6 000 06	75
Extra Genesee and city brands,	7 000	30
rn Meal steady and in active request at \$1 138/@	1 21 20 1	no Hara
rn Meal steady and in active request at \$1,131/@ RAIN—There is an improved milling inquiry	for wha	70 108.
was in the same in	TOT MITTE	an an

GRAIN—There is an improved milling inquiry for wheat at very full prices. Sales Winter red State at \$1,55@1.87; selected Amber Michigan at \$1,47; good white Genesee at \$1,48. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn very firm and in good request for home consumption and shipment; sales Western mixed, including unsound, at 59; prime in store on p t and atoat at 63. Barley of the continues to meet with ready sale at about the current prices of Saturday; sales this morning of six lots aggregate at \$1,26 for Canada East and \$1,20@1,25 for two and four-rowed State. Oats quiet and unchanged in value; sales State at 55.

BRIFFALO, Oct. 20.—FLOUR.—In fair demand for interior

Si.20 for Canada East and \$1,20@1,25 for two and four-rowed State. Oats quiet and unchanged in value; sales State at Sc. BUFFALO, Ocr. 20.—Floor—In fair demand for interior trade and home consumption, but less active and a shade easier. Stock light. Sales double extra red wheat Indiana at \$5,60@5.75; St. Louis at \$7,70; white wheat double illinois at \$7,00; double extra white wheat fanada at \$7,67,25; double extra white wheat fanada at \$7,07,25; extra Illinois baker's at \$6,12%,60,25; white wheat double extra Indiana at \$7,00; white wheat Canada at \$6,62%—closing quiet.

Rye Flour—The market quiet with but little doing; nominal at \$3,25,085,50, and \$3.75 for very choice.

WHMAT—The market, owing to the decline in gold and an advance in canal freights, has declined during the two days ending Saturday \$6,00 2\$ bush. Sales red winter at \$1,18%; red winter Teledo at \$1,17; red winter Ohio on private terms—closing dull, heavy and drooping Corn—In moderate demand, and 2 to 3c lower. Sales corn out of order at \$4%c; white at 55%c; Western mixed at \$20.—closing quiet. Oats—Steady and nominal at \$7c for Ohio and No. I Chicago. Barley—Firm and in fair demand at \$1,04 for State, and \$1,050,106 for prime Canada.

Beans—The market dull and prices lower. Quoted at \$1,500@ 1,75 for fair to choice.

The market dull and prices lower. Quoted at \$1,50@

1.75 for fair to choice.

SERDS—In moderate demand, and sales are mainly at retail.

Sales ordinary Wisconsin Timothy at \$1.25; Belgian Timothy at \$2.185. Clover nominal at \$4.000. So Flaxseed nominal at \$1.624.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; transactions mainly at retail. Pork—heavy mess pork, \$1.29. [light mess pork, \$1.05. Lard firm at \$1.624. Hams and Shoulders—none in the hands of packers.—White fish and Trout in half barrels firm at \$3.33,25. Mess beef, none in market and no demand for it.

none in market and no demand for it.

TORONTO, Oct. 15—GRAIN—During the week the supplies have been good, though not as good as those of last week. Fall wheat in moderate supply at 80@90c 20 bush; 92c was paid in a few cases when an extra sample was offered, and 78c where an inferior quality was offered. Spring wheat, of which the daily supply would average about 400 to 500 bushels, drew 70c to 80c; the markets closed at 78c for the best. The supply of barley during the week has been better than any week this season; 70c to 82c was paid; 78c was the highest paid to-day. There has been very little rye on the market thus week; we quote it nominally at 56@80c, the first being the ruling price. Oats—There is a slight advance in the quotations for oats, which we gave at 38c to 49c in last report; they now bring 40c to 42c 20 bushel. There are but few offered. Peas have also been but lightly supplied; common sell at 50@25c; black-eyed marrowfats and Prussian blues nominal at 60@65c 20 bush., which price is freely offered for them by buyors.

red for them by buyers.	
Potatoes. #9 bushel	. 40 @ <i>5</i> 0
Apples, 19 barrel	\$ 0.50(\alpha)0.75
Butter Fresh 30 th	14(a)16
Eggs, & dozen, Chickens, & pair	8@10
Chickens 29 nair	50(0)40
Ducks, R pair.	35(0)45
Turkeys, each	50(0.81
Geese, each	3714(0.15
Hay & tun	เริกให้อัลก ก

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct 14. The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.		
First quality		
First quality, \$2.50,8.75 Ordinary quality, 7.50,8.25		
Common quality, 6.50(a7.00)		
Inferior quality, 5,50(@6,50		
Inferior quality,		
COWS AND GALVES.		
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00		
Ordinary quality.		
Common quality		
Common quality,		
Inferior quality, 25,00@28,00		
VEAL CALVES		
Wirst english		
First quality, \$\text{26}\times 5\times 26\times 0\text{rint}\$ Ordinary quality, \$\text{45c}\times 6\times 6\t		
Ordinary quality, 4%@6%		
Common quality, 414 0416		
Inferior quality, 4 @4%0		
BHERP AND LAMBS.		
Prime quality,		
Ordinary, 3.50(a)4.50		
Common 3 (00%)8 RO		
Inferior, 2.75@3.00		
SWINE.		
Corn-fed, 3½@4½c		
SUII-16G, 812(6)2370		
Very poor, 2½(a3 c		
2.2(0.0 0		
ALBANY, Oct 6 - Represe The supple this		

ALHANY, Oct. 6.—Berges—The supply this week is comparatively light, and the demand is fair, especially on New York account, the buyers for that market opening the trade early and buying quite freely throughout the day.

RECEPTS—The following is an account.

This we	ek. Last week.	Cor. week
Cattle3,200	3.248	last year. 2,952
Sheep	8,644	6.780
Hogs	40	160
Aver. weekly receipts last year.	January L d	Total same ate last year.
Sheep	142,317	144,797
Hogs231	173,9 '8 9.085	144,548
PRICES.—The following are the		1,603
	This week.	Last week.
Premium,	.\$0,00@0.00	5,00@0.00
Extra,	4 35604 80	4,35@4.75
First quanty,	3.25@3.70	3,00(23,70
Second quality, Third quality,	3.25@3.70	3.00(2)3.50
		2,25@2,50

oon last week's prices, the total receipts having changed

the) upon last week's prices, the total receipes having hands. Hous—The market is excited, and under the sharp speculative demand which has sprung up, prices have advanced %c \$1 h, corn-fed selling quickly at \$462,60 \$1 l00 its, for light and heavy. Some droves have changed hands two or three times, and we have heard of speculators realizing a profit equal to about \$100 \$\pi\$ car load. The receipts for the week are quite heavy—footing up some 29,000.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16.—At market, 1,800 Beef Cattle, 600 Stores, no Sheep and Lambs, 400 Swine.

Bref Cattle.—Prices, extra, \$6,75,00,00; first quality, \$6,600 0,00; second do, \$5,000,000; third do, \$4,500,500.

WORKING OXEN—None.
MILDH COWN—\$46,049; nommon, \$19,020

VEAL CALVES—\$0,00,00,00.

STORES—Vearing, \$8,000,8,69; Two years old, \$14,015; Three years old, \$17,019.

HIDES—\$6,070 Ph. Tallow—74,07%c.

PELTS—\$1,00,01,25, each. Calf Skins—8,020 Ph.

SHEEF AND LAMES—\$1,500,20; extra, \$2,06,03,69.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 0 @0c; retail, 0,00c. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 4 @4c; retail, 4,05%c.

GAMBRIDGE, Oct. 15.—At market 2,156 Cattle, about 1200 Beeves, and 969 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Market Busp — Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$5,2506.50 first quality, \$5,7566.60; second do, \$6,260,00; chird do, \$4,040,00; ordinary, \$-@-WORKING Oxen, \$P pair-\$786150.

Cows and Calves, \$22,\$2644.

STORES — Yearlings, \$769.00; Two years old, \$14016; Three years old, \$17019.

SHERF AND LAMBS—5900 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,5062,-75 each; extra, \$5,0062,50.

Hiddes — \$1001,25 Calf Skins—6290 & D.

VEAL CALVES, from \$0,000,00.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.— BEEF has been in good supply, coming mostly from the West; the rush may be accounted for by the discount on American money. First-class at \$4.50 cws; second class at \$5.00,03.50 per cwt; third class or inferior at \$2 te 2,30. SHEEF—Fleaty at \$303.50 each.
I.AMBS at \$1.70,02.00 each.
I.AMBS at \$1.70,02.00 each.
PLITS and LAMBSKINS sell at 70,030c each.
HIDES also firm at \$5.50 cwt.
CALFES SO firm at \$5.00 cmc.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Dazony 1 100ce w 1D
American hall and three-fourths Marino cooks
American Native and quarter Merino
LIXURA DITUE(I
Superfine pulled 56@58
No. 1 miles
No. 1 pulled 48@50
Lamb's pulled ———————————————————————————————————
Cautornia une, unwasned
Peruvian washed 40/050
Peruvian washed 40(050 Chilian Merino unwashed 82(034
UHHRI MADZA BOWASHAD 99/5/94
Valparaiso unwashed 19@22 South American Merino unwashed 28@30
South American Merino unwashed 29200
South American Mestica inweshed 90/2509
South American common washed
South American Entre Rios do
South American unwashed 17(a)19
South American Cordova washed
Cape Good Hope unwashed 30(a.35
Fast India worked
East India washed
African unwashed
African washed40@45
Mexican unwashed
Texas
Smyrna unwashed
Smyrna washed
Syrian unwashed 22(026

busium, October 14 - The market for domestic and foreign				
vool has not varied materially since the close of last week.				
saxony and Mer., fine, 60@62	Texas,			
full blood,	Smyrna, washed. 93/0/4/			
≰ and ¼ blood64.@65	Do unwashed, 18@3			
ommon,64@65	Syrian,			
ulled, extra	Cape 28/0 9			
Oo. superfine	Crimes.			
Oo No. 145(@60	Buenos Ayres, 1865			
Oo No. 200@00	Peruvian, washed, 26@4			
Western mixed	Canada			
ALBANY, Oct. 14 - There is rather a better feeling, and the				
narket is gradually strengthening. No sales could be effected				
it the extreme figures of the season. but better prices can be				
ealized than the offers of last week were. Sales since our las				
mbunca 10 000 th mullad am m to Farmer I				

BUFFALO, Oct. 20—The wool market quiet, with only moderate business doing. Quoted at 50@60c. for fleece and pulled, according to condition and fineness.—Gourier.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.-Wool unchanged at 35c & ib -Globe.

To Business Men.

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

[From the New York Daily Times.] Moore's Rural New-Yorker, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northers, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for saivertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

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

From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.1 [From the New Yerk Daily World, Feb. 16, 1862]

MODRE'S RUEAL NEW-YORKER comes to us freighted with
its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone,
but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the
times. For years it has maintained an envisible position as a
family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its proppects were never better than they are at the present time. We
commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an
interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may
add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscription an commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless pecially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y.-All persons having occasion ester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note.

Married

AT Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1862. by Rev. Wm. H. Webb, JULIUS 1VES, Jr., of Brooklyn, and GERTRUDE, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Childs, of Niagara Falls.

Died

In Kalamo, Eaton Co., Michigan, Sept. 8d, 1862, JENNIE youngest daughter of Adolphus and Sarah Ellis, aged gear, 6 months, and 26 days.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

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

100.000 APPLE STOCKS, 2 years, \$1000, Danaville, Oct., 1862. [667-2t] R. H. CLARK & CO.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES, from \$8 to \$25 \$ 100 Concord Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$15 \$7 100.

Diana Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$15 \$7 100.

667-2t

W. H. DAUGHADAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

I MPORTANT TO FARMERS and CIDER-MAKERS.
Inclose One Dollar to my address and you will receive four I Inclose One Dollar to my address and you will receive feur genuine receipts for making Champagne Cider, with importan directions. PETER JORALEMON, Bellville, New Jersey.

ARRIAGE HORSES WANTED !—Dapple gray, long tails, heads well up; long range in action; weight, eleven to twelve hundred; age, seven to eight years, 16 hands high. Any person having a sound pair of horses for sale, answering the description will please address.

667-tf GEO A. PRINCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. N. BISSELL, Shoreham, Vt., BREEDER OF

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP,

Yorkshire and Chester County White Hogs, FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., &c. Send for a Circular.

OWS AT AUCTION.—The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction, on the 6th day of November next, at his residence near the village of Darien, if not sooner sold at private sale, his Dairy, comsisting of

Also, eight Spring Calves, and 1 three year old Grade Shorthorn Bull.

Sale absolute, and to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

TERMS—One year, for satisfactory paper, on interest, or two
per cent. off for cash.

N. B.—Part of the Cows will drop their calves in December
and January.

T. C. PETERS.

Derica Genesse Co. N. V. Oct 14, 1862. 44 MILCH COWS.

N. B.—Part of the cows will alloy and January.
Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct 14, 1862.

HAULKNER NURSERIES, Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

WE invite the attention to Nurserymen and Dealers to our extensive stock of Fruit Trees, comprising the leading varieties of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees,

Two and three years from bud, very fine.
PLUM TREES, 2 and 3 years from bud, very fine.
CHERRY TREES, 2 years from bud, very fine.
20,000 Apple Stocks, 2 years old.
50,000 Angers Quince Stocks.
A very large stock of Apple Trees, 4 years old, 5 to 8 feet, at \$45
per 1000, very fine; together with a general assortment of Small Fruits and Evergreens.

We will sell our stock at prices to suit the times for cash, or on time, with approved notes payable at bank. [667-8teo Dansville, Oct., 1862. WILLIAMS, RAMSDEN & CO.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR, A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

The Visitor will commence its seventh volume with the Januy No., 1863. This is the only Day School Periodical published Fifty Cents a Year!

Magazine form. Beautifully illustrated. Readings, Music, Speeches. Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, &c., &c., from the very

*Exchanges copying the above, and sending a marked copy will receive the Y1817OR for one year. 657-4teew

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IN THE WORLD!

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> REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD. REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, HORACE GREELEY, BAYARD TAYLOR JOHN G. WRITTIER

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TO FARMERS,

To Dairymen, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE:

Fruits, dry and green. Butter. Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Game. Flour, Grain,

Seeds, &c., &c.. Can have them well sold at the highest prices in New York with full cash returns always within Ten Days of their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of

JOSIAH CARPENTER. 32 Jay street, New York.

N. R.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. cles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made for receiving and selling is five per cent.) A New York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter,

which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility, integrity, &c., see the Cash advanced on consignments of Produce. Cash paid

for BUTTER in large or small quantites SEND FOR A FREE COPY

> AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS. JOSIAH CARPENTER,

PRICES CURRENT.

No. 32 Jay Street, New York. CHOICE NATIVE AND FOREIGN Grape Vines,

LENK & Co., offer for sale a large stock of Native and Foreign Grape Vines, including all the rarest and most valuable varie-ties. Send for a Price List. LENK & CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohie.

BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying
Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents (in silver.)
s, of different powers, \$1.00. Easiled free. Address
F. M. BOWEN, Box 229, Boston, Mass.

DARTON & MILLENER was awarded the First Premium, at the State Fair, on Corn Stalk, Hay, and State Called Table Tab Premium, at the State Fair, on Corn Stalk, Hay, and Straw Outters, and Chopping Axes. First premium on Carpenter Edge Teols.

All kinds of MECHANICS TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and HARD WARE generally, at the Old Standfirst building west of Main St. Bridge, Rochester, N. Y. All articles of our manufacture warranted.

WILLIAM COX Draper and Tailor, 19 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. Were awarded the First Premium at the Great Internations Exhibition, London, 1862.

Principal Office, 505 Broadway, New York. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. TOLEDO NURSERIES

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Grape Vines. Shrubs, Roses, &c.,

At WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at very low rates. CURRANTS.

Red Dutch and Black Naples, 2 years old,......\$15,60 🔁 1,000 GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old,......\$15,00 🔁 1,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched,.....\$125,00 do SCOTCH PINE, 6 feet; well branched,......\$140,00 do GEO. BAKER, Toledo, Ohio,

Trees at Low Prices.

Successor to Fahnestock & Baker.

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

Standard Pear, 6 to 8 ft, extra, \$250; 4 to 6 ft. No. 1, \$200. Dwarf Pear, very extra, \$200; No. 1, \$130.

Standard Cherry, very extra, \$60; Dwarf, \$70. Plum, large stock, and best in State, \$200. Plum. No. 2, \$100. Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25.

Hornet Raspberry, fine stock, \$5 \$ 100. Apple Seedlings, \$3; Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitze, Anger and Orange Quince stools, cheap.

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

B. MILLER, Foreign and American Horticultural Agent AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Breadway, near Bleeker Street, New York. ALL kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. And a street of the personal attention of the Proprietor.

DEACH TREES.—25,000 one year old, from bud, very thrifty and fine, at \$50 per thousand.

Address
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Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

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

Jackson, Michigan,

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

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

O. W. BENNETT.

E. BANCKER.

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. Ad-dress W. A., care of Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y. MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent D. L. MILLIKEN, Editor "Monitor," Brandon, Vt.

A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every County at \$76 per month and expenses, to sell a new and cheap Sewing Machine. Address, with stamp.

8. MADISON, Alfred Maine.

CDGO A MONTH!—We want Agents at Sixty Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new Crotrets Wringers, Onlarnat. Brunners, and 12 other new articles. Addre i SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.

| % or % of a paying office, in a growing town, or will exchange for any description of real estate, at cash value. This is a good chance for a practical printer.

Address W. H. GARDNER, Amboy, Lee Co. Ill.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS! Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,

Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their Widows, Orphan children and heirs at law, promptly collected on research the state of the Control of the 655-13t

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS,

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogues containing testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians. Constantly exhibited in competition with instruments of the other best makers, they have never, in a single instance, failed to take the highest prize. The only Gold Medal. ever awarded to reed instruments in this country was to one of these. Prices of Harmoniums, (of which several new styles are now first offered,) 500 to \$400 each; of Meledeons, \$45 to \$200 each. New York ware-rooms, at Nos. 6 & 7 Mercer St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT. Chappell & Sprague, ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF



"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER." For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this destred end. It cleans from 150 to 200 bushels per day, and a boy can operate it and the avecading.

R. Grans to the sceeding the hand 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 GHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Rochester, N. Y., 688-13t

FOR SALE-COTSWOLD RAMS, bred from imported sheep, at \$11 each EDWARD C. ARMSTRONG, Florida, N. Y.

A MONTH AND EXPENSES—Wanted, Book Carvassers and AGENTS throughout the UNITED STATES, at the above wages. For Circulars, giving full particulars, address S. F. FRENCH & CO., 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

HELP NEEDED, AND HELP AT HAND. HOW TO MANUFACTURE FIRE WOOD.

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TO SECOND

THE DRUMMER BOY.

W- BY SANT

I CAPTAIN GRAHAM, they were savin Ye would want a drummer lad, So I've brought my boy Sandie, Though my heart is wofu' sad. But nae bread is left to feed us, And nae siller to buy more, For the gudeman sleeps forever, Where the heather blossoms o'er.

" Sandie, make your manners quickly, Play your blithest measure true-Gie us 'Flowers of Edinbors' While you fifer plays it, tee. Captain, heard ye e'er a player Strike in truer time than he?" " Nay, in truth, brave Sandie Murray Drummer of our corps shall be:

" I gie ve thanks-but, Captain, maybe Ye will hae a kindly care For the friendless, lonely laddie, When the hattle wark is sair: For Sandie's aye been good and gentle, And I've nothing else to love, Nothing-but the grave off yonder, And the Father up above."

Then her rough hand lightly laying On the surl-encircled head, She blessed her boy. The tent was silent And not another word was said; For Captain Graham was sadly dreaming Of a benison long ago Breathed above his head, then golden, Bending now, and touched with snow.

"Good-by, Sandie." "Good-by, mither. I'll come back some summer day; Don't you fear-they don't shoot drus Ever. Do they, Captain Gra-? One more kiss—watch for me mither; You will know 'tis surely me Coming home-for you will hear me Playing soft the reveille."

After battle. Moonbeams ghastly Seemed to blink in strange affright, As the scudding clouds before them Shadewed faces dead and white; And the night-wind softly whispered When low moans its light wing bore-Moans, that ferried spirits over Death's dark wave to vonder shore

Wandering where a footstep careless Might go plashing down in blood, Or a helpless hand lie grasping Death, and daises from the sed; Captain Graham walked swiftly onward, While a faintly-beaten drum Quickened heart and step together: Sandie Murray! See: I come!

" Is it thus I find you, laddie? Wounded, lonely, lying here, Playing thus the reveille? See—the morning is not near." A moment paused the drummer-boy. And lifted up his drooping head: "O, Captain Graham! the light is coming Tis morning, and my prayers are said.

" Morning! See the plains grow brighter. Morning, and I'm going home; That is why I play the measure, Mither will not see me come: But you'll tell her, won't you Captain -Hush, the boy had spoken true; To him the day had dawned forever. Unbroken by the night tattoo.

The Story-Teller.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

I - PIRST - PERSON - SPEAKING.

I am a minister's wife. I didn't mean to be! Such a thing never entered into my calculations. And so our parish cannot charge me with "malice aforethought." And I do honestly suppose that if Hugh had carried Sarah Barrett's books to and from school instead of mine—if he had twined forest leaves around her hat in summer, and placed his sled at her disposal in winter, our people would be much better satisfied with Mrs. Hugh Smith than they are present; and I should be-not quite so happy. But as the Paddy said, "short of it is," people are very perverse about this matter of matrimony, and matchmaking don't go as the world wills. So it happened that I was courted from the very first day my braid was tied with blue ribbons, (I have them yet-those ribbons, for I am sure they did the business for me!) until the morning when I knelt in white at the foot of the church altar and the people whispered "she is indeed too young to marry yet."

Hugh hadn't always meant to be a minister though old ladies always told him he was of a "thoughtful turn of mind." It was during his last year in college that he decided to study theology. We were engaged then, and he wrote me about it; a long, earnest letter, very like that of Paul to Timothy when he says. "Even so must their wives be grave—not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things." "Just like a man," thought I, arranging all my duties in "apple pie order," and then calling me like a spaniel, to come and pick up, first this then that, as I was bidden. However I was not vexed, though I had not been consulted. My faith was strong in Hugh, and I would not be the one to say to him nay, while he was promising our Master to fulfil his blessed commands, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," although I had no idea it involved so much travel as I have since found to be the case. I did not fear for Hugh, but exalted him at once in a sort of semicelestial sphere, midway between earth and heaven. But poor me! How was I ever to climb up there? Such remarks as people would make they heard of it! My friends often called me "crazy Kate," when I was very gay, and it would be in everybody's mouth-"What a thing for a minister's wife!" But then they didn't know what solemn, earnest thoughts I had sometimes, nor how Hugh's letter had stirred within me the desire "to go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem," not knowing, perhaps, the things which might befall me there. But I need not tell how I answered that letter, and blotted the paper all over with tears, nor how Hugh handled my poor little doves of excuses-nor how hard I tried to be very good, and very sober, all these three years he was reading Genesis in Hebrew, and John in the original Greek: nor how he was settled over a church in the country, leading me thither to be his help-mate in the work of winning souls, and wondering why. the parish didn't pay-in which last I think I may modestly say he has ever found me a faithful colaborer.

But there are some other things I do wish to tell, even at the risk of being tedious. I think no one ever entered upon a field of labor with a clearer view of the premises than myself. The only wed- | hoods; but the brood cannot generally be raised.

ding gifts I had, of any account, were counsels, and these were showered upon me in such profusion that I very soon became aware that I was regarded in my own town, as a "chit of a thing," worth nothing at all. Hugh trusted me—he only—I need not say, that when it was all over, and I rode into W-I was about the size of a church mouse, in my own estimation. I only felt sure of one thing, and that was my wardrobe. I was confident that my garments were sufficiently sombre. I was guiltless of bright colors. Drab predominated; and if the object to be studied was, as I had been taught to believe, to make myself look as ugly as possible, I think the ultimatum must have been reached when I went to church the first Sunday in that gray bonnet, with the pale green face trimmings. To this day, it is a standing consolation that, whatever else may be said of me, I have never been accused of that most heinous sin in a minister's wife—dressing becoming. I think my instructions before I left home had been so explicit that I was partially prepared for the numerous honors that awaited us, at the commencement of our new life. Hugh was immediately put upon the School Committee, elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association, invited to the Superintendency of the Sabbath School, and duly established as a society of one, for the promotion of the moral, religious, intellectual and social interest of the town. The harness fitted him well, I do not know that it fretted him, or that anybody found fault with him; and I began to think my stumps were pebbles, after all.

But alas for us, of the feminine gender! Though Moses was the meekest of men, there never is any mention made of his wife, as being possessed of that virtue, in any remarkable degree; from which we are led to conclude that she must have been of a shrewish disposition. Poor thing! We cannot tell what her trials may have been! I was first chosen President of the Congregational Sewing Circle. I declined the honor, in compliance with advice I had received, to remember that I was voung in years. Of course everybody reasoned that poor Mr. Smith had blundered sadly, when he married. He could expect no help from that inefficent wife of his, and it was a pity such a devoted young minister should have started in his work with such a drawback. Next I was elected first directress of the Dorcas Society, and accepted. Then Mrs. Smith was altogether too forward. To think she could presume to take the place of Mrs. Jones! Again-I returned my calls promptly. It was very strange that Mrs. Smith should go out so much She must be a miserable housekeeper! Then I staid at home, and it was stranger still that Mrs. Smith went out so little. One week I declined the direction of the Juvenile Society, and was astonished to learn that I had no interest in the young people. Mrs. Smith was entirely too grave. The next week I accepted the position, and am still more astonished to hear that I care for nothing but young society. Mrs. Smith was entirely too gay! However Hugh was satisfied, and I was beginning to content myself with the reflection that I must learn to labor and then to wait, for the "well done" of the Master.

There must be a sunny side somewhere. I had read of it, and Hugh had confidently prophesied it and at length I began to find myself creeping into it; though I was somewhat surprised to find that it was flecked with shadows.

For instance:—Only one man in town had garden sauce for sale. I went one day to buy some lettuce, and he would receive no pay. I thanked him, tho' I felt a little uneasy, all the while. Very soon I tried the experiment again, with similar results. Despite all I could say, he refused the money, of course of the kindest and most generous motive. But it is useless to say that was the end of lettuce. and during the remainder of the session we were compelled to forego the luxury. Again I sent some garments to the milliners to be pinked, there being no other machine in the place. On calling for them I drew out my purse, as any other lady would do, when I was informed that no charge was ever made the minister's wife for work of that kind. I appreciated the motive, but of course met thereafter content myself with rough edges or lain hems. We remained in W----just a year, and I candidly confess that, with all my cutting and trimming to parish opinion, I am very much afraid Mrs. Smith was answerable for the change in our location. I shall not be beguiled into disclosing how many times we have changed our habitation, since that time, but will only content myself with hinting in true feminine fashion, that if we do not remain more stationary the next ten years, it is my opinion we shall reach the point from whence we started, and though Mr. Smith will not have fulfilled the command to preach the gospel to every creature, still I think the number of his hearers will be anything but modererate. I know not how long we shall remain where we are. But I am older now, and better I trust. 1 love to labor with Hugh, and be persecuted for righteousness sake-sometimes for my folly's sake Every year the "sunny side" grows sunnier, and I receive much kindness, not upon the lettuce principle. Shadows dwindle, and every duty is not a stump fence, as it used to be; which it is neither safe to climb nor let alone. I trust there may be some stars in my crown, though there will be many more in Hugh's. So, my sister, whatever the world says, if you want to marry a minister, count the cost, then go and do likewise-for I will tell you privately, that I dont't think Hugh regrets the blue ribbons. and I don't believe, though people did shake their heads at the marriage, that he has ever been sorry it wasn't Sarah Bartlett instead of me-and furthermore, the work is sweet for the dear Lord's sake .-The Principia.

MAKE YOUR MARK.—Reading and writing, though no longer mysteries, as in the Pagan age, were still acquirements confined almost wholly to the clergy. Hence the word "clericus," or "clerk," because synonymous with penman, the sense in which it is still most usually employed. If a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered as proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. If kings and great men had occasion to authenticate any document, they subscribed the "sign" of the cross opposite to the place where the "clerk" had written their names. Hence we say, to "sign" a deed or letter. Illiterate people still make their signs or marks in this manner, just as King Offa used to do by drawing t, by the side of which the lawyer's "clerk" add their christian and surname. You sometimes see the ruins of an ancient palace degraded to a hovel, and it is thus with such old customs. They sink lower and lower, as the manners or opinions of the world rise above them till at last they can be found only amongst the humblest classes of society.

A mischievous brain hatches a great many false-

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

FLIES do not breathe, like men, through the nouth, but through a set of holes in the abdomen, called stigmata, or spiracles. By these, the air passes into beautifully constructed tubes, called trachæ, or wind-pipes. The spiracles are furnished with a curious contrivance to prevent dust from entering. The hole is closed by a sort of sieve or screen. which must be seen to be appreciated. A drawing gives you some idea of its nature, but the real thing is far better; and as not every one is up to such minute manipulation, recourse should be had to microscopic preparations, which are furnished at a reasonable rate by Amadio, of Throgmorton street, London, and other first rate opticians. The fly supplies an interesting series of objects. Beside the compound eve, the antennæ, the foot, and the spiracles, the proboscis of a fly is a thing to wonder at. It is more complicated than the trunk of an elephant. A portion of this proboscis acts as a lip; in addition to its lancets, a fly has teeth—yes, real teeth, like notched chisels, and as plain as piketaves, if you only know where to look for them.

With these claims on our interest, we can hardly be surprised that, in countries not too much infested with them, flies should have had their patrons and protectors. Not to mention the Indian hospital for insects, a compassionate damsel is described as delighted to

Save drowning flies that float along the stream. A toper invites a jolly fly to take a cheerful drop with him:

Eager, busy, curious fly, Drink with me, and drink as I.

Uncle Toby had not the heart to retaliate on a fly. Go," says he, one day at dinner, to an over-grown one which had tormented him cruelly all dinner time. "Go," says he, lifting up the sash and opening his hand to let it escape; "go, poor devil-get thee gone; why should I hurt thee? This world

surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me." Shandean forbearance would be very well, if the flies would all agree to go one way and let us go another. But they are far too tenacious of their rights to make any such bargain. As insects are the first colonists of desert islands, so they will be their latest inhabitants, picking the bones of the last human survivor. Intrusiveness is the peculiar characteristic of flies, from the flies that buzz about the sick man's chamber, to the flies that commit suicides by hundreds in cream jugs, honey pots, and treacle tubs. Who was it that made a brazen fly which, when wound up, went bouncing about the room like any other free and easy fly? There were no need to make flies more brazen than they are. They impudently intrude themselves at the feasts of the gentry and nobility; even of the very Pope himself, who is supposed always to dine alone.

Flies, unfortunately, cannot be persuaded to leave either ourselves or our domestic animals at peace. The humming of a fly, says Pascal, will disturb the thoughts of the gravest philosopher. Woman's temper is especially apt to be put out by these winged nuisances. They make our horses restive and skittish; they tease our cows into a fever, cutting off, at the fountain head, & proper supply of butter and cheese. They prevent our sheep from fatting, and our cold meat from keeping. They defile our picture frames, furniture, and paper hangings. They worry nurses, and hospital doctors to death, by preventing sleep, converting patients into living prey, and changing curable wounds into incurable sores. Academies, learned societies, and institutions, would be doing no more than their duty if they offered prizes for the discovery of effectual and practical modes of destroying every fly that dares to enter any dwelling house, stable, or hospital. We can quite understand the savage pleasure the Emperor Domitian took in killing flies, although, as an imperial hobby, he carried it a little too far. The saying, "Who is with the Emperor?" - "Nobody; not even a fly" — commemorates his skill as a fly-killer.

HOTOGRAPHY AT THE SEAT OF

DECIDEDLY one of the institutions of our army is the traveling portrait gallery. A camp is hardly pitched before one of the omnipresent artists in colodion and amber-bead varnish drives up his twohorse wagon, pitches his canyas gallery, and unpacks his chemicals. Our army here (Fredericksburg) is now so large that quite a company of these gentlemen have gathered about us. The amount of business they find is remarkable. Their tents are thronged from morning to night, and while the day lasteth" their golden harvest runs on. Here, for instance, near Gen. Burnside's headquarters, are the combined establishments of two brothers from Pennsylvania, who rejoice in the wonderful name Bergstresser. They have followed the army for more than a year, and taken, the Lord only knows, how many thousand portraits. In one day since they came here they took in one of the galleries, so I am told, 160 odd pictures at \$1, (on which the net profit was probably ninety-five cents each.) If anybody knows an easier and better way of making money than that, the public should know it. The style of portrait affected by these traveling army portrait makers is that known to the profession as the melainotype, which is made by the collodion process on a sheet-iron plate and afterward set with amber-bead varnish.—Cor. Tribune.

THE NEW METAL THALLIUM.

This new metal, which was discovered by Mr William Crookes, of London, has lately been described by the discoverer in the Chemical News, and preparations of it have been placed in the Great Exhibition. Thallium, in most of its physical properties, resembles lead. It is not so white as silver, but when freshly cut, it presents a brilliant metallic luster. It is soft, malleable, and easily cut with a knife, and it marks paper when rubbed upon it leaving a yellowish streak. It has a great tendency to crystallize, and ingots of it crackle like those of tin when bent. To flame it communicates a deep green color; and in the spectrum, according to the researches of M. M. Bunson and Kirchoff, its single green ray is as sharply defined as the yellow ray of sodium. Thallium rapidly tarnishes in the open air, and it becomes covered with a thin pellicle of oxide, which, like the oxide of tin, preserves the rest of the metal from oxidization. Its oxide is soluble, alkaline in its nature, and it has a taste and smell similar to potash. Sulphuric and nitric acids dissolve it under heat, and it burns in chlorine gas heated to 200°. It exists in many of the pyrites that are used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY.

Some will have noticed the machine in class VII at the International Exhibition of 1862, in this city, for engraving the cylinders of copper and brass, employed in the printing of woven fabrics and pa per hangings. Its distinctive feature is in the application of voltaic electricity in communicating certain necessary movements to important and delicate portions of the apparatus. The cylinder to be engraved is first coated on its outer surface with a thin film of varnish, sufficiently resistant to the continuous action of the strongest fluids. The requisite number of copies of the original design are then traced or scratched simultaneously by a series of diamond points, which are arranged on the machine parallel with the axis of the cylinder. Each diamond point is in correspondence with a small temporary magnet; and the entire series is so arranged en rapport with the original design, which had been previously etched on a metal cylinder fitted in with a non-conducting substance, (this cylinder being made to revolve in contact with a tracing point,) that when the electric current passes, intermittent currents are established, whereby the diamonds are withdrawn from their work at the proper intervals. The metallic surface is thereby exposed in certain parts; and a bath of nitric or other acid being afterward used to etch or deepen the engraved portion, the operation is completed. By means of this apparatus, engravings may be enlarged or diminished to any necessary extent from the same original.-London Builder.

THE CENSUS TABLES. - The Census Tables of Nativity prove that a very small portion of the gulf States sprung from the North, comparatively speaking. Thus, in 1850, the State of Florida had 636 natives of the six New England States; Alabama had 1,861; Mississippi had 1,023; Louisiana, 3,714; Texas. 1.306. The natives of foreign countries in these States amounted to 1,200,946, while the foreign emigrant population of the single State of Ohio summed up 1,980,427. The same table shows that there were in Florida of natives of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, 19,966 inhabitants, while the native population born in the State was 20.563. In Alabama, the natives of these four States were 145. 566, against 237,549 born in the State. In Mississippi emigrants from the same States, 75,258; natives 140,855. In Louisiana, emigrants from these States. 16,639; natives, 145,474; and Louisiana is an old State in the Union. In Texas these States contributed 20.856, while the natives were 49.160. The same tables of nativity demonstrate that there has been a greater emigration from South Carolina than from

Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 55 letters.

My 13, 1, 5, 4 was a just man.

My 2, 9, 48, 41, 18, 18, 34, 18 was a prophet who lived in the reign of Jeremiah.

My 21, 19, 48, 22, 52, 45, 29 was a woman of eminent wisdom and holiness

My 15, 50, 16, 3 is abundant in Palestine.

My 6, 7, 28, 34, 54 was converted to Christianity under the

preaching of Paul. My 8, 26, 27 is the name of the mount on which Aaron

buried.

My 10, 20, 23, 37, 48 was the man after God's own heart My 11, 33, 52, 36 is one of the titles of Jesus Christ.

My 12, 23, 1, 27, 40 Solomon's Throne was built of.

My 25, 17, 14 is a well known fruit which formerly abounded

My 30, 39, 12 is a descendant of Ithamar. My 46, 43, 55, 4, 5, 31, 45, 53, 35 was one of the twelve disci-

My 32, 2, 49, 45, 51 is a kind of grain that was produced abundantly in the land of Canaan

My 38, 34, 52, 1, 42, 15 is a word that may be found in Psalms

65th, verse 10th. My 44, 24, 9, 52 is a portion of time.

My whole is a portion of David's prayer in distress Hopewell, N. Y., 1862. MARY ELIZABETH

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorkes ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 15 letters. My 1, 2, 7, 6 is a pit or excavation in the earth from which

metallic ores are taken by digging. My 2, 3, 6 is congealed water.

My 3, 9, 10, 15 is a kind of grain

My 4, 2, 1 is a pronoun.

My 5, 8, 4, 6 is continued pain.

My 6, 7, 7, 5 is a girl's name.

My 7, 2, 3 is a falsehood.

My 8, 12, 5, 7 is a mineral.

My 9, 15 is a preposition.

My 10, 5, 2, 15 is water falling in drops from the atmosphere. My 11, 6, 7, 7 is a small or close apartment.

My 12, 2, 7 is an unctuous substance.

My 13, 2, 11, 4 means wealthy. My 14, 7, 6 is a malt liquor.

My 15, 6, 7, 7, 2, 6 is a girl's name

My whole is a Brigadier-General that has attracted a gres ALBERT B. NORTON.

Cary Collegiate Seminary, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 52 letters. My 85, 43, 8, 21, 43, 50 was once a Hiram student. My 80, 86, 27, 43, 19 is a spring month. My 20, 30, 4, 31, 43, 34 is the name of a friend. My 11, 7, 34, 10, 26 is the name of our Pastor. My 49, 50, 51, 52, 45, 5, 19, 31, 37 is the name of a flower My 6, 15, 24, 25 is something worn by men.

My 16, 1, 46, 2 is a Territory. My 49, 34, 12, 18, 43, 47, 11 is a bay in North America My 22, 8, 47, 47, 9, 37, 36, 39 is a Western State. My 23, 29, 47, 44, 37, 49, 29, 14, 21, 42 is the name of our town

My 41, 28, 13, 40 is something used to make a fire. My 45, 35, 45, 38, 21, 17, 39, 9, 47 is the name of a tree My 33, 34, 11, 23, 43, 47, 21, 48, 24, 32 is what every one dreads My whole is a patriotic motto.

Huntsburgh, Geauga Co., Ohio. 🚁 Answer in two weeks.

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

Answer to Geographical Engma:-As long as time shall last Cookery as well as art, Of household charms Will ever form a part.

Answer to Anagram:-" Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light,

Protect us by thy might, Great God-our King." Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma :- God and our Nativ

Answer to Mechanical Problem:-19,6252128+tuns

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 nced two weeks ago — with October. As a large number of subscriptions expired with Sept., (all which have No. 663 printed after their address,) we would remind those interested that a prempt 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 PRIOR, 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 RUBAL and becoming permanent subscribers.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

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