TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

**VOL.** XIII. NO. 44.}

### ROCHESTER, N. Y., —FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 668.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the husiness of those whose interests it sealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary nd News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautifu Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the mos complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

### AGRICULTURAL.

VALUE OF FOOD-ITS NUTRITION.

At this season of the year, when every pound of food consumed by animals is the product of our labor and skill and means, and generally less a market price, it is important that we should know their comparative value. In fact, this knowledge should be the guide, not only in feeding but in the choice of crops, and affect the whole farm operations. When wheat or oats or other products are sold in the market, of course their real value for food as indicated by the nutrition they contain, is a matter of little consequence; unless, as is sometimes the case, the proper knowledge taught the farmer that he might make more money by feeding out grain and selling pork and beef. All farmers raise some stock for the benefit of the soil, and to consume articles that are perishable or not saleable. And this branch of rural industry is increasing in importance rapidly. Every enterprising agriculturist is surrounded with a goodly family of horses, cows, pigs, etc., that look to him for their daily food : and how he can obtain maintenance for them in the best and cheapest way is, therefore, a matter of no small moment. There is need of more light on the subject and this light must be gained by experiments, tried carefully and thoroughly. But few reliable experiments have yet been made in this country, and we have to derive our knowledge on the subject at from European sources. Who, among all our American farmers, will honor themselves and their country by instituting a series of experiments so thorough and convincing as to become unques" tionable authority on the subject.

For the present we will pass over some thoughts on the adaptation of food to different objects, and that most suitable for animals in different conditions. as working, fattening, milking, etc., and proceed at once to the consideration of the value of food as determined by the best authorities. There are two ways of estimating the nutritive value of food -first, by the amount of nitrogen it contains, as shown by analysis; and second, by carefully conducted experiments, the animals and food being regularly weighed, and such changes being made as will test their comparative effect in keeping an animal in good condition, or in obtaining a proportionate increase. One is theoretical, and perhaps not always reliable: the other is practical, and vet circumstances and conditions are often such that the result may mislead, unless the experiment is made with great care and often repeated. The union of the two plans, the one serving as a check upon the other, is undoubtedly the safest and best, and this was first attempted, we believe, by Boussingault, who made a table of the value of different kinds of food as shown by analysis, and then instituted the most rigid experiments to test its correctness in practice-comparing also his own experiments with those of others. In doing this he often found his experiments at variance with theory, and came to the conclusion that the amount of nitrogen in a substance should be regarded as one important evidence of its value, though not infallible.

There are several ways in which the difference between analysis and practice may be accounted for, and we will mention one or two points that may be of some practical value. Of course, in estimating the value of any variety of food, no allowance is made for difference in digestibility, yet some kinds are easily digested, while others being more difficult, a great portion passes through the animal without doing it any benefit.

Another fact is worthy of consideration. Not only is it necessary that food should be digested, but after digestion that it should be absorbed by the lymphatic vessels and assimilated by the various parts of the body. To effect this the stomach must be in a healthy and active condition, and this state is maintained only when the food compound possesses requisite nutritive qualities and is of proper volume. The bulk of the food contributes to the healthy action of the digestive organs by exercising a stimulating effect on the nerves which govern them-in short, by giving the stomach the exercise

for which it was designed. Bulky food will be found necessary to the health of all ruminating animals. All the nutritive matter required by the system of any animal may be given in a concentrated form, as in oil-cake, corn-meal, etc., but the result will be far from satisfactory, and if continued for a great length of time, no doubt induce disease. The same amount of nutrition given in part in a bulky form, as in hay, roots, straw, corn-stalks, etc., would produce much better results. It is, however, possible to give the stomach toe much to do to obtain necessary nutriment, and this is no uncommon error -for some seem to think that anything that an animal can be forced to eat, and that will fill the stomach, is good food. With these facts kept in mind we are prepared to consider the comparative value of different articles of food, and this we will attempt to do in the next number.

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

LEAVING Rochester, on the New York Central, to go East, I was introduced to Squire M. Brown, of Onondaga Co., by the Conductor of the RURAL. I found Mr. B. knew a thing or two. Among other things, we talked of the profit of farming. He said there were many men who thought it was poor business—a hard life—a life of drudgery; and taught their children so to regard it; educated the girl to resolve she would never marry a farmer, and the boy for almost any other pursuit than that of farming. We need a different system of culture for our childrena different education for them at home and in the common school. He referred to the efforts to establish Agricultural Colleges, and asserted his belief that they would fail until the primary education of the farmer's children became more nearly adapted to their wants-until the early inclination of the mind and the impressions made upon it are of a character which shall beget a love for the profession of their fathers, and an interest in and more thorough understanding of natural objects and laws. He regarded the common school the place where the fundamental principles of Agriculture and the philosophy of house-wifery, in all its branches, should be taught and illustrated by practical lessons at home.

Home-life is the life that educates. The mother should comprehend her relation to the child, and the father should not fail to appreciate his responsibility. It is wrong to teach the child that the position, or office, or employment yields him fame or honor; because it is not so. Teach him that the manner in which he fills his position, the thoroughness and completeness with which he discharges his duties, the intelligence he brings to aid him in any employment, is the scale by which he is estimated. The moment he is found to excel, that moment public sentiment will promote him. Man will invariably rise (or fall) to his proper level, no matter what may be his vocation. His field of effort will extend as naturally as water will rise under pressure. Let the young man, and young woman, take courage then, no matter where they may be. Do all that you can do in the position you occupy. Study your position. Know and use your resources, and the world will make way for you. It has always been so; it will always be so. Parents should teach children this, and children should heed such instruction.

But I am neglecting to say what I started to write. Talking of the profits of farming, naturally, we were led to discuss the causes of failure among farmers. This led to a reference to the importance of a business education for the farmer's son—a sub ject which has heretofore been written upon with this pencil. Mr. Brown promptly said "yes" to the importance of conducting farm operations on strict business principles. He said he had kept a farm diary since 1848 (I think); kept a general account with his farm, a specific account with each field, his stock, his family, and with himself. He had found it profitable to do so. Indeed, he could not understand how farming could be profitably conducted in any other way, any more than any other kind of business. He urged the value of the farm diary. All farmers should record their observations, as well as their operations, on the farm. The manner in which the crop is produced is quite as important, as a matter of record, as the proceeds from its sale.

WHY HE QUIT USING TOBACCO. To illustrate the benefits he had derived from his system of keeping accounts, he told me how he came to abandon the use of tobacco. One evening, near the close of the year, he sat at his desk, posting his accounts for the day and footing up the columns for the year. He was smoking an excellent Havana cigar. His wife sat near him with her sewing. The rest of the family had retired. On looking over his own private expense account, he discovered that the tobacco item was pretty formidable. He resolved to know its amount. A careful collection of the items, and the practical application of the rule of addition, and he made the discovery that he had paid the pretty little sum of fifty dollars for his indulgence in the use of the weed for the year! Impossible! He did not believe it! Again a careful compilation of items and a careful addition of figures, with a resulting total of fifty dollars. He looked at his wife, at his cigar, at the figures-again

the latter, he hurled it from him, exclaiming, "I will never again use tobacco in any form, so help me God!" The good wife was astonished, frightened. "Why, husband, what do you mean? You do not know what you say. It is profanity. You can't do without tobacco; you had better take that back as soon as you can. You will die if you leave

off the use of tobacco, after having used it so long." "Live or die, wife, I shall keep that vow. Look at those figures! More money for tobacco, annually, than all my taxes amount to!-all for a vile, noxious, nasty weed. I'm through with it."

"And," said Mr. B. to the writer, "I have kept that vow; and I am satisfied I have added many years to my life by doing so, to say nothing of the money I have been able to employ very much better than by the purchase of tobacco. It is one of many benefits I have derived from keeping accounts."

"But I have no time to bother with accounts," says Dave Staveahead; "I can make more money by minding my own business and keeping at work." Perhaps you can. Let us see. Yonder is a field of corn, which you have cultivated thoroughly the past season. Your neighbor over the way told me that his figures demonstrated that his corn cost him, on an average, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel, as he cultivates it. You expend as much labor on an acre as he does. You continue to cultivate corn largely; he has abandoned it, and keeps sheep. You grow corn and sell it at a loss; he has abandoned an unprofitable business, and is making money. You hire money; he has it to loan. He is a good business man; you are not. He knows what he is doing; you do not. That is the difference between keeping accounts and not keeping them. One continues to pursue a losing business because he knows no better; the other quickly learns from bis figures the result of his operations, and is governed accordingly.

There is another reason urged by many farmers, why they do not keep farm accounts. It is that they do not know how. This is at least an honest reason, and may be regarded a sufficient one; but such should set themselves about learning how; or if not, they should see that their children are taught what they themselves so much need. This is a very important matter; and it may be the fact that the knowledge may be made available to the farmer sooner by being taught the child, than if sought for by himself.

This subject of the farmer's education, and of the education of his children, and the creation of business habits, is one on which much may, and ought to, be written; but I must dismiss it here.

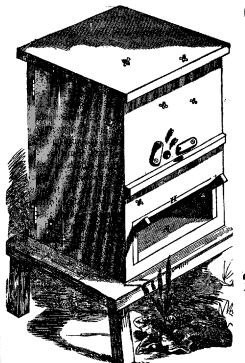
EVERYBODY IS GOING INTO SHEEP

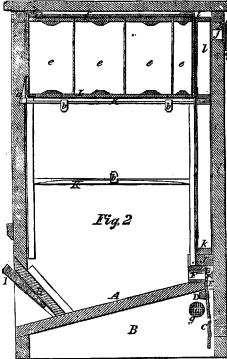
My pleasant companion, Mr. Brown, having left the train, an enterprising young farmer from Cayuga county-an old schoolmate-became my companion, and gave me the above text. He had been attending the State Fair, and was returning home. Said he had intended to buy him a good Spanish Merino Buck, but they cost too much. He wanted to improve his flock, but sheep were getting so high -"everybody is going into sheep"—he couldn't see the money in them that some seemed to see.

While it seems as if the wool business could

scarcely be overdone so long as the rebellien continues to prosper, and the price of cotton is where it is, I am always reminded of the advice of an old and respected friend to me once, when I see farmers all rushing into a business in which there seems to be money. Although the substance of what follows has before been published, it will bear repeating-it has a practical value and pertinence just now, and in this connection. I had noticed that he often changed his husbandry—that when everybody seemed crazy with the sheep fever, and were going into sheep, all over, he took the opportunity to sell his flock at point of culmination in prices, and if the dairy business was at low ebb, and cows cheap, he proceeded promptly to invest his money in all the cows he could keep. Scarcely had he got his dairy in operation before the prices of wool and of sheep would begin to depredate, and dairy products and dairy stock appreciate proportionately. For a series of years he would map the reward of his sagacity, by selling all the butter and cheese he could make at good prices, considerably more than paying the interest of the money invested in dairy stock at low figures; while those excitable individuals, who were greedy enough to pay big prices for sheep about the time the wod speculation began to culminate, were mourning over the fall of wool and consequent fall of prices of sleep. They could not get their money back. Wod was scarcely paying the interest on the investment. The changes they had made had involved otherexpenses incidental to the adaptation of farm buildings, fields, &c., to the new order of things. But the money did not come back. The sheep men soon became disgusted with the sheep business. Flocks were neglected. Sheep died. Many were killed for their hides and tallow. The speculator was glad to get out of it at any rate. Dairy products were high. Dairymen were getting rich. Sheep men discovered hat the dairy business had always been good. He would get rid of his sheep at any price, and go ito cows. The sheep were sacrificed. Sheep man vanted to buy cows-

was bound to buy cows-mut have cows-would





HARBISON'S PATENT BEE HIVE.

FOR description of this Hive, see article entitled "Bees and Bee-Hives," given below.

he must go into it. Would my friend sell his fine dairy and fixtures? Yes, he would sell if he could get enough for his cows. He of course got enough -all he asked, and people wondered how he could be so foolish as to go out of the dairy business when everybody else was going into it.

I asked him, "Why?"

"Why!" he answered, "It is plain enough. Why, I sell my sheep, which I had previously purchased at low figures, at the highest market price for themselves and products, making a good round sum on their first cost to me, after having received the essential advantage resulting from the appreciation of weol. Then I buy cows and dairy fixtures far below cost—at a loss really to the parties of whom I purchased, reap the advantages resulting from the abandonment of this business—the decrease of dairy products. Sell my cows and dairy fixtures at a mission of air and light is graduated according to handsome profit, and am ready to take advantage of the requirement of the bees at different seasons of the blindness or folly of others and purchase sheep | the year. again at a low figure, just when everybody is going out of the sheep business, and it is going to be profitable. Do you see the point? It is a rule I have adopted with profit—to go out of any business the moment I see the tide is turning into it, and prices have reached the highest figure. It pays to go into something else then."

It is a rule among good business men in all departments of trade, I believe, to buy as lightly as possible when prices are high, and invest heavily when figures are low on any staple article. This rule may often be profitably applied by the farmer in his business.

BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

THAT the farmers are giving much greater attention than ever before to the production of honey we have abundant evidence, and that, too, of a very positive character. Our markets are now much better supplied with good eatable honey than they were a few years since, when we were compelled to depend almost entirely upon a poor Southern article. We can now obtain good white box honey at almost any of the stores in our cities and villages, and at very moderate prices. People are beginning to realize that Providence has provided, in almost every district of country where man can live, honey-bearing flowers in sufficient abundance to furnish to every family all the honey they need. This valuable sweet, like the manna of the Israelites, is free for all who choose to gather. But more than this, we are supplied from the same beneficent source with earnest workers-models of industry the world over-that will gather and store this honey for us, and furnish their own vessels for storage, without money and without price, if we will only permit them to do so. All they need of us is a little encouragement—acheap yet convenient house where they can do our work. They do not ask us even for food, for they will work for nothing and board themselves. It is not strange, therefore, that in these days of intelligent enterprise, the honeybee is receiving marked attention.

One evidence of this fact we have is the great number of hives brought to public notice, particularly at our State Fairs, attended by those who are not only ready to enlighten their auditors on the nature of the honey-bee, but also to prove that each one is the very best that exists, both for the bee and his keeper. On exhibition at the New York State Fair, recently held in this city, was one known as Harbison's Patent. It was exhibited by the Agent, A. F. Moon, of Paw-Paw, Michigan, who also made a splendid show of honey, very at the figures, at his wife, and at the cigar. Seizing pay a good price—everybod; was going into the tastefully arranged. We give engravings showing strap, fitting under the angles of the flexible angu-

dairy business-it was the best paying business, and the character of this hive, and the inventor's description:

By the peculiar arrangement of this hive, air, without light, is admitted into the hive, so that the bees are well supplied with the necessary material for respiration; and by being kept in the dark, they are continually in repose, and require less food for their sustenance than if they were in a state of activity. This economizes their winter's store, and saves the lives of many bees who would otherwise die of starvation, and prevents the ravages of neighboring bees. Fig. 1, in our illustrations, is a perspective view, and Fig. 2, a section of this hive; and by reference to them, the construction will be understood.

A is the inclined bottom-board of the fifth chamber. It is elevated above the bottom of the hive, so as to form a chamber, by means of which the ad-

B is the graduating chamber for the air and light into the hive. C is a curtain, which can be raised to admit more or less light, as may be required, and, when lowered, serves for throwing a shade about the air-space, thereby preventing the entrance of light into the working chamber, without interfering with the ventilation of the same, and which serves to keep the bees in a state of repose a greater part of the time when unable to collect honey, or during windy and cold weather at any season. D is the cross-piece to which the curtain is attached. It is secured to the inclined bottom-board, A, at such a distance from the door as to allow a space for the admission of air and light to the bive.  $\bar{\mathbf{E}}$  is the passage for the admission of air and light to the hive, and F is a movable cross-piece, provided with two wire screens, G, for the purpose of admitting air and light, which ascend through the passage, E. H is an adjustable slide, which fits loosely in grooves on the sides of the hives, and provided with wedge, I, for the purpose of tightening or loosening the same, said slide, H, being removed to admit the discharge of any impurities which may have collected on the inclined bottom-board, A. J is a cross-piece, mortised to admit the lower end of the sectional comb-frames; K, which has a tenon cut on its lower end, and which fits into the mortise cut in the cross-piece, J, and also has a projection on its upper part which fits into a slot, a, cut on the inner part of the hive; by this means it is secured in its right position in the hive, the lower part of the sectional comb-frame, K, being adjustable up and down, by means of holes and pins, for adjusting it to the different sized combs. By removing the honey-boxes, and bearing on the upper part of the sectional comb-frame, K, it can be elevated out of, the slot, a, and the apiarian is thus enabled to remove or replace it with ease and facility, without molesting the other bees, or in any way injuring the combs in the adjoining frames.

The sectional comb-frame, K, is provided with six or more flexible metal clamps, b b, secured to its upper and lower ends, which serve to retain the comb in the sectional comb-frame; and by raising the flexible metal clamps, b b, on one side of the frame, the apiarian can remove or replace a comb

with facility and dispatch. L is the platform supporting the honey-boxes, and resting on the tops of the sectional comb-frames, K, of such a width as to allow a passage for the bees to the honey-box. The platform, L, is provided with a flexible back-angular clamp, and a flexible front-angular hinged clamp, both of which serve to brace the honey-boxes; e e e e are the honey boxes resting on the platform, L; f is the upper coupling-

A WYON

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

lar clamps, which completes the bracing of the honey boxes.

By removing the coupling-strap, f. and folding down the flexible angular hinged clamps on L, the honey-boxes may be removed separately; and, by folding the flexible angular hinged clamp to its former position, and replacing the coupling strap, f, the honey-boxes may all be removed at once, thus affording great ease and facility for reaching the sectional comb-frames, K; g are apertures provided with wire-screens, m, and movable covers, for the admission of air and light to the graduating chamber, B. There are openings provided with movable covers for the ingress and egress of the bees; i is the door of the hive, provided with an opening, j, which is provided with a wire-screen, p, and movable cover, q, that serves to admit air and light to the upper part of the hive; k is a glass-frame, resting on the cross-piece, J, and enclosing the sectional comb-frame, K, and l is a glass frame resting on the glass frame k, and enclosing the honey-boxes, e e e e.

#### A FEW WORDS ON UNDERDRAINING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Many are the articles written upon drainage, and why should there not be on a matter of such vast importance to the farmer?-not only in the profits realized, but the pleasures in witnessing the result of drains rightfully made. Hours have I stood at the mouth of an underdrain and seen the water flow out of it-speculating upon the time that land would have remained wet but for it. And as water seeks a level, and the benefits derived from rains are obtained before and as soon as they pass into the earth, what more rational idea than that there be a place provided for it to pass off; and one meditates that it is in high glee that it has such an opportunity, instead of leaching through the soil or remaining upon the surface to evaporate-a slow and unpleasant process to the farmer who knows the value of early and fine tilth seeding.

I perceive there are those yet who are puzzled to understand why their drains do not accomplish the desired object. I've studied and reflected much. have passed back and forth over grounds to find the proper place to lay a drain, (to accomplish the greatest good at the least expense,) and I find that a person must know how the subsoil (hardpan) is situated in order to do so. And the best way to find it out is to handle the spade and pick. I find on my farm (of 130 acres) that it lays in ridges more or less flat and some depth below the surface-running east and west, and different distances apart. The farm has a gradual rise to the west,-two ridges, one on the west side, the other in the center, passing north and south.

Now, then, for the theory or popular mode of draining land-"with the current of water, or up and down the slope." In the year 1856 lot No. 1 needed draining for winter wheat, and instead of following the above, (which was discussed and many approved of at our Farmers' Club, at that time,) l cut my drain right counter to it. As the ditch proceeded across the field I found these ridges closer together, so near as five and eight feet apart, and within a spade's depth of the surface—the interval being loam, and three feet and a spade deeper, and more for aught I know.

Now, supposing the drain had been dug within or between any of those ridges, how much land would have been benefited on either side? It was very gratifying to me that the ditch was thus laid; for at every opening of the ridges a current of water made down the ditch. These peculiar formations opened my eyes in regard to ditching. Lands that are uniform in their texture can be drained without much difficulty-but where the earth varies in compactness from a foot to three feet deep, is quite another thing.

Since penning the above, I've listened to the discussion on drainage, one evening, at the State Fair, and was much pleased to see the "old heads" have a time of it. Both sides were bound to make the audience believe that each were right. The difficulty was, they were too stiff-necked, and would not yield at all. Now, if they had met half way and slave State of America has ever produced. But we said—lands of uniform texture to the depth of three | admit that, just at the present time, it would hardly feet, drain with the slope, and thirty to forty feet apart, while lands that are irregular in their compactness or quality of soil, drain according to the conditions of such, they would have formed a principle that the farmers could adopt with profit. What a waste of expense it would have been had that drain been laid in one of those ridges, or in the alluvial between-and it would have have been so laid, had I been a believer in theoretical conclu-

Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1862.

### PICKING AND PACKING APPLES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seeing your inquiry for some elastic invention whereby fruit may be packed in barrels without bruising, and having had some experience in packing fruit, I will give it to you.

For picking, I use long ladders, and prefer roundhandled baskets that will hold between a peck and a half bushel. They will go into a barrel, and turn over and pour out the apples, instead of pouring them in from the top of the barrel. In picking, apples should be lifted up to break off the stem, instead of pulling them off, as many of the stems will pull out of in turning out agricultural machines; so that we the apples, causing decay. They should be laid in have the benefit both of the making and the use of the basket (instead of being pitched or dropped in) agricultural machinery. The mode in which the to avoid bruising.

The barrel should first have the hoons driven firmly on the bottom head and nailed with shingle nails; then drive the bulge hoops firmly and nail with harrel nails-three or four nails in the outside bulge hoops-then loosen the hoops on the other end, take out the head, and break off the nails, and your barrel is ready. If the apples are not fair enough without assorting, which is rarely the case, I have them poured into baskets or on the ground. and assorted, allowing no unfair or wormy apples to be packed. In putting them into the barrel I use the small, round baskets that will go in and pour out, the first basket in not to exceed a half bushel. The barrel must be well shaken, (here lies the secret in packing,) and continue shaking the barrel as every succeeding basketful is put in, until full, and then level off on top so as to be about even with the top of the barrel. I put in small ones to fill up as even and level as possible.

To put in the head I use a press, cheap and simple-a plank four feet long, an upright, dovetailed so as to key from the bottom, and high enough above the barrel for a pin hole for the lever. The lever should have a slot instead of a mortice, so it can be laid over or on the ground while putting the barrel on the press. The practice of some is to have

head out; here is your elasticity. First nail the head firmly and then let it spring; if propped up underneath as soon as taken off of the press, the head will bulge and let the apples loose. The follower used should be plank, concave enough when the pressure is put on it to allow the upper head also to spring. There should be a half-round cleet on the top of the follower, so as not to tarve the follower in pressing it down. A lad twelve or fourteen years old, with a lever six feet long, will give you all the power you want, and that should be applied with judgment and gently. The follower on the lever being placed across the center as the pressure is applied, rap with the hammer on the follower until it settles to its place, and drive your hoops, and you will have your apples headed without bruising so as to injure one of them. Those next to the head will be flattened a little, but the wood so absorbs the moisture that it immediately dries up and will not

I have put up thousands of barrels in the above manner, and have sold them several years in succession to Curtis & Co., of Boston. If you have curiosity enough to inquire of them how they come to market you can then judge if there is any more elasticity needed. I need not add, I am not a writer for the press; but if this can be of any service to the world, use it; if not, lay it aside.

Auburn, N. Y., 1862. HENRY S. DUNNING.

## Rural Spirit of the Bress.

New Helps of Agriculture in Ald of War.

UNDER the above title the Cincinnati Gazette contains a well written and most interesting article, from which we make the following extracts. The same arguments will apply to Illinois and many other Loyal States: "While war brings its work of destruction, and every dav's report is of blood and death, Providence has not left us without compensations, and in the exact line where aid is needed. In the city, where many manufacturers are thrown out of employment, and many men have left destitute families, we see around us some compensations which are valuable and timely. The wants of the army demand an immense supply of food, clothing, munitions, &c. In supplying these, especially in the clothing department, thousands of women, many men, and much capital, have found employment, and some of the departments of business are more active than they have ever been. In the country, however, it is not quite so obvious how the deficiencies caused by the war are to be supplied. But, a close inspection will show that the new helps to agriculture have really been equal to all the drafts made by the war upon its labor and resources. This is a most singular fact in the history of industry; but it is a fact, and is produced by the rapid progress of useful art and inventions within a few years. In the year 1861 full 60,000 men, able-bodied men, were taken from the State of Ohio, and enrolled among the permanent volunteers. In the year 1862 we send out 70,000. Exclusive of three months' men and civil employes about the army, (which also make thousands,) Ohio has sent 130,000 men into the three years' service, a most enormous draft on the labor of the State. More than three-fourths of these came from the agricultural population. Here, then, we have near 100,000 laborers taken from agriculture and its adjunct arts; yet we see that the harvests of 1862 have been great—probably as great as in any one year-and that a vast surplus will be sent from this State to supply the wants of Europe and the army. The value of the surplus products of the State will pay the interest on the national debt accumulated in two years of war. This is a result which no European statesman could have guessed at, and which to him must appear scarcely less remarkable than the performances of Aladdin's lamp. A State not sixty years old sending into the field an army of 130,000 men, and yet sending its surplus bread to feed the destitute populations of England and France, is an exhibition of industry and fertility which Europe has not seen, and no have been produced but for new arts of agriculture and to these we would give a moment's glance.

"A hundred thousand agricultural laborers are gone; how are we to meet the deficiency? We have met it chiefly by labor-saving machinery. A few years since, McCormick came to Cincinnati to manufacture his reapers. The idea then was, that they were suitable only for the large prairie wheat fields. It was the only agricultural machine we had, and it was met as usual, by doubt and hesitation. Soon after, this machine and others appeared at the World's Fair, and it was pronounced a great success. Since then we have reapers, mowers, separators, sowers, drills, &c., making a great aggregate of agricultural machinery, which does the work of more than three-fold the number of men, who (without machinery) would have been required to do it. Indeed, without this machinery, the wheat, oats, and hay of Ohio, in 1862, could not have been got in safely. Besides, this machinery, which was at first only intended for large farms, now operates on the smallest; and on the large tracts steam is successfully employed, multiplying ten-fold the laborsaving power. At Dayton, Springfield, Lancaster. Canton, and Cleveland, large factories are engaged harvest of 1862 has been principally got in, is this: One farmer in a neighborhood buys a machine, whether reaper or separator, and goes round doing the work of his neighbors at so many cents per bushel. It is thus that machinery has done the work of thousands of men, who have thus been spared for the war. Again we have introduced new products. Few persons know the extent to which sorghum has been cultivated. The reader who will pass up some of the roads of the interior, will find the sorghum mills constantly grinding the cane; and we believe Ohio will this year produce all the molasses she consumes. The sorghum sirup has also been greatly improved, and is now pronounced by many persons to be equal to the very best in market

"It is by means like these that Ohio has not felt the loss of tens of thousands of her men, and her farms and fields still present the smiling aspect of a productive and prosperous country. Notwithstanding the great losses and sacrifices of the war. Ohio presents to the eye of a stranger nothing but peace and tranquillity. Who shall say Providence has not been on her side? The markets of Europe demand her products. The world without pays for her labor, machinery supplies the loss of her men. health prevails throughout her borders. The war rance and thoughtlessess of those who have them a piece of board, cut round, and put on the press to | drum is heard, and the bugle sounds the battle cry; | in care.

prevent the head from springing or pushing the but the sounds pass far away, and no enemy invades or harms her territory. Providence has raised up compensations of the greatest and most valuable kind. Not the least of these are the new arts of be carried on, without materially diminishing the productions of agriculture."

Draining-Tile Better than Stone.

THE Maine Farmer thus writes and quotes on this subject: - Not many years ago, draining was looked upon as one of the doubtful operations of the farm; now it is regarded as one of the most positive. But a short time ago, the point to be considered was, "will it pay;" now it is "it will pay." Tiles are becoming quite abundant, and they can be manufactured wherever brick can be made. It is doubtless a good plan to use stone for drains where tile are not to be easily obtained, but even on the point of economy, Judge French, who is good authority, in an article in the New England Farmer, regards tile as better than stone, first because they are more permanent and reliable, and second, because they are cheaper. Upon this last point, he says:

"Tiles are cheaper even at \$15 per 1000, than stones lying on the field. This is a matter of calculation, not of mere opinion. The saving in tile drains is in the cost of excavation mainly. The drains is in the cost of excavation mainly. The English workmen open 4-foot drains, with a mean, or average width of 104 inches. We will call it 14 inches, and the cost a third of a dollar per rod for digging and filling. The tiles at \$15 per 1000, cost 25 cents per rod, making the cost of the drain 58% cents. Now a stone drain must be nearly double this width, but we will call it only 21 inches, making the digging and filling cost, at the same rate, 50 cts. The ditch will require two ox-cart loads of stone, and saying nothing of the picking and hauling, it is worth 25 cents per rod to lay them in place, which makes the labor 75 cents per rod, saying nothing of two cart loads of surplus earth to be hauled away. In other words, this, I think, is true, that the labor In other words, this, I think, is true, that the labor of constructing stone drains will cost more than the labor and tiles for tile drains."

It is true that tiles are somewhat liable to be ob structed. The soil, especially if it is sandy, will find its way into them, and other obstructions are also to be found. But they are neither so common, nor so difficult of being repaired as one would suppose. Water will show itself upon the soil near the obstruction, which can be readily ascertained by thrusting a crow-bar down to the tiles. It is then an easy job to dig down and take up one or two lengths of tile and repair them, as the obstructions are usually found to extend but a short distance. As to the depth and distance for drains, the following from Judge F. will be found of importance, as it contains the result of practical knowledge:

contains the result of practical knowledge:

"I advise laying drains as deep as four feet, not only because they drain the soil better, but because they are more permanent, than when more shallow. At that depth, the soil is little affected by vermin, or by the tread of cattle, or by the plow, or by frost, and holes are not likely to be broken through from the surface, to admit water and earth. I advise the use of two-inch tile as the minimum, not because a smaller bore would not carry the water, but because it would be more easily obstructed. The distance must depend on the depth in part, and in part upon the nature of the soil. I have never yet seen a failure in drainage, from drains at proper depth, too far apart. From 30 to 60 feet may, perhaps, be given as extremes, in New England, where we have little close clay. In England, tough clays are sometimes drained as close as 16 feet."

#### Directions for Cider Making.

THE following is from a report on Apples and their Management, by a Committee of the Hampshire (Mass.) Ag. Society:--" Good cider cannot be made from inferior, or decayed, or worm-eaten fruit. The apples should be ripe and mellow before they are ground out in the mill. They should be mixed, sour and sweet, in about equal proportions when carried to the apple heap. After the fruit is ground in the mill the pomace should stand in the vat a day or two, being frequently stirred with a wooden shovel. Being thus brought into contact with the air, the cider will have a fine rich color, and a better flavor, acquired by the digestion of the apple skins, which contain a fragrant oil, and by chemical changes wrought in the cider proper by atmospheric influences. The cider should be stored in well cleansed barrels or casks, and put into a dry, cool cellar. After fermentation has quite ceased, the barrels or casks should be hermetically closed. No preign substance should ever be added to cider with the idea that it can be improved or made better thereby. Those who wish to poison their cider by chemicals will bear in mind that when they do so their cider becomes a medicinal tincture, unfit for a beverage, or to use in any way unless prescribed by a physician. Cider will keep fit for use much longer if bottled soon after the vinous fermentation has ceased."

### Influence of Sunlight on Stock.

THE Dairy Farmer has an excellent article upon this subject, from which we extract the following: A mistaken notion prevails with many, that animals need little or no light while confined in the stable. Physiologists declare that, other things being equal, families who occupy apartments on sunny side of dwellings are the most healthy and happy. Fresh air and sunlight are promotive of health, and yet, in the construction of stables for animals, many seem to forget that these requisites are important.

One would suppose that in localities where the attention of farmers is almost exclusively devoted to stock, anything connected with the management of animals, conducing to their health and comfort, would be the subject of thought. Yet, how few, even for a moment, are willing to give this subject the attention it deserves To suppose that an animal confined in a dark, camp, unventilated stable, will thrive, and be able to yield the same profit that it would if occupying a place the reverse of these, is to suppose an impossibility. Disease, though it may not at first be apparent to the eye, is, nevertheless, doing its work, and in some way will make itself felt, to the loss of the owner.

Hogs that have their sens so made that the sunlight can be freely admitted, thrive better and are more easily fattened than when confined in pens where the rays of the sur never penetrate. So with horses. Serious diseases are engendered from badly constructed stables. The horse is fond of fresh air and light, and his stable should be provided with the means of thorough ventilation, and the admission of the sun's rays. He enjoys these quite as much as his master, and it seems thoughtless and cruel to deprive so good a servant of that which costs nothing, but yet serves to make him happier and more contented with his lot in life. Doubtless. animals, like men, have heir gloomy days, in which things are turned topsy urvy; and could their feelings be expressed in words, we doubtless should hear sad stories of their being compelled, under the whip, to do heavy and exhausting work when sick, and of being deprived f comforts through the igno-

On the score of economy, we believe that it pays to treat all animals kindly, and to provide them with suitable buildings for shelter. We know, from actual experience, that the cow that has been winagriculture, which enable towns to grow and war to | tered in a warm, dry, well ventilated stable, properly fed and cared for, will pay for all extra trouble and labor, in the increased quantity and better quality of milk yielded, through the summer following. When we hear of dairymen complaining that the annual yield of cheese per cow has fallen down to 300 or 350 lbs., we have strong suspicions that the fault lies somewhere in the keeping or management of stock. We hold that a good stable for stock should be provided with windows, to admit sunlight; it should be dry and well ventilated, and the same general rules for health, applicable to persons, should be ever before the eye of the farmer, and guide him in his treatment of stock.

If any one doubts that sunlight has a beneficent influence on health and spirits, let him compare his feelings during a long term of cloudy, wet weather. and then again, when every day is pleasant with warm, bright sunshine. The difference, we think, will be observable, at least, with most persons.

#### The Forces used in Agriculture.

Mr. J. C. Morton, in a paper read before the London Society of Arts, remarks: - Agriculture is experiencing the truth taught in the history of all other manufactures — that machinery is, in the long run, the best friend of the laborer. This truth is taught even more impressively by a review of agriculture than by the case of any single farm. Here are twenty-one millions of people, producers and consumers, living on this island (England, Scotland, and Wales,) as it were on a great farm, which we may, by the help of such statistics as we possess describe as nearly 19,000,000 arable acres, and probably nearly as much grass, employing as farm labor, in-door and out, about 950,000 men and 120,000 women, besides about 300,000 lads and about 70,000 girls; or, averaging them by their probable wages, as has been done before, let us say equal in all to 1,500,000 horses, of which probably 800,000 are strictly for farm purposes. We are annually inventing and manufacturing labor-saving machines at an extraordinary rate, and every year at least 10,000 horses are added to the agricultural steam power of the country, certainly displacing both animals and men to some extent. We have taken the flail out of the hand of the laborer, and the reaping hook is going. On many a farm he no longer walks between the handles of the plow; he no longer sows the seed; he does but a portion of the hoeing and the harvesting; and yet, so far as to being able to dispense with his assistance, he is more in demand

Within the past ten years, upwards of 40,000 horse power has been added to the forces used in agriculture in steam alone in Great Britain. In the harvest of 1859, in Great Britain, 4,000 reaping machines were probably at work, capable of cutting more in a day than 40,000 able-bodied laborers; and yes labor during all this period was in demand, and wages, instead of decreasing, advanced.

That the services of the agricultural laborer will more and more require the combination of skill with mere force, and that a large number of well qualified men is being and will be needed, seems plain. That horse power will be displaced by steam at least two-fifths, I believe; and in this direction there is scope enough, for many years to come, for all our agricultural mechanics. Furthermore, it is plain that if we can take a considerable proportion of the mere labor of the farm out of the hands of the laborer, and put it into the hands of a steam power for its performance, there is an enormous amount of saving to be made in the cost of agricultural production. It is plain that it is mere folly in the laborer to think that, as regards the mere labor of the land, he can compete with either steam power or with horse power. Strength of body is desirable, and sinew hardened by long practice in hard labor has a considerable market value; for that, however hard it may sound, is the aspect of the matter in which the interests of the laborer most directly appear; but it is plain that for sheer lift and the mere putting forth of force, horse power, and still more that of untiring steam, must grind the soul out of anybody that shall pretend to competition with them. It is in the cultivation not so much of mere strength of body as of skill and intelligence that the safety of the laborer lies; and in his capability for education he is perfectly secure.

### Mortar for Building.

ALTHOUGH not strictly an agricultural labor, the erection of buildings often devolves upon farmers, and any information obtainable with reference to the subject must prove of value to them as an industrial class. We copy the from the Scientific American:

In common practice, the cohesion of mortar is greatly impaired by using too large a portion of sand; it should never exceed two parts by measure to one of lime paste. A cask of lime weighing two hundred and eighty pounds, made into eight cubic feet of lime paste, should be mixed with sixteen bushels of damp sand. The notion used to be generally entertained that the longer lime was slaked before it was used, the better would be the mortar made of it.

This, however, is not the case with our common fat lime and sand mortars. The sand should be mixed with the slaked lime as soon as the latter becomes cold, and no more water should be emploved than will reduce the lime to a thick paste. In preparing mortar, the unslaked lime should be placed on boards and sheltered from the sun and rain: it should be open above, and surrounded with some sand. The water necessary to slake lime should be poured upon it with any suitable vessel, and care should be taken to stir the lime so as to bring the water into contact with every portion, when it may be left until all the vapor has passed off. The sand may now be incorporated with the lime by means of a hoe or a shovel; and, if necessary, a little water may be added to produce a homogeneous, consistent paste, when it is ready for use. Sand from the sea-shore should never be employed for making mortar without being first washed with fresh water, because salt left in such sand is liable to absorb moisture and prevent the mortar becoming hard.

In putting up walls of brick or stone, care should be taken that the stones or bricks be moistened before they come in contact with the mortar. Every brick and stone should be laid in a good bed of mortar, and should receive a blow to fix it firmly. The bricks should not be laid merely, as is the common custom, but forced down so as to press the mortar into all the pores and crevices. The superintendent of a building should give his personal attention to the vertical joints in the walls, as the

## Rural Notes and Items.

TO ALL OUR READERS.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER FOR 1863 .- Timely Announcement about Club Terms, &c. - Illness of several weeks duraation having rendered it impossible for us either to prepare and issue Prospectus, Bills, &c., for 1863, or answer the many inquiries received from Agents and others concerning terms, inducements for clubbing, etc., we will state that it is our purpose (D. V.) to render the ensuing volume of the RUBAL at least equal, in all respects, to either of its predecessors. We intend to devote more time, labor and money upon the next than we have upon the presant volume, and hope and believe it will be more acceptable and valuable. But we can not do this, or even what we have done the past year, and furnish the paper at the low club rate of \$1.25. The recent great advance in the price of paper and other material, and the high taxes to which publishers are subjected, necessitates change in the price of newspapers, and many of our contemporaries have already announced an advance of 25 to 50 cents per annum. We had hoped to be able to offer the RUBAL for 1863 at its present low rates, but can not without losing money. Among the taxes which we must pay, that on printing paper alone is about \$100 per month, and the advance in price of the article is much more than that; in fact, we estimate that the same quantity of printing paper we use this year, will next year cost as (including the tax) Three Thousand Dollars more than ever before. Though the largest, this is but one item. The tax upon advertisements is another material one; but this we will cheerfully endure—the only trouble is that advertising does not promise to be very profitable during the rebellion. Our subscribers will be the gainers, however, for the less advertising the more reading matter.

Considering that money is plenty and cheap, while most kinds of produce and manufactures bring good prices, we are confident none of our reasonable subscribers (and of course all are such) will object to our dropping the \$1.25 rate, and making \$1.50 the lowest club price of the RURAL for 1863. Indeed, the paper will be cheaper, all things considered, than formerly; and, as we are determined to do the best we cangiving full "value received" for every dollar paid on subscription—we trust Agents and Subscribers will see the RURAL through the war, and many years thereafter. And, as the season for recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE is at hand, we hope old friends and new will enter upon the campaign with vigor. In a few days we will be prepared to furnish Show Bills, Prospectuses, &c., to all disposed to aid in maintaining and increasing the circulation and benefits of the RURAL. Our inducements for efforts will be substantial and liberal.

WESTERN RURAL ITEMS. - Chicago, Oct. 25, 1862.- The

Weather is cool; the ground dry; the streets dusty. During the past four weeks but little rain has fallen. Sunshine has predominated. Last night snow fell all about us; whitening the ground outside the city. --- Awards on Reapers and Mowers.—The rumor of the character of the awards made by the Executive of the Illinois State Agricultural Society on the reapers and mowers on trial at Dixon last July, current on the Fair Grounds at Rochester, is confirmed by the authorized publication of said awards in a city paper. They are as folows :- Best Combined Reaper and Mower-the John P. MANNY Machine, built at Rockford, Ill., by Thompson & Co. Best Reaper-Wood's Self-Raker, built by WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosic Falls, N. Y. Best Single Mower-Ball's Ohio Mower, by E. Ball, Canton, Ohio. The excellent work of the two first named machines, under all circumstances, and their obvious labor-saving qualities, will render it difficult for any outsider to sustain any criticism he might desire, from interest or otherwise, to make. The writer hereof thinks there are no ompetitors who will find fault with the two first awards. Ball's Mower has an excellent reputation, but judging, as a spectator must, superficially, so far as relates to figures, it did ot do as good work as a mower, as at least four other machines I could name. Of course the Committee have the figures, as to draft, time, and the mechanical items, cost, &c., which will be given as reasons for this award. The report will be looked for with interest. Geographically the awards could not have been better distributed; but it is not to be supposed that Geography has governed or influenced the action of the Committee.—The West is a Fruit Country, and is this year troubled (?) with so much that it is cheap indeed. A correspondent in Kane Co. writes me—"Apples are plenty, especially fall apples. They are bringing a very low pricefrom 25 to 50 cents per bushel. It is difficult to sell the best quality of fall apples even at those prices. The season has been too wet for a large crop. The trees in full bearing are chiefly on the highest and dryest land."-The Sheep Fever is Raging. The same correspondent says:-"Sheep are in good demand. There are many purchasers, but no sheep for sale. Good fine-wooled sheep are worth three dollars a head. Some are sending to Vermont for high-priced sheep. Most farmers have the sheep fever."-The Sorghum Crop in the West is good, and the amount of sirup in the market from the cane fields of our prairies will be large and of good quility. - C. D: B.

A GREAT SNOW STORM. -The four weeks rain changed to a until 8 o'clock Monday morning, leaving three or four inches of snow and slush upon the ground in this city. Had not the snow melted rapidly it must have been nearly two feet deep when the storm subsided. Monday's Daily Union says:--"The damage by the storm to the fruit trees and foliage of our city and vicinity is great. Look where we will along the streets and in gardens and we see broken branches lying upon the ground, and others bent under the accumulated weight of snow nearly to the ground. There is a considerable part of the apple crop out yet and it will of course be injured. But it is not valuable this year, so abundant is the fruit. Many grapes are out, but they may not be harmed where the vines are firmly supported as they should be. On the 24th of Octoher. 1861, there was a storm similar to this and nearly as violent, if we remember rightly. That was the first of the season and was followed by pleasant weather."

SHRINKAGE OF HAY AND CORN BY DRYING .- An exchange states that the loss upon hay weighed July 20th, when cured enough to put in the barn, and again February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27% per cent. So that hay at \$15 a ton in the field is equal to \$20 and upwards when weighed from the mow in winter. The weight of cobs in a bushel of corn in November, ascertained to be 19 pounds, was only 7½ pounds in May. The cost of grinding a bushel of dry cobs, counting, handling, hauling and miller's charge, is about one cent per pound. Is the meal worth the money?

WHEAT TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune publishes statement of the receipts of wheat in that city during the month of September, 1860, '61 and '62. It shows that 3.475. 400 bushels were received in 1860; in 1861, 2,987,412 bushels; in 1862, 1,735,556 bushels. This is a falling off of 1,261,876 bushels from last year, while the amount this year is only about one half as great as in 1860. On the 30th of September in 1860, the price of No. 1 Spring was 86@87; in 1861, 76@77; in 1862, 91@92. The first of September the price was 89@93 n '60 ; 63@64 in '61 ; and 93@94 in '62.

Dr. Breckingings. - The failure of Dr. Breckingings of Kentucky, to reach Rochester, (or advise the Society by letter or telegraph,) to deliver the address at the State Fair, as announced, is finally explained. It is stated that he was surrounded by the rebels at the time - in fact a prisoner on his own farm, where he was allowed to remain undisturbed. We are glad to learn that he was more fortunate than some of his Union neighbors, who had their grain and animals taken from them by the secessionists.

THAT POTATO FORK, DIGGING POTATOES, &c.—I wish to inquire through the columns of the RURAL concerning a Potato Fork that C. D. B. speaks of in an article headed "Diging Potatoes" in the last No. of the RURAL. Is said fork a fork, or is it a hook? He says, "without working any harder three or four times as many potatoes can be dug with a fork than with a hoe." Now if C. D. B., or any other man, will produce a fork that I can dig three or four times as many potoes with as I dug yesterday with a hoe, and with the same labor, I will pay him ten dollars for it, even if it does not cost him two. I dug 48 rows, 56 hills long, hills 3 ft. each way, making 264 hills, (over half an acre,) yielding 78 bushels, and picked them up and covered them with staw and dirt. Can C. D. B. dig four times as many with his fork?—WILLARD G. ARMSTRONG, Bellisle.

-C. D. B. will of course respond, and perhaps tell how masons frequently neglect to fill them up with mortar. I many potatoes he dug in half a day, recently.

### HORTIGULTURAL.

STATE FRUIT REPORTS.

AT the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, reports were presented by the Chairman of the general Fruit Committee, from sixteen different States and the District of Columbia. These reports are made up by the most experienced fruit growers of the different States, constituting the State or local Committees, and contain reliable information of great value. We present our readers with an ahstract of these reports, and in a future number will give lists of the truits recommended for different localities.

FROM THE FRUIT COMMITTEE OF MICHIGAN. T. T. LYON, CHAIRMAN.

In submitting to your consideration a catalogue of fruits for this State, it may not be inappropriate to notice some of the peculiarities of our situation as a State, as well as some of the consequent modifications of climate to which portions of it are subjected.

Of the adaptation of that portion of the State lying northward of Saginaw Bay to the production of fruit, little is known beyond the fact that strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, whortleberries, and cranberries are produced in abundance, in their wild state. Our attention will, therefore, be confined to the portions lying south of the point above named.

That portion of the State watered by the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph Rivers and their tributaries, partakes largely of the prairie character of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and is, therefore, in a good degree, subject to the difficulties that attend fruit growing in those States. Prominent among these are the bark-burst and winter-killing, doubtless chargeable to the late growth of the trees, on rich or retentive soils, followed by the great and sudden changes consequent upon the open and exposed character of the country, and the direction of the prevailing winds. From these or similar causes. doubtless, it is found that many varieties of fruits, although productive in other sections, are here unproductive, and consequently unprofitable.

The eastern and northerly portions of the State, lying south of the latitude of Saginaw Bay, so far as the experiment has been tried, appear to yield results similar to those experienced in Western New York and Northern Ohio. In the Grand River valley, however, there are some indications of the unproductiveness of some of the old sorts, such as Rhode Island Greening and Fall Pippin, which show a tendency to abate their fruitfulness on the richer soils of the west; but the experience of growers in this valley may as yet be considered too limited to warrant a definite conclusion on the subject.

A portion of both these regions lying along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and extending from the south line of the State north probably to the region of Grand Traverse Bay, may be characterized as pre-eminently the fruit region of this State. Along this narrow belt of country, the sudden and severe frosts of winter and spring, which are usually due to northerly and northwesterly winds, are so modified by the broad expanse of water over which they must pass, that they pass harmlessly over this favored region, leaving untouched even the peach buds, elsewhere so liable to contract a fatal chill during their hibernation.

This exemption is found to extend, in the Grand River valley, to a distance of fifty or sixty miles from the lake shore; but it may fairly be suspected that such exemption partially or wholly due to the almost unbroken forests of that section; and that, with the disappearance of these, the results will follow that already threaten to drive the peach from cultivation in the older portions of the State.

BLACKBERRIES .- This fruit is so bountifully produced in a wild state, that its cultivation for the market has scarcely been thought of.

CHERRIES .- The sweet cherries are liable to the bursting of the bark, and also to winter-killing, in severe seasons. For these reasons they are not recommended, except for amateurs, and then only on dry, and not over rich soils, where, if somewhat sheltered, and grown with low heads, they may prove desirable. Our list for market purposes is, efore, limited to the Duke and Morello varieties

GRAPES. - This fruit has been comparatively neglected under the apprehension that Isabella and Catawba, the only varieties generally known here. were too late in ripening to be relied on in our climate: but the recent introduction of newer. earlier. and hardier varieties. with the adoption of more appropriate systems of pruning and management, is gradually working a change in this respect, and there are not wanting indications of a rapid development of this branch of fruit culture. Our experience, however, with the newer sorts is comparatively limited, and there are few that we feel warranted in placing on the market list.

PEACHES.—Prior to the year 1854 this fruit was grown with a reasonable degree of success in nearly all the settled portions of Southern Michigan, but more recently the winter-killing of the fruit buds, and in some cases of the trees also, has nearly driven it out of cultivation, except in the lake region, heretofore described, and in such other favored localities as, from shelter, soil, or other cause, may have escaped such visitations. We have been unable to discover any very marked exemption of one variety more than another from this fatality.

Plums.-Like the peach, the plum was once a sure and profitable fruit in this State, but more recently the curculio has asserted his claim to the "lion's share" of the fruit in all the older portions of the State, while a sort of leaf blight has, in some seasons, robbed the trees prematurely of their foliage, leaving them in a state so debilitated as to be incapable of withstanding the severities of winter. For these reasons, the cultivation of this fruit is now falling into neglect. It is believed, however, that high culture will prove a specific for the cure of the leaf blight, while a strict surveillance, with mallet and sheet, will enable the grower to circumvent the "little Turk" at a cost that will leave a margin for

RASPBERRIES.—This fruit, like the blackberry, is yet too plentiful in its wild state, to be much grown as a market fruit. All its varieties, with the exception of two or three, are more or less tender, and should be laid down in autumn, and lightly covered with earth or litter, as a preventive to winter-killing. With this precaution and thorough culture, there can be little doubt but that the cultivation of this fruit will prove remunerative.

this committee, the cultivation of this fruit on the them in recommending the planting of dwarfs, for leave this an open question.

FROM W. H. LOOMIS, CHAIRMAN INDIANA FRUIT COMMITTEE,

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country your committee have not been able to examine the subject of fruit culture so thoroughly as they would otherwise have done. The committee furnish a list for both Northern and Southern Indiana, which will be given in the Society's Catalogue. The committee say the Northern Spy "is coming up." Eight and ten years since the people here were disappointed in it, and inclined to add a prefix to its name "humbug." Its tardiness in coming into bearing has tended to produce this effect, as also the fact that nearly all the specimens were grown on old trees, top-grafted, which produced overgrown and imperfect specimens. But since that time, the trees planted are coming into bearing, and the fruit is rapidly growing into general favor. The tree is remarkably hardy. During the winter of 1855-'56 the writer lost upwards of 60,000 apple trees of various ages. Among the varieties I had were several thousand of Northern Spys, and not one was injured.

PEARS. - But little well directed attention has been given to the cultivation of this most luscious of all fruits. The Bartlett, White Dovenne, and Flemish Beauty, have been cultivated in Indiana a long time, and have given universal satisfaction. These two last are hardy, and owing to their universal success, have become generally sought for. The list of pears, aside from the three varieties above named, as found in the old orchards, or indeed, in isolated trees, (for nearly every farmer has his pear tree,) are entirely worthless when compared with other varieties of more recent introduc-

In fact, nothing was known of really fine pears till the somewhat recent introduction of dwarf trees. These have fruited in every neighborhood, to a greater or less extent. The trees, in most instances, have received no care. They have not been cut back, and if pruned at all, it has been by the "trimming-up process," and have stood in grass and weeds. The result of this mode of culture, or rather no culture at all, is that "dwarf pear trees are a humbug." There are, however, a few cultivators in Indiana who have given their trees proper attention, which has (on clay soils) been attended uniformly with ample success. With intelligent cultivators, there is no longer a doubt as to the success of dwarf pear trees. Your committee are of the opinion that they will not permanently succeed on soils deficient in clay.

PEACHES.—The peach crop in Northern and Central Indiana has been unreliable, not averaging a good crop oftener than once in five years; indeed, the trees were nearly all killed during the late severe winters. Notwithstanding the common belief that seedlings were more hardy than improved varieties, the most of the best known sorts, and among them Crawford Early and Late, have proved uniformly hardy, except during the winter of 1855-'56, when all were killed, seedlings and budded trees alike.

In Southern Indiana, the cultivation of peaches is becoming a large interest, and new orchards are being rapidly planted. Their cultivation has proved profitable, and the crops have been abundant and

PLUMS.—These have well nigh been given up to the curculio. Though there is no question but they can be grown profitably by following the directions for jarring the trees and paving the ground beneath them. Not having sufficient experience in plum culture, your committee do not feel warranted in recommending any.

CHERRIES. - Unfortunately for Indiana and the West, the finer varieties of cherries have generally failed; that is, the trees grown as standards have nearly all perished, by the cracking of the bark on the bodies of the trees, blight or otherwise. The tops and branches of the trees have never shown indications of injury, but the stems crack, blister, and decay. We have never observed these symptoms with dwarf trees on the Mahaleb stock, that have been trained low, that is, with tops as close to the ground as they can be.

RASPBERRIES.—We cannot recommend any varieties, except under the following restriction

1. With good clean culture, ample room for the canes and roots, in order to admit a free circulation of air among the branches.

2. Regular pruning, and removing the old wood. 3. Binding down the canes and covering them during winter. This is not necessary in order to preserve the life of the plants, but it is absolutely necessary and indispensable for a profitable crop. By this process raspberries will pay handsomely, and not otherwise.

STRAWBERRIES.—We unhesitatingly recommend the cultivation of this fruit in hills, on the Knox plan. After an experience of three years with this mode of culture, we are satisfied that it is the most profitable, and the only sure means of making permanent plantations or remunerative crops.

HARDY GRAPES. - Clinton, Catawba, Isabella. As hardy and superior to the above in every respect, are the Delaware, Concord and Diana. These three latter have fruited in various sections of Indiana for two or three years, and have everywhere given unparalleled satisfaction. Delaware vines the past year, three years old, have in numerous instances borne from a half to three-quarters of a bushel of fruit, of the finest quality. Notwithstanding its recent introduction, and a general fear on the part of the people of buying new things at high prices, there is to-day more demand for Delaware vines than there is for the famous Catawba, at ten times the price of the latter, and neither is this demand on the part of amateurs alone, but by vignerons, who purchase by the thousand. The Concord and Diana are quite as desirable for amateurs, on account of their known hardiness, luxuriant growth, early bearing, and general excellence.

TRAINING TREES FOR THE WEST .- Your committee can not close this report, without exressing their opinion that the "American Pomological Society" should pay some little attention to the cultivation of trees, and the proper mode of training the same, as adapted to our Western climate.

In the East and North-East, it may be well to advise the trimming up of fruit trees, where the climate is regular, but at the West, one of the greatest evils is Eastern practice and recommendations applied to Western fruit culture. In other words. the "American Pomological Society" should remember, and especially that portion representing Pears, on Quince stocks. — In the estimation of the sea-board, that there is a "Great West," possessed of a soil unequaled in fertility, but under a quince has not been sufficiently tried to warrant climate notorious for severe winds and sudden changes, that we have warm (almost May) days in the supply of our markets, at the rates which such January and February, followed by a temperature fruits usually command. We, therefore, prefer to of several degrees below zero in the same twenty-

tially these sudden and disastrous changes in temperature, we advise, and it is the universal opinion and practice of intelligent fruit-growers at the West, to train their trees down instead of up. In other words, we ask the "American Pomological Society" in their wisdom to allow your Western delegates, through you, to advise growing trees with low heads, not to exceed two feet in height, whereby we claim earlier bearing, greater hardiness of the trees, as well as promoting longevity in the same, and more regular and certain crops of fruit.

Your western friends and co-laborers for the promotion of American Pomology felt a little indignant last fall in Philadelphia, when we offered resolutions for the guidance of Western cultivators, advising them to train all trees with low heads, to find that the "American Pomological Society" disregarded our requests, and seemed to be of the impression that the "wise men of the East" knew better what was for the best interests of Western pomology than Western cultivators.

We therefore kindly ask the adoption of such measures as shall aid and promote fruit culture, not only in the East, but in the West also, and have no loubt our requests will receive due consideration.

Orchards, as before remarked, where low training has been carried out, are found to bear earlier, better, and more uniform crops, besides being more hardy than those which have been trimmed up.

There are thousands of trees in our State of this latter description, and it will be found on examination that most of these have been blown over by our strong south-west winds, to an angle often to 15 degrees, and frequently 20 to 25 degrees, causing the warm rays of the sun in January and February, as well as during the entire season, to strike them obliquely, the effect of which is that all such trees. with hardly an exception, are dead on the said south-west side, from the main limbs to the ground. No trees are so injured on the north side or in the tops. Neither are those injured which have been trained with low tops, or such as lean to instead of from the south-west.

FROM M. L. DUNLAP, OF ILLINOIS.

It is with no little misgiving that I attempt to give a list of varieties of fruit, that shall prove best in various parts of the State, reaching as it does through nearly four hundred miles of latitude and extending over a range of elevation of from three to eleven hundred feet above the level of the sea. The great volume of heated air driven north from the gulf by the steady pressure of the trade winds during summer, elevates the average summer temperature and thus gives us a summer climate equal to three or four degrees of latitude below that of the slope lying east of the Blue Ridge. This is followed by a winter correspondingly colder, making the contrast great, and in many instances inflicting irreparable injury on all hard wooded plants not well ripened. It is practically growing an orchard in latitude thirty-six, and wintering it in forty. From the peculiar nature of our climate, we have little snow, while in winter the number of clear days is remarkable. The sun's rays thawing the ground and starting the sap, followed by intense cold at night. To these influences can be charged the difficulties of fruit growing on the prairies of the West. For the growth of trees the soil is favorable, and so is the summer climate, while the great drawback is in the sudden changes during winter. Whenever by artificial means this normal condition of the climate is overcome, there is no difficulty in growing any of the apple or pear family that do well at the East. By protection with timber belts, close planting thorough draining, and low-headed trees, we can succeed with all varieties of the apple, in all parts of the State. The Baldwin, which, in exposed prairie locations is one of the first to succumb, produces, when sheltered from the wind, in closely planted borders, its usual crop, whether in the middle or north part of the State. In the south part, usually denominated Egypt, less protection of this kind is required. The same reasoning holds good with many other varieties popular at the East, but at present of little value at the West. The list furnished has particular reference to the prairie exposures, with the general understanding that all desirable sorts can be cultivated, with more or less profit, when the conditions indicated are supplied. The summer blight effects some varieties more than others. Mr. Coe, a member of the Fruit Committee of Ill., says: "For Smith's Cider and Rambo, a dry soil is indispensable, and the latter must be either top-grafted or budded standard high. Rawle's Janet is better root-grafted. We have had but one peach crop in the last twelve years. The curculio destroys all the plums. Pears have not succeeded well, and I doubt if they can be grown with profit. Cherries are a failure, with the exception of Early May (Kentish of Downing), and perhaps two or three others of the Morello family." Mr. MINKLER has the same experience. These two members of the committee represent respectively the Lake and Mississippi region of Northern Illinois. Mr. Coe has a sandy soil, and Mr. MINKLER a clay loam over-

out at intervals in the neighborhood. The great loss to planter by the purchase of trees from the East is in their exposure here the first winter. I hope you will impress upon all parties sending trees West in the fall to lay them in and cover from the sun during winter. Trees must have a summer's growth here before they can be safely wintered in this climate, unless in the south part of the State. Trees do well that are received early in the season, but generally they come so late that the summer drouth ruins them. The large number of dwarf and standard pears being shipped West, requires this caution. I have for years procured two vears old pear trees from Rechester in the fall; heel in and cover with corn stelks, and they always do well and make as hardy a tree as though grown here, and I think the same would be the case with the apple.

lying the Niagiria group of limestone which crops

FROM J. W. ADAMS, FORTLAND, MAINE.

Since our last report, the cultivation of the strawberry has more rapidly advanced than other fruits. This has been mainly due to the introduction of the Wilson's Albany, which can be grown in hills at about the same cost as potatoes, and yields as many bushels per acre. We have yet to find the first piece of land in this State where they have been planted without producing satisfactory returns, but land not subject to early drouth is to be preferred. The quality of the berry, however, is too acid to suit most tastes, and it is to be hoped that some variety as productive and hardy, of mild and rich flavor, will soon be introduced. The Triomphe de Gand has been cultivated and fruited by the writer for the past two years and has maintained its reputation of best quality," but does not prove sufficiently productive. Hooker, for amateurs, is entitled to the first

quality and size. Peabody, Crimson Cone, Hovey's, Scott's Seedling, Brighton Pine, and many other sorts possessed of certain and various merits, are but little grown in this vicinity. A pale red variety, called here (erroneously) the British Queen, is nearly as productive as Wilson's Albany. The Oscar, Wizard of the North and Bartlett fruited the past year for the first time. The deep snows and cool summers of this latitude so favorable to the growth of this fruit, have induced the importation of several English sorts, of good reputation in that country. Further trial, on various soils, is needed to form a correct opinion of their merits.

GRAPES.—Next in importance at the present time is the cultivation of the grape. None, save the very earliest varieties, can be grown, except in cities protected by brick walls, where the frosts of Autumn appear from two to four weeks later than in the country. In such positions in this city, (Portland), as fine, ripe bunches of the Diana and Rebecca, and I may also include the Isabella, were grown the past season as could have been desired. For cultivation outside of the cities and similar protection, however, varieties fully three weeks earlier than the Isabella must be grown to insure success.

First among the early varieties is the Northern Muscadine. It is to be regretted that two varieties of this grape have been so industriously disseminated, so nearly alike in color as to be taken for the same fruit. One, however, is a mild and sweet grape, of agreeable flavor -- the other too foxy and pulpy to be of the least value. It is doubtless owing to this confusion that this grape has so many warm friends and so many who discard it altogether.

The Hartford Prolific gains friends at each acquaintance. It is sufficiently early to ripen in all situations, beginning the first week of September, and is very productive and of good quality.

The Delaware, though a few days later, is being planted considerably, with the belief that it will be hardy, early and productive, and in quality the best we may find for several years. It is quite too small in berry and bunch, and too pale in color, for a popular and profitable market grape. The Concord is most vigorous and hardy, and its

culture of the easiest description. Its lateness will not allow it to be placed with the varieties which promise well.

GOOSEBERRIES. - Houghton's Seedling is the only kind grown, and does uniformly well.

CURRANTS.—Knight's Large Red stands at the head of the older varieties. White Grape and Victoria do well. La Versailles promises best among the new. RASPBERRIES.—Brinckle's Orange and Franconia are esteemed best. The Catawissa and Black Cap promise well.

PEARS. - Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel, Vicar of Winkfield and Urbanist are among the hardiest and

APPLES. - Most of the varieties usually recomnended for the extreme north do well, if grafted on old trees. Only the very hardiest sorts will succeed in our nurseries, or planted out in orchards. The Red Astrachan deserves to be mentioned as a tree that has never suffered by our winters, with the mercury at 35° below zero.

The Red and Yellow Crab are, of course, hardy even four hundred miles north-east of this city, and with these exceptions I believe nearly every other variety of apples of general use has to some extent been affected by our late very cold and changeable winters, and to a greater degree apparently in the vicinity of bodies or streams of water. The Gardner Royal stands first for quality, bringing nearly the price of good pears in market.

One branch of fruit culture is being more extenively advanced than at any former period, and with uniform success. I refer to the culture of foreign grapes in cold vineries. Houses built in the roughest manner, having a glass roof coming nearly to the ground in front, with a rich border of two or three eet in depth and annually top-dressed, produce grapes of the largest size and richest quality. The following list for a house of forty vines has been kindly sent to me by Dr. WESTON, of Banger, whose grapes uniformly receive the first premium at our annual fairs: 35 Black Hamburg, I Victoria Hamburg, 1 Wilmot's Hamburg, 1 Wilmot's No. 16, 1 Vhite Chasselas, 1 White Frontignan.

REPORT BY JUDGE READ, OF THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY, VERMONT.

After giving a list of the more hardy apples suited to the Champlain Valley, Judge READ makes the following remarks in regard to other fruits:

PEARS.—The most hardy varieties of Pears cultivated in this section of Vermont are, the Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Virgalieu or St. Michael, Rostiezer. Dearborn's Seedling, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Onondaga or Swan's Orange, Urbanist, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Aremberg, Winter Nellis, and some more tender varieties are cultivated on quince stalks, or in protected situations—such as the Bartlett or Williams' Bonchretien, Vicar of Winkfield, Dix, Duchess d'Angouleme, Passe Colmar, Chaumontel, Glout Morceau, etc., and the Catillac, Pound Pear, and Iron Pear, are raised for cooking purposes.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES .- Abating the ravages of the curculio, we should succeed in raising almost every variety of plum in this section of the State: but with the exception of 1860 they have been totally destroyed by that insect for the last ten or fifteen years-and these pests have for some four or five years past extended their depredations to cherries, and even to apples. So complete has been the destruction, not only of the plum but of the cherry, from this source, that the cultivation of them both has been partially suspended; and it seems but an idle waste of paper to even enumerate the several varieties we might raise if these arch enemies of those delicious fruits would allow. Many old trees are still standing, and annually put forth their buds and flowers, and promise us their fruits; but this effort of their kindly nature results in our greater disappointment. And but few young trees are at this day planted out, from the belief that it will be

GRAPES.—There are but few varieties of grapes worthy of cultivation, that will fully ripen in the open air in this section of the State, and many of those that we claim to be successfully cultivated here without protection are, after all, but a partial success when compared with the cultivation of the same varieties further south. Of our native varieties, the Lyman, Clinton, Concord, Hartford Prolific. Delaware, Isabella and Black and White Fox grapes usually mature here; and of foreign varieties, the Black Cluster, Miller's Burgundy, Black Constantia and White Sweetwater; the Royal Muscadine and Black Hamburgh, have occasionally been ripened.

Every variety of Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Strawberry and Gooseberry, it is believed, is cultifour hours. In order, therefore, to overcome par- rank, and Trollope's Victoria is valuable for lateness, vated here as successfully as in any part of Eugland. him for a fall.

CANADA WEST BY D. W. BEADLE, OF ST. CATHARINES. It is not an easy thing to make out a list of fruits that will succeed in every part of Canada West. The Upper Canada Fruit Growers' Association is trying to get together the needed information, but considerable time must elapse before it can be collected. Our climate here (St. Catharines) is much milder than it is fifty miles west or north, and in the near vicinity of the large lakes many kinds will flourish that perish a few miles off in the interior. Again, some varieties are finer at the north or in the interior, than in the warmer sections, like the Snow apple, St. Lawrence. Peaches, quinces, apricots and nectarines are chiefly confined to the Peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario, yet growing to some extent all along the north shore of Lake Erie and on the south shore of Lake Huron, within a belt of about twelve miles in width. This territory is also the limit very nearly of the Bigarreau and Heart cherries, while the Dukes and Morellos extend into the colder places; the finer varieties of these one after another giving away before the climate, until there is left only the sour red pie cherry solitary sentinel on the outposts of the cherry region. And the apples, though extending over a larger area, show the same law very nearly. The Fall Pippin, Early Harvest and associate varieties, occupy much the same territory as the Heart cherries; the Esopus Spitzenburg, Gravenstein, Rambo, Roxbury Russet and Keswick Codlin press further on, led by the hardier Red Astrachan, Northern Spy, Pomme Grise, St. Lawrence, Talman's Sweet and Duchess of Oldenburgh, until even these fail before our northern blasts. The pears, too, show the same law. Bartlett, Beurre Bosc, Duchess d'Angouleme and White Doyenne grow with the R. I. Greening; Beurre Diel, Buffam, Seckel, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Flemish Beauty extend some further, but our fine sorts fail utterly, so far as I am informed, before the limit of the Red Astrachan and Bourassa is reached. Of plums it is impossible to say anything with certainty. Fruit growers have so generally and ignobly given way before the black knot and curculio that the tree has not been planted sufficiently to furnish data for a list of the most desirable varieties. This, however, I may say, that so far as my sources of information extend, the Lombard plum has best withstood the black knot, the curculio, and the climate.

FROM FRUIT COMMITTEE OF MINNESOTA.

There have been a few apples, pears and cherries raised here, but they have not been sufficiently tested for us to say which are or which are not the best varieties.

CURRANTS.—The White Dutch is considered the best white and the Red Dutch the best red currant. GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghton's Seedling the best. STRAWBERRIES.—Wilson's Albany, Hooker's Seedling, Pyramid Chilian, are very popular here. The Wilson generally takes the premiums.

GRAPES.—The Isabella and Catawba are the only grapes that have been well tested here. They do well enough when the season is long enough to ripen them; but they are apt to get nipped by the frost before getting thoroughly ripe.

# Domestic Gronomy.

DRYING PUMPKINS.

WE love pumpkin pies, especially where there is not an abundance of tree fruit. We have tried all modes of drying, but no plan is equal, we think, to the one we recommended a year ago, and which we tried on a larger scale than hitherto. It is this:-Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut in small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a cullender, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates in layers not quite half an inch thick; dry it down in the stove oven; keep at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and

The sheets thus made can be stowed away in a dry place, and they are always ready for use, for pies or sauce. Soak the pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a nice pulp, as delicious as the fresh pumpkin, we think—much more so. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring as is always the case when the uncooked pieces are dried; the flavor is much better preserved, and the after cooking is saved. This plan is quite as little trouble as the old mode, to say nothing of the superiority in the quality of the material obtained. Try it, and you will not return to the old method, we are sure, and you will become a great lover of pumpkin pie "the year round," and feel less the loss of the fruit crop. American Agriculturist.

## TAKE CARE OF THE FEET.

"OF all parts of the body," says Dr. Robertson, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet." Every person knows from experience that colds, and many other diseases which proceed from colds, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from "the wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel footed cramp their toes and feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather boots and shoes of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also; India rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outward, and the moderate passage of air inward to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick soled boots and shoes are conservators of health, and consequently of human happiness.

BREAD is the staff of life, and liquor the stiltsthe former sustaining a man and the latter elevating

# Padies' Department.

THE BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM

HER blue eyes, they beam and they twinkle; Her lips have made smiling more fair; On cheek and on brow there's no wrinkle, But thousands of curls in her hair.

She's little—you don't wish her taller; Just half through the teens is her age ; And baby or lady to call her, Were something to puzzle a sage.

Her walk is far better than dancing : She speaks as another might sing ; And all by an innocent chancing, Like lambkins and birds in the spring.

Unskilled in the airs of the city She's perfect in natural grace : She's gentle, and truthful, and witty, And ne'er spends a thought on her face

Her face, with the fine glow that's in it, Is fresh as an apple tree bloom; And, O! when she comes, in a minute Like sunbeams she brightens the room

As taking in mind as in feature, How many will sigh for her sake; I wonder, the sweet little creature. What sort of a wife she would make!

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHAT I'D LIKE TO KNOW,-No. III.

WHY are people such slaves to Public Opinion? Men kneel to it for caresses and smiles, and put forth every effort to secure its fond embrace. Great ideas are born, but scarcely ever brought out of the golden realms of Ideality without first waiting to know what people will say of it. What will "they say," precedes nearly all men's motives. It marks out a circle in woman's atmosphere over which she dare not step, for fear of drawing upon herself the opprobrium of her circle of friends. Mrs. D. wishes to do something for the sick and wounded soldiers, or send a donation to the Orphan's Home; but her furs and hat are not in style, and what would people say if she should wear them another season, when hitherto she has been regarded as one of the ton in fashion's line? So the furs and hat are purchased, and the soldier treads the cold earth sockless, and the little orphan shivers for the need of the flannel dress. And all for what?-just because Mrs. D. makes a god of other people's ideas. It were better that public opinion were wholly

disregarded, than that mankind should be so enslaved! 'Twere better to err through contempt for it, than fetter down the wings that would bear us heavenward by caring for it. Me judice. How many souls have struggled with this very god in the full sunlight of Light and Truth! How many hearts would have grown great and swelled with the purest philanthropy, if public opinion had not laid a weight upon their inspirations! There is now and then a man or woman who has enough of the true spirit of independence to stand out on the platform of Right, throwing off the shackles of conservatism, and asserting the rights of manhood and womanhood, although they trespass upon the laws of custom, and "What will they say!" Ask your conscience and your God if you are right, and if you receive an approving smile, go-ahead, no matter what other people think. Your path will be very crooked if you turn and halt at everybody's criterion. 'Tis none of your neighbor's business what you do, if you don't break upon the "even tenor of his ways," nor disturb the public peace. COLUMBUS would never have discovered America if he had heeded what his countrymen said. Great things are performed by only those who are independent in thought and action. What if people do talk about you? They may as well thunder about you as any other. Thunder never killed anybody. Will it not be glorious in the milleniumn, when every body will mind his own business ?- for I believe that will be one grand feature of that "good time coming."

week talking with some shallow-brained neighbor, better be "stuck up" than "stuck down." One doesn't live long enough to spend his time gossiping with folks at whom you must dig half a day in order to obtain a single idea, and who wouldn't catch one of yours, if a score of magnificent ones fell from your tongue per minute. Selah.

ZENOBIA HOLLINGSWORTH. Alfred University, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct., 1862.

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

"NEVER marry a man until he's worth ten thousand dollars," said my aunt to me, a few days ago." "This marrying a poor man, and toiling and drudging for him year in and year out, doesn't pay. I married to have some one to wait on me, but I found instead of that, I had some one to wait on."

I don't like her idea of wed-ology. I never was worshiper of the almighty dollar, and cannot see why she laid so much stress upon a thing of dross. Girls marry for money, novelty, and often for simply a home-she rarely enters wedded life with correct ideas of its relations. She thinks 'tis a fine thing to have a man's pocket to draw from, not knowing that 'tis her duty, as well as his, to bear half of life's burdens. But sadder than all, is marraying for merely a home. Better beg or starve, than place your soul's happiness in the keeping of a man whom you have so deeply wronged as to marry for simply a shelter! As long as there is the blue sky overhead for a canopy, and the earth beneath for a resting place, never perjure your soul so terribly. If girls would only be self-reliant, strong in their womanhood, and have confidence in their own capabilities for self-support, there would be much misery avoided. Girls have such a dread of being old maids that they marry most any thing that chances along, fancying they've found their other "half," when in reality they have not a particle of the abiding and lasting kind of regard for him which they should have.

I think it must require a huge amount of love, - not money, or fine houses-to enjoy and fully appreciate wedded life. "Where love is, there is no labor," and if husbands and wives had more of it, there would be less whining about drudgery .-There is so much forbearance to be shown—so much delicacy and sensitiveness for the other's feelings, that it needs the deepest affection to guide one aright, and not see the faults which shine out so glaringly when viewed in a close relation. When

a man says, to you, "Will you be my wife?" (and that is just what every man says, who desires an answer to such a query,) he confers upon you the greatest honor in his power, and if you consent, and do not at the same time love him so well that your own self is of minor importance, in comparison with his, you do him the greatest wrong in your power. In a word, you should love him so much, that whatever might befall him, there will be no skrinking nor wavering from him, to whom you are bound by a bond which should elevate, purify, and strengthen MINNIE MINTWOOD. your spiritual, nature. Hilldale Farm, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1862.

#### ENGLISH WOMEN.

I HAVE heard a good deal of the tenacity with which English ladies retain their personal beauty to a late period of life; but (not to suggest that an American eye needs use and cultivation before it can quite appreciate the charm of English beauty at any age) it strikes me that an English lady of fifty is apt to become a creature less refined and delicate, so far as her physique goes, than anything that we western people class under the name of woman. She has an awful ponderosity of frame, not pulpy, like the looser development of our few fat women, but massive with solid beef and streaky tallow: so that (though struggling manfully against the idea) you inevitably think of her as made up of steaks and sirloins. When she walks, her advance is elephantine. When she sits down, it is on a great round space of her Maker's footstool, where she looks as if nothing could ever move her. She imposes awe and respect by the muchness of her personality, to such a degree that you probably credit her with far greater moral and intellectual force than she can fairly claim. Her visage is usually grim and stern, not always positively forbidding, yet calmly terrible, not merely by its breadth and weight of feature, but because it seems to express so much well-founded self-reliance, such acquaintance with the world, its toils, troubles, and dangers, and such sturdy capacity for trampling down a foe. Without anything positively salient, or actively offensive, or, indeed, unjustly formidable to her neighbors, she has the effect of a seventy-four gunship in time of peace; for, while you assure yourself that there is no real danger, you cannot help thinking how tremendous would be her onset if pugnaciously inclined, and how futile the effort to inflict any counter injury. She certainly looks tenfoldnay, a hundredfold-better able to take care of herself than our slender-framed and haggard womankind; but I have not found reason to suppose that the English dowager of fifty has actually greater courage, fortitude, and strength of character than our women of similar age, or even a tougher physical endurance than they. Morally, she is strong, I suspect, only in society, and in the common routine of social affairs, and would be found powerless and timid in any exceptional straight that might call for energy outside of the conventionalities amid which she has grown up.

You can meet this figure in the street, and live, and even smile at the recollection. But conceive of her in a ball room, with the bare, brawny arms that she invariably displays there, and all the other corresponding development, such as is beautiful in the maiden blossom, but a spectacle to howl at in such an over-blown cabbage-rose as this.

Yet, somewhere in this enormous bulk there must be hidden the modest, slender, violet nature of a girl, whom an alien mass of earthliness has unkindly overgrown; for an English maiden in her teens, though very seldom so pretty as our own damsels, possesses, to say the truth, a certain charm of half-blossom, and delicately folded leaves, and tender womanhood shielded by maidenly reserves, with which, somehow or other, our American girls often fail to adorn themselves during an appreciable moment. It is a pity that the English violet should grow into such an outrageously developed peony as I have attempted to describe. I wonder whether a middle-aged husband ought to be considered as legally married to all the accretions that have overgrown the slenderness of his bride, since he led her him. He involuntarily bowed with reverence, as to to the altar, and which make her so much more than a superior being. Regarding the humble Youth he ever bargained for! Is it not a sounder view of the case, that the matrimonial bond cannot be held so he'll think you're not "stuck up," you are a to include the three-fourths of the wife that had no bigger goose than you ought to be. You might existence when the ceremony was performed? And as a matter of conscience and good morals, ought not an English married pair to insist upon the celebration of a Silver Wedding at the end of twenty-five years, in order to legalize and mutually appropriate that corporeal growth of which both parties have individually come into possession since they were pronounced one flesh?—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

> CONVERSATIONAL POWERS. - The late William Hazlitt, a man gifted with great powers of observation and expression, was of opinion that actors and authors were not fitted, generally speaking, to shine in conversation. "Authors ought to be read and not heard:" and as to actors they could not speak tragedies in the drawing room, and their wit was like comedy and farce of a second hand. The biography of men of letters, in a great measure confirms this opinion. Some of the greatest names in English and French literature, men who have filled books with an eloquence and truth that defy oblivion. were mere mutes before their fellow men. They had golden ingots, which, in the privacy of home, they could convert into coin bearing an impress that would insure universal currency; but they could not, on the spur of the moment, produce the farthings current in the market-place. Descartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher; Lafontaine, celebrated for his witty fables; and Buffon, the great naturalist, were all singularly deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel, the novelist, was so dull in society that his friend said of him, after an interview, "I must go and read his tales to recompense myself for the weariness of hearing him."—Chambers' Journal.

> PARENTS must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, firm and mild, but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

> WHAT greater thing is there for two human souls, than to feel that they are joined for life-to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting? - Adam Bede.

# Choice Miscellung.

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

ALAS! the summer flowers. The waving leaves, are gone; No more the shady bowers Are echoing with soug : Each naked bough that bendeth Before the autumn blast. Unwelcome tidings sendeth, "The summer time is past."

The stars are coldly shining, Where late the genial sun All pleasant things refining, Its hasty course bath run. The troup of meny hours That ushered in the morn, Ne more with quickening showers The joyous day adorn.

Thus man a lesson learneth From every rolling year; Life ebbeth and returneth To lay upon the bier Each transient thing of beauty That springeth from the earth; For death is but a duty

Enstamped upon its birth. "M. D." [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AN ALLEGORY.

BY ESPERANZA.

In a far-off land, an eternal Spring causes nature to smile in the limpid streams, which, dancing merrily from rock to rock, at length lose their identity and mingle in one sheet of pure water-in the verdant carpet, which is woven so bountifully for the sons of men, and in the groves of golden apples, which not only present a beautiful sight to the eye. but serve as shelter to the weary traveler who enters this valley. One of these was a favorite resort of a youth, who mingled not in the merry pastimes of his companions, preferring the sensible pleasures derived from the fount of knowledge.

One day, while reclining upon a moss-covered bank, with a book open before him, he mused upon the fortunes of men, wondering at the discontent of many, thinking if he only possessed their beauty, wealth or glory, he should be perfectly happy. Thus lost in thought, he was aroused by a ringing laugh; upon looking up, he beheld the most beautiful being he had ever seen. She scarcely seemed a denizen of this dull earth, but rather an inhabitant of another sphere. The youth sat entranced and speechless. The fascination was complete, and he saw nothing but the Charmer before him. She spoke, and there was an added charm in the silvery tones of her voice: "Dreamy Youth, you were desiring Beauty, Wealth, or Power. The fairy God has consented to confer one upon you, and grants you the choice. I am the Queen of Beauty. Follow in my train, and you shall possess a gift that will procure you the love of all fair maidens, for who can resist Beauty? All will smile upon you. The wealthy will feast you, the powerful deign to notice you, and the old turn and bless you. Consider well, and the next time I appear give me your decision. After saying which she vanished, and another took her place-a person clad in the vest-

ments of royalty, glittering with rare and costly gems. The Youth was awed with the belief that a King stood before him. The monarch spoke: "Thou hast desired wealth; I can give it thee. If thou wilt follow me thou shalt be happy. What is Beauty or Glory without Wealth?-the one will fade; the other find an early death, with a pauper's grave. Accept my gift, and all the fruits of the earth, the fowl of the sea and air, shall be at thy command. The companionship of the noble, with the smiles of titled dames—thy palaces and equipage their envy. Consider well this gift and its advantages. Gradually the figure vanished, and another took its place. Majesty sat enthroned upon his brow. Power spoke in his eagle eye and firm lip. He seemed formed to command, and the Youth felt this. Beauty had fascinated, Wealth dazzled, but Power humbled vith a smile of conscious power, tones of his voice startled the. Youth into new life. Their heart-thrilling eloquence caused even the feathered songsters to hang their tiny heads. The Youth listened in wrapt amazement as the orator described the delights of Glory-its influence on the minds and hearts of men; causing the world to bow in submission to its will; the pleasure of humbling the haughty, and relieving the oppressed. "All this is lasting, surviving even death. An account of the Hero and his deeds descend from generation to generation, until centuries after they are more widely known and admired than in the days of their occurrence." Concluding with "consider what I have said," he departed with majestic step,

leaving the Youth soliloquizing. Beauty was desirable, as it would procure the admiration and love of others: but fleeting as a sunbeam, it perishes in a day, and with it its pleasures. Riches would gratify his lower nature, but not the higher aspirations of his soul. Glory promised him a celebrated and immortal name; but glory would only enchain and swe the spirits of men, without securing their hearts. What would the acclamations of the people avail him when he could hear them not?

The golden orb of day was shedding its last bright rays upon the valley ere it sank to rest, but the youth, lost in meditation, was awakened only by a gentle sigh, when he beleld a being clad in white, with an open countenance and piercing eye, that seemed to scan the hears of men. The youth felt abashed before such purity, but was re-assured by the kind voice, as she said, "I am the goddess of Truth, and have come to relieve your perplexities. Follow me." The youth mechanically obeyed. After leaving the valley his guide led him through bleak, mountainous countries, unlike his smiling land. At the close of the third day they approached a beauteous mansion, when the goddess, turning, said, "This is the habitation of Beauty. We will enter and view her amidst her pleasures." In a luxuriantly furnished drawing room sat a beautiful female. She was evidently discomposed, for there was a frown upon her high, pure brow, whilst she bit her lip and toyed with her curls in evident vexation. She was unhappy because there were other beauties in the world and she could not reign supreme. She wondered why Miss M. was so much admired. She could see no beauty in a brunette; nevertheless, she knew that many thought her rival possessed of beauty, and the secret conviction made her torment others and herself. And this is the happiness of beauty, thought the youth. The guide turning to him said: "You have seen Beauty in the height of her power, we will new view Wealth."

After traveling a few miles the guide entered a hovel, the youth following in amazement. In the center of the only room, at a deal table, sat a man whose grizzled locks, blood-shot eyes and wrinkled visage gave tokens of the sway of avarice rather than that of time. Gold lay in heaps before him. and coffers filled with the same precious metal. He feasted his eyes, and clutched the lucre as if fearful it would vanish, at the same time starving body and soul. And this, thought the youth, is the luxury of wealth. They left this wretched abode, and soon stood before another. A castle with numerous battlements and port holes, through which cannons glistened in the sun, and sentries keeping guard, indicated that Power dwelt within. The guide led the way through lofty halls, hung with tapestry and covered with implements of warfare and ancestral portraits, until entering an ante room, the youth beheld the eagle eye that had awed him. He was pacing the room and musing thus: "I possess the adulations of millions, and power to humble the haughty heads of kings to the very dust at my feet. Beauty smiles upon me, whilst countries of the north and the south, the east and the west, own my sway; yet I am unhappy. Danger lurks in every step. The concealed assassin waits but a favorable moment to strike at the heart he has so much cause to fear or envy. How gladly would I resign all these false honors, all this obsequiousness, for one hour of peace, one smile of true affection, and after death, instead of the waving plumes and martial music for the hero that's buried, one tear of sad egret for the spirit that's gone."

After contemplating this scene for a few sad mements, the guide said: "Delay your decision until we view one more life picture." The youth followed as before, wondering if happiness existed at all, or was a mere myth. Leaving Vanity Fair they threaded many green lanes and flowery meadows, when suddenly there appeared before them a miniature paradise - a cottage, relieved by the most beautiful ornament in the world, roses peeping out from their leafy coverts, as the eastern maiden from her latticed bower - merry children frollicked on the emerald lawn, whilst a smiling matron, sitting under a tree, engaged with a book, occasionally glanced with intense affection at her jewels. As the youth, with feelings of quiet happiness, never felt before, meditated the secret of this unusual bliss, the guide pointed at this significant motto: Contentment with Godliness, is great gain."

#### SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE.

THERE is a certain healthy parasitic element in human nature. Few men, and fewer women, can remain contentedly within the limits of their own personality. That serenely self-complacent, selfrighteous, and self-central humanity, of which we hear so much from a certain class of people, has had scarcely ever a dead ideal or a complete living representative in the history of the civilized world. Men are perpetually growing and clinging upon others, and submitting to be overgrown and embraced in their turn. Borrow and lend, receive and bestow, is the silent and subtle law that makes even society itself possible. We sacrifice our individuality to become citizens, and in the confluence and attrition of social life the atom becomes a nucleus, the rough block a bas-relief, and the Herma an Apollo. Some men are moved to do this by their instinct, others by their philosophy, and all by their humanity. No sooner are we thrown off, as it were, into the universe, than we seek for points of attachment and centres of radiation. Home, birthplace, race, nationality, friends are so many external necessities in maintaining our nature, identity and happiness. The imagination of endless space seems so crushing that we seek beyond ourselves for forces of resistance, and time so transient that we continually wander after objects which may respond to our longing for the permanent. We make landmarks wherever we journey; we shelter behind persons, phrases, and abstractions, and bind down and beautify each other with the graceful festoons of affectionate association. To overcome our tendency to to speciality we grow universal, catholic, and cosmopolitan; to maintain our identity we are forced into narrowness, centripetence, and limitation. The slim letter I that denotes our personality stands more securely, we think, when its base is extended into the initial letter of love, and spreads itself more majestically when it shapes the symbol of a friend. Regarded in this light, there is a certain beautiful necessity in genuine human attachments. We say genuine, because every one, no matter how weak and foolish, will have formed some, and every witling seems to feel himself entitled to rhapsodize upon their bane and beneficence. We can never be, to misuse a military phrase, in the state called "unattached," for we are too often glad enough to link ourselves one to another, and take life-trips in any given direction. The tendency is so obvious that few will deny it, and often so vehement that few can resist it. We rush into solitude, but it only throws us back upon the points we have forsaken, and as there are many things which we can never properly estimate until we are without them, it is in the silence of our voluntary exile that we most genuinely appreciate the din of the agora and the converse of our friends. The antagonism is very healthy. Solitude and society are always endeavoring to checkmate each other, and never succeed. Men have secluded themselves in desert, cave and city, and cheated themselves into an illusive friendlessness. when lo, they have either made a friend of some entity, or transformed into a familiar for themselves a fawn, pigeon, or poodle! Even Jean Paul found his studies in the Fichtelgebirge get on better when he had Spitz-his "dog star"-with him, and Goethe's drama of Faust would be dreary enough without the transmigrated quadruped. By solitude we do not necessarily mean anything

ascetically extravagant, but a studious privacy or solitary apartment; and when we speak of society, we use the word in its most comprehensive sense, as a communion with others, be they equals or inferiors. . In society we are puzzled to discriminate between acquaintances and friends; in solitude we make our distinctions and elect our peers. We are always in danger of being disinte-

grated by one or the other. It has been well said, that to be contented with unbroken solitude a man must be either a wild beast or a god; but we should also add, that he who is supremely contented with society as it is, is either an idiot or a dolt. We are nurtured and polished by these healthy alternations; one is necessary to completeness of purpose and symmetry of character, and the other is helpful in restraining our aberrations, recovering our practicality, and stimulating our intelligence. Solitude has many mirrors, in which, perhaps, we only repeat and magnify ourselves, and society many faces, in most of which we may discern the lineaments of a friend.—Eng. Rev. | heroism.

#### Sabbath Musings.

DEATH.

BY J. L. M'GREERY.

THERE is no death! The stars go down To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in heaven's jeweled crown They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread Shall change beneath the summer showers To gelden grain, or mellow fruit, Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize To feed the hungry moss they bear : The forest leaves drink daily life From out the viewless air. There is no death! The leaves may fall

The flowers may fade and pass away-They only wait, through wintry hours: The coming of the May. There is no death! An angel form

Walks o'er the earth with silent tread, He bears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate-He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers; Trnasplanted into bliss, they now Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones Makes glad this scene of sin and strife, Sings now her everlasting song Amid the Tree of Life.

And where he sees a smile too bright, Or heart too pure for taint of vice, He bears it to that world of light, To dwell in paradise.

They leave us but to come again; With joy we welcome them—the same Except in sin and pain. And ever near us, though unseen.

Born into that undying life.

The dear immortal spirits tread; For all the boundless Universe Is life-There are no dead!

THE WORD OF THE HOUR.

UNDER this heading the Springfield Republican has this sensible and seasonable discourse :-- If ever there was an hour in the history of our country when the emergency demanded new hope and courage and cheerfulness, and the grasping of new strength for the sinews of toil, that hour is the present. Not that there is any lack of determination or resolution, for every act and every expression bears the seal of both. As a people, we had learned to be buoyant and jovial, and hopeful. Every season brought its round of festivities, nor war nor any dark discipline had hardened the features of the nation. If the last thanksgiving and holiday re-unions were sad occasions in many homes, they were also bright to the mass of the people who looked for the end of the sorrows before another return of the jubilees. But the months have swept by, winter is fast upon us again and still there is the same pall over the land. Now then is the time to be on our guard against the discouragements, the suspicions, the doubts, the fears, the sadness which will seek to overpower and make us imbecile. Now, more than ever, is the hour for bright faces, encouraging words and strong hands.

We cannot afford, as a nation, thus early in our career to acquire the time-worn and discouraged look of the Eastern kingdoms, or the air of hardened defiance which made the stern old Norsemen repulsive. Such results would prove a sacrifice even greater than that of life. The arts, sciences, literature, learning, religion - all would receive their impress and be depressed or hardened alike with the nation. No, while as individuals we may weep for the lost ones whom the country shall preserve in memory forever, as a people we should struggle to be cheerful, and mingle in social pleasures and joys as of old.

The autumn festivals are now nearly past, and the winter evenings will soon be here, suggestive of their many delights. Let us not imagine that in the omission of any of the winter pastimes we are harvesting good for ourselves or the country. The husking bees, the paring bees, the sociables, the old folks' concerts, the school exhibitions, the debating societies, the lyceums, the lecture associations—they can all be used to advantage the present season. Our brothers in the field will enter the contest with even more heart and courage if they know that at home the loved ones are hopeful and cheerful.

We would not advocate unnecessary and unseemly frolic, but would rather call upon all to join in those sincere and generous pleasures which, while they keen the heart from corroding, make clearer the head and put new life into the arm. War has enough of evil in itself without the additional and useless pining of those who are compelled to stay at home. Let us trust in the God of battles. who shall nerve our brothers to noble and successful contests, and remember our own duty to keep cheerful. hopeful. courageous.

SCRIPTURAL PREACHING. -- We ought to reason with our hearers, and to prove our doctrines with conclusive arguments; and not merely to address their imaginations and affections: but our reasonings should be deduced from, or grounded on, the Word of God: otherwise we shall lose ourselves in empty speculations, or go beyond our depth, by attempting discussions for which we are totally incompetent. But when we clearly open and explain the Scriptures, and support our conclusions by testimonies of Holy Writ; when we thus evidently lay before men those truths, that relate to the person, sufferings, resurrection, and kingdom of Jesus Christ: and then apply such subjects to their hearts and consciences by pathetic addresses; we use the proper means of bringing them to the obedience of faith and may expect to see our labors blessed to many souls.—Dr. T. Scott.

THE SHINING ONES.—It is said that a pure diamond may be easily recognized by putting it under water, when it retains all its brilliancy, while all other precious stones lose their peculiar appearance. Thus it is with the person who is made pure in the blood of Jesus. However deep the waters are which overflow his soul, still his light shines, showing the peculiar excellency of the Christian's hope, and the power of divine grace. Of such it may be truly affirmed, "Ye shine as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life."

DEATH comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral

## The Educator.

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

For the last twenty-five years a sentiment has been growing up in this country, averse to using the rod in schools. Very many good teachers have taken up the discussion on the side of "Moral Suasion" versus Corporal Punishment; and the teacher who dared to stand up for coercion in the management of a school, was generally measured by the keen eyes of his more humans disputants, to see if he was not rather full above the ears. Even Prof. PAGE, who dared, in his "Theory and Practice," to set forth the plain truth that, "in extreme cases the rod must be used," has brought down upon his devoted head the sharp criticism of some good men, and perhaps many more good women.

Among the former is Mr. S. GRAVES, of Marcellus Falls, N. Y., who, in an article which appeared in the RURAL some time since, undertakes to show that Prof. Page was quite wrong, and theorizes as follows: "But if extreme cases need the best means. and if those are love and kindness, how can the rod. an implied inferior means, ever be better? And if the rod be best in extreme cases, why not in all cases? But if gentle firmness that never yields-if kindness that never fails to inspire respect—and if patience that never flags, are essential qualities of a teacher, then extreme cases grow out of inefficiency of teachers, as often as out of fault in scholars,-for the cause is but a demand exceeding the supplying stock of such essentials."

Now all good men and women will agree with friend GRAVES, that firmness, (and the more gentle that firmness the better,) kindness and patience "are essential qualities of a teacher." But I am not so clear to see how "extreme cases [i. e., cases where the rod must be used,] grow out of inefficiency of teachers, as often as out of the fault in scholars." This stereotype expression has become very popular, and has become incorporated into the "customs of American society-for surely nothing is more customary than to hear a delinquent charge his delinquency upon some "higher power." Nor will I agree with friend GRAVES that "the cause [of such extreme cases] is but a demand exceeding the supplying stock of such essentials." This indeed would round up the argument thus: "Because the teacher is not very kind, nor firm, nor patient, BILL DAVIS abused little EMMA MILTON most shamefully, by throwing stones at her, while the teacher was absent." Such would be the conclusion from Mr. Graves' premises, unless he can show that by firmness, kindness, and patience, abounding in the teacher, the boy would not have been disposed to throw stones!

This problem of coercion vs. "letting alone" is now being worked out before the world; and happy will it be for our country, for future generations, if the Great Ruler of Nations so orders that not a man, woman or child in the land shall escape feeling that the best way is to obey lawful authority, and that the Law must be obeyed. That, when kindness, firmness and patience have all been exercised in vain, there is yet a Power that asks not again "will you?" but says, "you must." That, though the mother's arm has failed, and the father's hand has been resisted, and the teacher's authority is set at defiance, there is yet the strong arm of the Law, which will take the body, though a rebellious spirit still chooses to hold its courts within.

Begging pardon of some modern "reformers," who have so long promised us "the good time coming," when mankind will be "free" from those old Bible doctrines of vengeance on the transgressor, I would ask, what will you do with those who violate, and persist in transgressing the Law? Do you answer, "Treat them kindly from their infancy, and there will be no disposition to do wrong." Facts show, and the tenderest parents will testify, that there is a period in the life of every child, when it must be taught to obey-and that by force, if other means fail. And a demonstration of physical force, inciting fear in the child, must sometimes be resorted to, to accomplish the object of obedience. True, the earlier this great object is attained, the ea be to have it sustained. Mr. GRAVES says, in the article referred to, "But man, with reason, moral, mental and intellectual qualities, resembling Deity, given purposely for dominion, belies his superiority, and sinks to the brute level, when he resorts to brute force, in order to prove his supremacy, even though it be not till patience tires in waiting the natural results of love and respect." This was penned over a year ago, and I trust a slight change must by this time have come over the spirit of his dream.

Does he undertake to show that man resembles Deity in the noble faculties bestowed upon him, and then deny that God ever operates by physical power upon any sentient being as a punishment for transgression of Law? If "the inclination to force and violence in rule is purely animal," where is the propriety of any rulers in our land? Or where is the propriety of rulers being a "terror to evil doers?" (Rom. 13—1 to 8.) Of course the word "violence," which means more force than is necessary, should not be used in this connection. True, man should never resort to force, much less to "brute force," in order to "prove his supremacy," but only to establish and enforce lawful authority when milder means have failed, or to punish evil doers in order to prevent recurrence of crime. In this country, "supremacy" of the law means the supremacy of public opinion — of community—and can never become arbitrary or oppressive so long as the people are dictated by the Divine Law, as set forth and revealed in the Christian Scriptures.

So long as mind and matter are united together in the shape of human beings, so long will physical force be required in government; and the great conflict now going on between a misguided spirit of independence on the one hand and lawful authority on the other, will leave a lasting monument of the folly of those who would set up individual rights as superior to the voice of the people expressed by a majority. No doubt the spirit of oppression has done vastly more mischief in the world than the American principle of "I'll do as I please," with its thrifty child, "I don't care." But whether we are not now approaching the other extreme, and by desiring, nay, determining, to be "let alone," is a matter well worthy the consideration of all. The "Suaviter in modo," is no more necessary than the "fortiter in re," in all matters pertaining to government in every department of society-for a teacher who has no "vim" about him will never command respect, even from the most timid and tender-hearted urchin.

two grand principles, viz: That its parents really others."

love and regard it, and secondly, that it must render implicit obedience to them, no reasonable teacher will ever have any trouble with that child : and when public opinion shall be made up from such minds, "Young America" will have improved most TOBIAS WITMER. amazingly.

Williamsville, N. Y.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHISPERING IN SCHOOL.

If there is one thing more than another which wearies and perplexes the teacher in school, and tends to increase the discouragement so natural, especially to young teachers, it is whispering among the scholars. There is something about the hissing sound, emitted from the unconscious offender, that makes it worse than any other school evil. As money to the world generally, so whispering to the school, is the root of all evil.

It has been observed that only two of the animal species are addicted to hissing—the snake and the goose. The inventor of the idea could hardly have been a school teacher - or he would never have made the statement. All teachers will agree that the tongue creates more noise in the school-room, than all other causes combined. It is the origin of all sport and all -mischief. The simple noise made in whispering, is but a small part of the injury, in most cases. Many teachers talk of letting their pupils whisper about their lessons, but it is quite impossible to limit the conversation to a lesson. When some trifling question is asked and answered, usually quite unnecessary, the remainder of the five or ten minutes is spent in bargaining a jack-knife for a pair of skates, or both for an old sled; or the bargain may be about something else, equally unnecessary to a school. It is, in fact, just when the "trading" is usually done, for which the Yankee school boy is so much noted.

The evils of whispering, when summed up, will tell any unsuccessful teacher where his failure is. First, it creates a very disagreeable noise, annoying to both teacher and scholar. Then it takes the time of those engaged in it, and a much longer period than while whispering, for the subject must be thoroughly thought over afterward. Again, it creates a great amount of other noise, made in moving from one seat to another, and in the mischief which often arises from it. It is also the great thing which keeps scholars from close application to their book, which is so necessary to sure progress. It is, in fact, just what should not be allowed in our common schools. or by any teacher in any school. But that too many teachers do allow it, and excuse themselves by thinking it doesn't do much harm after all, is a fact; and they do it simply because it is too much trouble to get rid of it. They do not like to ask their scholars if they have been whispering for fear of their learning to quibble, or the parents won't like it, and it will cause trouble, and a dozen other et ceteras, when all the trouble is that the teacher is afraid to take any decided step, for fear of giving offense to parent or pupil. It is said if you whip a dog he will like you all the more for it; this is hardly true of scholars in these days, but they or their parents will not dislike a teacher for being decided, and showing that they really are master. The best way to rid a school of this evil, would certainly be very valuable, and any way quite W. W. BYINGTON. acceptable. Battle Creek; Michigan, 1862.

### RULES FOR YOUNG TEACHERS.

1. BEGIN to teach any science, with the elements. the foundations,—the sources of the science, and remain there till they are well understood.

2. In descriptions, show, first, if possible, the thing itself; next, its best illustrations by pictures, drawings, or apparatus; last, descriptive or defining

3. Let nothing be learned by mere rote; have every term and principle understood when committed to memory.

4. Let technical names follow the idea. When the idea is comprehended, give its name, and, if possible, its etymological pertinency.

5. A rule should be the summing up, in the briefest and happiest terms, of the results of a prior investigation, the better to keep the principle in memory or to state it to others when called for. Let it be stated after the leading facts that underlie it

are collected and understood. 6. Go with your pupils always, in pursuit of any result to which you would lead them. Begin on the earth and lead them upwards. Don't take too long steps,-don't leap,- but let them see each step following the other in regular succession. Remember, especially, the little ones, and take them by the hand, if necessary.

7. Never assume perfect knowledge. Let your pupils know you are still a learner a little ahead of them. When you do not know, say so, assuring them you will try to find out and tell them, if it be a matter of importance. But let not ignorance of things you ought to know often appear.

8. First, draw out of your pupils all you can by well put questions. Let your communications. illustrations and rules follow.

9. Be familiar, as near your pupils as possible. inclining toward them, looking at them in the eye, and reading every emotion.

10. Be earnest, as though the thing you are now teaching is the most important in the world; impressive, as though determined to leave a mark that can not be obliterated.

11. Demand the strictest attention, and always stop when you find any member of a class listless or trifling.

12. Be patient with the slow and sure; they will be your best pupils in the end; and never try the patience of your class by keeping them until they are wearied out.—New Hampshire Journal of Edu-

MASTER AND SCHOLAR.-"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called out to us-'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.' 'Ah,' thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simpson that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if: I see him look off his book, I'll tell.' It was not long before I sas Joe Simpson look off his book and immediately informed the master. 'Indeed,' said the master, 'how do you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' said I. 'You did, and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?" I was caught, and never watched for idle boys again. If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we shall Where a child's stock of knowledge is based upon | have no time to find fault with the conduct of



VULTURE OF CALIFORNIA.

WE present our reades with an engraving of the | side of the wings are more white feathers than out-Vulture of California, one of the largest birds found side. The head is nearly bald, something like the in that State. The drawing from which our engrav- | native wild turkey of the Western States, and the ing is taken was made by H. G. WARNER, Esq., of | neck bare, as represented in the picture. The bird this city, when on a visit to California some years seems not to be very rapacious, but of great power. since, the bird being cartured in the Sierras, among | Stories are told of some of them being seen with anithe Red Woods. Mr. WARNER says, "He measured | mals in their talons, weighing 20 or 30 pounds. about nine feet across his spread wing, and is near | They appear to have great strength, and doubtless half that length from the tip of his bill to the end of subsist upon small game, reptiles, and dead animals. his tail. The bird is quite black, except one tier of They are not often seen far from the large timber in the white feathers across his wings. Upon the lower mountains, and mostly confined to the Red Woods."

> nizing the practical neutrality of the States of California and Oregon, and of the territories of Nevada and Washington, suggesting the advantages which would result to the people there from the immediate assertion on their part of their independence of the United States; and proposing, upon their so doing, the formation of a league, offensive and defensive, between said States and Territories and the C. S. A.

GEORGIA REPUDIATES THE CONFEDERATE GOV-ERNMENT.—Much care has been taken to conceal the fact of the great dissatisfaction of the State of Georgia with the Confederate government; but the evidence now and then pops out in spite of their teeth. Not long since we recorded the discharge of a conscript by a Georgia judge, who boldly declared the conscription act illegal and void. We have not heard that the judge was molested. But here is stronger evidence. In an article about differences between the State of Virginia and the Confederate Government, the Richmond Examiner of the 6th says: "Such a correspondence, for instance, between the State of Georgia, which quietly prohibils the enforcement of the Conscript law in its limits, and the Confederate government which pocketed the prohibition, will never see the light, for it will never be undertaken." This is a positive statement that Georgia repudiates the Confederate authority, and that the central government is too weak to enforce its laws, even the law of all others most indispensable to its existence.

TROUBLE BETWEEN VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS AND BEAUREGARD.—The Richmond papers publish a letter from Alexander H. Stephens, addressed to James M. Calhoun, of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 8th of September, in relation to martial law and military usurpation. Mr. Calhoun was recently appointed civil Governor of Atlanta by General Bragg, but was uncertain as to the nature of his duties. Mr. Stephens undertakes to enlighten him, and begins by telling him that the office to which he has been appointed is "unknown to the law;" adding this curious defiance of the military power:

"Your appointment, in my opinion, is simply a nullity. You, by virtue of it, possess no rightful authority, and can exercise none. The order creating you civil Governor of Atlanta was almost a palpable usurpation. I speak of the act only in a legal and constitutional sense; not of the motive that prompted it. But a wise people, jealous of their rights, would do well to remember, as Delolme other regiments of the same State affords a ready so well expresses it, that 'such acts, so laudable when we only consider the motive of them, make a breach at which tyranny will one day enter,' if quietly submitted to long. Now then, my opinion is, if any one be brought before you for punishment for selling liquor to a soldier, or any other allegation, where there is no law against it, no law passed by the proper law making power, either Confederate or State, and where as a matter of course you have no rightful authority to punish, either by fine, corporeally, etc., you should simply make this response to the one who brings him or her, as the case may be, that you have no jurisdiction of the matter complained of."

### Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

A LADY who was at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and its surrender, engaged in making bandages, and other kindly offices for the sick and wounded, writes to the Evening Post the following account of the surrender:-"Just then Col. Miles rode past. He was going to surrender, accompauniforms, followed by an imposing retinue of mounted 'orderlies.' He was going to surrender, mounted for the last time on the petted princely horse which had carried him through the campaigns of Mexico. He rode to the front of the battle line amid torrents of bursting shells, and saying to one of his aids, 'I have done the best I could; I have done my duty,' he waved a white pocket handkerchief as a flag of truce. But the cannonaders upon the hills were too eager with their fiendish firing to see through the heavy clouds of smoke the craven signal of surrender.

In vain he passed up and down the line waving the white flag; the storm of death seemed only to

deepen. It was half an hour later that, hearing its forerunning triumphant shrick, he bowed his head to save it, but the avenging shell would not be de. frauded of retribution; its sole errand was death to him; it struck lower, the very artery of life, and he fell. His attached Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Binney, after trying vainly to stay the profuse bleeding of the wound, placed him in a blanket, and with great difficulty found one willing to help carry the fallen commander from the battle field. This was a young officer of the 120th New York regiment. Scarcely had he taken hold of the corner of the blanket when another bomb-shell, almost grazing the head of Colonel Miles, struck the stomach of this young man and shivered him to atoms. The announcement of the surrender and the fall of Colonel Miles passed along the ranks almost simultaneously. It was then that the lion-hearted, heroic Captain | National glory consummated."

McGrath, of New York, who sent fire after fire from his battery into the enemy's ranks after he had been commanded to leave the Heights, and whose splendid shots and rash bravery was the enthusiastic admiration of all, being told that all was surrendered, threw up his arms, burst into tears, exclaiming, 'Boys, we have no country.' It was then, amid the resounding fire and the cries of the dying and wounded, that imprecations and curses broke from the ranks. 'It is well that he is wounded; if he was here we would shoot him, was the cry of the outraged soldiers."

#### Thoroughfare Gap-Its Passage.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following description of Thoroughfare Gap:

When within about three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, our command halted for the night. This morning some of our pickets came into camp, stating that they had been fired at from a house near the Gap. The brigade was immediately ordered forward, and together with the artillery proceeded as rapidly as possible to the Gap. Just before entering the Gap, we observed one of our soldiers lying on the ground.

Upon examination it was discovered that he had been shot while doing picket duty, only half an hour before by a guerrilla. His name was John W. Brock, Co. D, 9th N. Y. cavalry. Further on was seen a dead horse, with his saddle and bridle still on him. The artillery was then pushed forward, and the passage of the Gap commenced. To those unacquainted with the mountain gaps, a slight description may not prove uninteresting. There are not many gaps in the Virginia mountains more wonderful than the Thoroughfare.

The immense Bull Run Mountain seems cleaved in twain as if by some mighty power. The way is scarcely wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon. To an immense height, on each side, rise huge piles of limestone rocks, from whose crevices spring a thousand fountains, whose plashing upon the rocks beneath is echoed ten thousand times. Huge trees form an immense canopy in the heights, rising one above the other. The sun smiles but in few places in the dark passage.

The bottom of the Gap is filled with rocks and mud, and it seems scarcely possible to a novice in mountain wonders, that either horses or vehicles could pass the tortuous, rough and dark labyrinth. But it was done this morning. The advance guard, led by Stahl and Wyndham, is followed with the rush of artillery and horsemen. The occasional reflection from the bright brass 12-pounders, and the tremendous rumbling of the wheels, tells as that they are rapidly passing through the awful defile.

The clatter of thousands of hoofs and the clanking of the sabers echo with such force as to be painful to the ear. But onward press the gallant band; in a few moments the "old flag" emerges into glowing sunlight, followed by a host of brave fellows, the echoes of whose shouts burst forth with a stupendous roar from the depths of the Gap. The passage made rapidly and every one breathes freer, as he thinks the usually cowardly enemy have not this time made the Gap a mighty tomb for many of them.

The command then proceeded towards Haymarket. The cavalry was formed into columns, and dashed rapidly through the town. We had heard, early in the morning, that a supply train, sent to meet us at Haymarket, had been captured. It proved to be true.

### Items and Incidents.

THE Washington Republican says, among a large number of articles sent to the Comitive Com-mittee, was a good and patriotic old lady's last tribute, to be laid on the altar of her country, bearing the following inscription:

These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zeruah Clapp, ninety-six years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in molding bullets in the Revolutionary War. Keep the toes of these socks towards Chestertown, N. Y.

HATS OFF.-In the battle of Antietam the regimental colors of the Massachusetts 19th was literally cut into ribbons by the storm of the enemy's shot. It happened next day that the wreck of this gallant. regiment, bearing this honorable remnant of their banner, marched by Gen. McClellan. The General and his staff uncovered their heads—a token of respect for the tattered flag as it passed by them-a recognition of their trophy, which was welcomed by the men with enthusiastic cheers.

Another Naval Expedition.- No necessity exists for concealing the fact that an expedition is now preparing to operate against one or more Southern ports. The rendezvous has already been occupied by a fleet of vessels, the presence of which, within view of the rebel signal posts, will reveal the strength of the intended demonstration. The expedition, whatever its destination, will be commanded by naval heroes of acknowledged ability. It will be stronger, in point of armament and class of ships, than any fleet which has embarked on an offensive movement. The points toward which it will be directed are, under any circumstances, unable to successfully contend against them, for the fleet will be provided with every appliance which nied by his handsome young 'aides' in glittering ingenuity, experience or skill can devise to secure the accomplishment of its object.

> COL. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of the 61st New York. nas been appointed Brigadier-General for distinguished conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks. Gen. Barlow was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and lies in a delicate condition in New York.

GENEROUS DONATION .- Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. an eminent artist of Eastern New York, has generously offered his well known picture of "Washington at Valley Forge, a Dark Day in the Revolution," for for the benefit of "families engaged in the war." In his letter to the Mayor of New York, announcing the fact, Mr. Rossiter says: "The war having so reduced my professional income as to make it impossible for me to contribute money, will you please accept the picture, which you can dispose of either at private sale, or by raffle, or at auction." He adds, photographs may be taken and sold for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Commission," to which he has transferred the copyright. On behalf of the Sanitary Commission, Dr. H. W. Bellows replied: "It is a bright day in the rebellion when all classes of one people unite with common ardor and liberality in sustaining those who are falling sick and wounded while fighting to crush out anarchy and treason. The patriotic contributions which the artists have made to our treasury, are earnests of the noble work which will remain for them to do when Peace prepares the canvass on which Art will commemorate the heroism and the suffering by which our National life was saved and our

# Hew-Yorker. NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Floating wice upon the air With its hues of changeless beauty, Borrowed fron the rainbow fair ; Tis our banner. our proud banner The glorious mblem of the free; 'Tis the life-boaof our nation 'Tis the smile Liberty!

ROCHESTER, N. Y, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

#### THE WARS PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES INCIDENTS, ETC.

JEFF. DAVIS ON TE OFFICERS OF THE REBEL ARMY.—On the 8th in: Jeff. Davis sent a message to the rebel Congress, :ging the necessity of legislation to increase the ficiency of the rebel army and denouncing the rorthless and, incompetent officers of the rebel fores. He says:

"Tender considerate for worthless and incompetent officers is simp another name for cruelty toward the brave mewho fall sacrifices to these defects of their leader. It is not difficult to devise a proper mode of obiating this evil. The law authorizes the refusalo promote officers who are found incompetent toll vacancies and the promotion of their juniors i their stead; but instances occur in which no offer remaining in a regiment is fit to be promoted ) the grade of colonel, and no officer remaining ita company is competent to command it as captain Legislation providing for the selection in such eas of competent officers from remedy for the evil, awell as for the case where officers elected are foud unfit for the positions to which they may be cheen. This selection can be made in such a mann as may seem to Congress most advisable: but tis or some other remedy is indispensable for fillin numerous vacancies now existing.

"While the deficienc of competent officers exists in some cases, there; a large excess in others. Numerous regiments ad companies have been so reduced by the casuales of war, by sickness and other causes, as to be omparatively useless under the present organizatio. There are companies in the army in which thenumber of officers exceeds that of the privates fit or duty, and regiments in which the number of sub privates does not exceed that required for a singl effective company."

THE REBEL FINANCE.—According to the official report laid before the reel Congress, the rebel debt on the 1st of August was \$347,272,958, and the appropriations required up to the 1st of January next are \$209,550,487 - naking a total of \$556,823, 445. It is supposed tha Congress will be under the necessity of providing franother war tax.

A Wail from Ex-Go. Lowe of Maryland .-E. Lewis Lowe, formery Governor of Maryland, wrote a letter to the Rchmond Dispatch, on the 25th of September, depreating the censure cast by rebels upon Maryland fc her failure to fall into the arms of Lee, and requesing a "suspension of judgment." He declares tht the people of Maryland are all rebels, ready to join the South, but kept under by fear of federal bayonets and the lack of support from the rebel amies; and in one passage thus indulges in a fling t Gen. Lee for his sudden evacuation of that State

"Consider that the people of Maryland never had arms or ammunition; that for fifteen months their houses have been searched and their private arms taken from them: that they have not been permitted to hold meetings, public r private; that they have been completely isolated and constantly subjected to the most vigilant esponage; that no effort at organization could possilly be made; that in this condition of things our amy suddenly appears in a remote portion of the Stae, and as suddenly disappears. Surely, sir, no reasonable man could expect an uprising of the people of Maryland under such circumstances."

A BID FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. - The rebels having failed in their bid for the northwest, have turned their eyes to California and Oregon. In the rebel House of Representatives on the 2d instant, Mr. Foote reported joint resolutions recog-

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—THE official statistics of the Sanitary Commission show that the proportion of sick soldiers in the army is about one-tenth of the whole number; or, more accurately, out of I,000 soldiers, 104 are sick; and this proportion remains constant.

AT a war meeting last week at Chicago some one offered a cow to the first married volunteer. The first volunteer was a single man who stepped forward amidst vociferous applause, some cheering the man and others cheering the cow. "Gentlemen," said he, "I belong to the class that can't be cowed."

Another New "Monitor" Finished .-- One of the new "Monitors," an iron-clad vessel of superior model and finish, was launched at Wilmington, Del., on the 11th, amid the greatest enthusiasm She is built upon the plan of the celebrated "Moni tor," and will, it is stated, prove herself not inferior to it either in execution or value.

A COMPANY AT PRAYER. - A letter from our army while in pursuit of the rebels in Maryland, says:-- "The troops march with alacrity, and seem in good spirits. Last evening I saw a whole company belonging to a Philadelphia regiment reverentially kneeling upon the ground at their evening devotion. They had just bivouacked for the night after a weary and dusty march. It was in a grove of majestic trees, which resounded with strains of sacred music and the voice of prayer intermingled. The bright beams of a full moon fell upon the pros trate soldiers through the branches, and seemed like the beaming face of Deity giving answers of peace to the weary soul. I have seldom witnessed a more impressive scene."

Army of the Potomac.

THERE have been several reconnoissances during the past week on the south side of the Potomac and much valuable information obtained concerning the position of the enemy. Gainsville, New Baltimore, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, Dumfries, Stafford Springs, Warrenton Junction, Manassas Junction and other places were within the fields of observation. Our troops had occasional skirmishes with the enemy, and both sides lost a few men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A dispatch from Fairfax Court House on the 23d ult says: Capt. Courney, just returned from a reconnoissance to Leesburgh, reports that the rebel Gen. Mumford was at Percellville with 1,500 men and some artillery. Major Steadman, from the expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, reports a force at New Baltimore, and the railroad is in good running order to Front Royal. The enemy is actively reconnoitering. He from Lovettsville. Burnside threatens equally the has, it is reported, 2,000 cavalry, some infantry and artillery. No re-enforcements were sent them from Winchester.

The Washington Star says, we have very late information from that region of country between the lines of Gen. Sigel and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry, and one regiment of infantry.

They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets along the Rappahannock; and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Cullpepper C. H. had then ceased to be the railroad terminus at which the supplies from Richmond for Lee's army were put on wagons. They are now taken to Staunton by railroad, and wagoned from there all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless caused from dread, lest Sigel should cut off their trains, which he could do if they continued to travel the road from Cullpepper C, H. via Sperryville and Winchester, now that his cavelry horses have been recruited.

Contrabands from Stonewall Jackson's command more and Ohio Railroad, west or martineburg, the entire rebel army commenced falling back on the 25th ult. The rebel officers believed Lee's intention to be to winter near Gordonsville. This repeated falling back is corroborated by an unusually

strong-picketing in our front yesterday and to-day. The rebel pickets all disappeared from in front of Harper's Ferry on the 24th ult. Evidences that the enemy are moving towards Gordonsville are multiplying. For four days, large wagon trains have been leaving Winchester, and a large camp formed at Port Royal.

The N. Y. Times' special says:-The rebels are generally believed to be rapidly retreating. Their pickets have disappeared and they have evacuated Martinsville, after destroying the railroad property.

The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Bolivar Heights, 22d ult., says more than half the army is now under command of Maj.-Gen. Burnside. In addition to his own corps, the 9th, the commanders of the 2d and 12th report to him. The 2d, late Sumner's, is under Maj.-Gen. Couch. The 12th, Banks', was assigned three days ago to Maj.-Gen. Slocum. But while all these corps are under Burnside, the three remaining ones to the north and west of us, 5th, 1st and 6th, commanded respectively by Generals Fitz John Porter, Reynolds and Franklin, continue to report directly to Gen. McClellan. The current belief is that when the army of the Potomac moves it will be in two bodies, one commanded by Burnside and the other by McClellan, one to take the enemy in front, the other on the flank, with probably only an inference drawn from this argument.

The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurance that both the army and navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of a failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources, for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to the suppression of the rebellion.

The following has been received by Gov. Bradford from Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 18.

To His Excellency, A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order of September 29th, in which you advert in such flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State. It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received this acknowledgment of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the army of the Potomac. We feel it all the more deeply because emanting from the the men of the army of the Potomac. We feel it all the more deeply because emanating from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were rescued from the invaders. Your praises will stimulate the army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the

Permit me, Governor, in the name of the army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you, as a sacred trust, the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest

I am, Governor, with high respect, Gro. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald from Fairfax C. H. to the 24th ult. states that a detachment of about 80 men who were at Manassas Junction, were attacked by about 150 rebels on Friday, and retreated with a loss of two Lieutenants and 15 taken prisoners. Lieut. Conger of the 3d Virginia Cavalry with 135 men, who had been on a reconnoitering exped tion, and was on his return, met the same party of rebels between Catlett's Station and Warrenton. Lieut! Conger attacked and dispersed them, killing several members of the 13th Virginia Cavalry and taking two prisoners. In the engagement Lieut. Conger was seriously wounded and remained on the field over night, when he was taken in charge by a resident of the neighborhood and taken to his house and his wants cared for. Lieut. C. had captured a rebel Major but while in charge of him was himself captured, and is now a prisoner. The whole loss of Lieut. Conger's company in the fight is one wounded and three prisoners.

Capt. Dahlgren with his force on the 25th drove in the rebel pickets between Catlett's and Warrenton Junction. Capt. Dahlgren who went out to look after Lieut. Conger, reports him dangerously wounded. He was paroled on the field by the rebels, who proposed to send him to our lines, but he was too badly hurt to be removed, and a surgeon was sent to his assistance.

The Baltimore American has the following special in its issue of the 27th ult.:

The movement of Burnside across the Potomac of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised activity on the part of the army of the Potomac, which we hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow. Today there has been no movement beyond a gradual but heavy reinforcement of Burnside in position. He has taken the Virginia side of the Potomac near Lovettsville, infantry and artillery. It will not do to say in what numbers they have been moving in that direction, until it is evident the movement is no mere reconnoisance, but an advance of the left wing of the army. The movement, it will be observed, brings our left wing which was previously in the rear, into nearly a straight line with the center, and in all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville nearer the enemy.

It will be seen that this movement was a necessary preliminary to placing the army in a positiou for an advance, while it does not in the least betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication at Front Royal.

Our cavalry and light artillery under Gen. Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night. The rebel cavalry force there are retreating but I cannot now verify the report.

In relation to the rebels, we have numerous re ports, all tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army, has fallen back beyond Winchester. One fact may be said to be certainly established. They have deserted the line of the Potomac, and are neither to be found in Charlestown, Martinsburg or Shepardstown. During several days of each week, as has been their practice usually before retreat, they showed themselves in strong force at the various points of our line, and their pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at any and every thing. On Saturday all the demonstrations closed, and the pickets have disappeared entirely from our front. Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that the town has been evacuated, and that the enemy were retreating towards Stanston. 1 give it only as a report. The general belief is, however, that Lee is making fest time toward Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is well advanced in that direction.

Movements at the West.

KENTUCKY.-Gen. Rosecrans has been appointed to the command of the troops in this State, Gen. Buell having been relieved by orders from Washington.

A detachment sent out by Col. Brown, from Bowling Green, attacked Morgan's guerrillas at Morgan town, on the 24th, capturing 16 prisoners, whereupon the rebels retreated towards Rochester - where they were joined by those under Wood and John-

Col. Shackleford, with a force from Henderson had a fight with another band of Morgan's guerrillas, and captured 57 of them.

One hundred and fifty prisoners from Frankfort and Lexington, and 300 paroled Federal prisoners from Cox's Creek, arrived in Louisville on the 22d. They left at 3 o'clock, on the 19th, and up to 2 o'clock on the 22d had nothing to eat, Morgan having destroyed all the captured provisions that he could not carry away. Morgan's men changed clothes with many of our prisoners, and many of his band are now clothed in Federal uniform.

Doubtful rumors say the bridges over Rolling Fork and Bacon Creek, have been destroyed by the rebels.

The eight Commissioners sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, captured near Cox's Creek, have arrived here. Morgan's band took all the supplies.

On the 19th the rebels at Cox's Creek, captured Capt. T. B. Wood's Division with all his mail, containing several thousand letters. They took out the money therein and destroyed the letters.

Col. Edward McCook, acting Brigadier General. with 500 cavalry left Crab Orchard on the 23d. He encountered several bands of Morgan's guerrillas, and Scott's rebel cavalry at Point Lick and Big Hill killing four or five and capturing their telegraph operator with his apparatus; also 33 wagons partly loaded. The remainder of the rebels went toward Mount Vernon. Acting Brig. Gen. McCook had two horses shot under him. At Richmond our forces captured 200 sick and wounded rebels, whom they paroled.

TENNESSEE.—The steamer Cotonella was fired into by the rebels on Saturday the 18th ult., 3 miles below Memphis, and one man wounded. The same evening the Gladiator was attacked by a band of rebels while loading cotton 25 miles below Memphis, and two killed and seven wounded. The rebels then fired the boat, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage and the boat escaped.

The following dispatch has been received at head-

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1862.

To Moj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:—A dispatch just in, says our cavalry under Maj Mudd, ran into Haywood's partisan rangers, kiling one captain, and capturing about 40 prisoners, 60 horses, and a wagon load of arms, completely breaking up the party. I will send prisoners to Alton.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen. Commanding. JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1862.

Official dispatches have been received at Louisville from Nashville stating that the rebels were in large force near the latter city, and sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. Gen. Negley declined. The federal force was ample for the defence. Gov. Harris, Maj. Gen. J. R. Anderson and Brig. Gen. Forest were in command of the rebels. The General did not wat for a second summons, but moved on the rebels. The details and the result are given in the following official dispatch of the General:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, NASHVILLE, Oct. 9. Headquarters U. S. Forces, Nashville, Oct. 9.
Major Gen. J. R. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Forest and Gov. Harris have been rapidly concentrating a large rebel force at Lavergne, fifteen miles east, with the intention of assailting Nashville. Deeming it a favorable opportunity to check this project by a sudden blow, a conceted movement was made on the night of the 6th inst Four pieces of artillery, under command of General Palmer, were sent via the Murfreesboro road. At the same time 1,800 infantry, under Colonel Miller, marched by a circuitous route to the south of Lavergne.

cuitous route to the south of Lavergne,

The enemy's pickets and videttes were in considerable force on the roads and skirmished with our advance ten miles, enabling their main force, which consisted of one regiment of infantry, the 22d Ala., one sfeel rifled cannon and 1,000 cavalry, to assume one steer interest cannot an an another the a position, forming their lines in anticipation of our entire force advancing on the Murfreesboro road, which was part of our oliect. The enemy began the action by opening a ire with three pieces of artillery at a distance of thee hundred yards. This artilery at a distance of three hundred yards. This battery was soon sileaced by a shell from one of our gins exploding their amuunition chest. At the moment the enemy were directing their movements against the right flank of Colonel Palmer's force, Col. Miller's infantry strived, advancing in splendid order and delivering a well directed fire into the enemy's ranks, which was followed by a skillul deployment right and left to cut off their retreat.

The Confederates held their ground for but thirty minutes, and fled in the wildest disorder, leaving

minutes, and fied in the wildest disorder, leaving 175 prisoners in our hands, among whom were two Lieutenant Colonels and anumber of line officers, Lieutenant Colonels and anumber of line officers, three pieces of artillery, ortnance and quartermaster's stores, a large amount of provisions, personal effects, camp equipage, and regimental colors, and two railroad cars, which we destroyed. Their defeat was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was about eighty. The conduct of our officers and men was highly meritorous with numerous instances of individual bravery and efficiency. A report in detail will be forwarded at the first opportunity. Our loss was five killed, tine wounded and four missing.

A Federal force numbering 200 with capsing of

A Federal force numbering 200, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverly, Tenn., 20 miles south-west of Fort Donelson, were attacked by 800 rebels on the 23d. The latter were completely routed. Loss 24 killed and 25 captured, and a large number wounded. Our losswas two killed and two wounded.

Information from the country to the 26th represents that the guerrillas who were lately encamped midway between Germantown and Collierville had been seen in full retreat, closely pursued by Federal cavalry under Col. Gleason. These guerrillrs were from Kentucky and the impession seems to be that they were depredating on thir own hook.

MISSOURI.-A band of reels, 200 strong, were discovered endeavoring to has south, some miles east of Marshfield. They were said to be under command of Col. D'Orsay, ad to be going to West Plains, Arkansas. At 11 o'cock on the 20th, they were attacked by Lieut-Co Stuard with 100 men of the 10th Illinois cavalry, ad routed with a loss of four killed and nine wouled, and 15 prisoners. Our loss is one killed. Thenemy are scattered, and Stuard is still in pursuit.

Maj. Woodford, of the 10th Missouri cavalry, attacked a body of guerrillas a Auxvois river, dispersing them, killing and winding several, and capturing arms, ammunition, lankets and horses. Another large camp near Pomand was broken up. Maj. Gates, of Adair coury, reports that Capts. Burr and Smith came suddely upon Dennis' band of thieves, killing and wouring 20, and capturing 5 prisoners, 20 horses, arm&c.

Gen. Guitar has capturedeveral guerrilla leaders near Columbia, Boone centy.

The steamer from Commer, Mo., reports all quiet there. The rebels had sackt the town and carried off \$3,000 worth of goods an a number of horses.

ARKANSAS.—Dispatches recived at headquarters Helena, Ark., report all qui, and the fortifications nearly completed. The reb General Holmes had to Gen. Carr under the ag of truce; assuming fully that the U.S. governmnt or its Generals had engaged in arming negroes Gen. Holmes entered into an emphatic protest. en. Carr promptly responded, telling him that either the government nor its agents had armed neroes; on the contrary, the Federal troops had beemmployed in disarming negroes and whites, and wile so employed were attacked, and a portion of tem captured. General Carr adds: "Whatever ms be the policy of my commanding officer and the government, I shall cheerfully follow it up."

In a skirmish on the 11t, twelve miles west of Helena, the national forces appured the Lieut.-Col. of the 21st Texas and twelvorivates. The enemy's further loss is unknown. lajor Rector, 4th Iowa, was taken prisoner.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army:

S. Louis, Oct. 25th, 1862. Major-General Halleck:-Our arms are entirely successful again in North-est Arkansas. General Schofield finding that the eemy encamped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt wh the 1st division westand moved towards luntaville with the res ward, and moved towards inneying what we lead of his forces. Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attaced the rebel force at Maysville, at seven o'clocl on the morning of the 22d inst. The enemy were stimated at from five to seven thousand strong. The engagement lasted an hour, and resulted in the ctal rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his aillery, a battery of sixpunders a large number these and resulted. pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments. Our cavalry and light howevers were still in pur-suit of their scattered fores when the messenger left. Our loss was small.

left. Our loss was small.

General Schofield pursud Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close won him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond to Boston Mountain. All the organized forces of th rebels have thus been driven back to the valley othe Arkansas river, and the army of the frontier hs gallantly and successfully accomplished its misson.

S. R. CURTIS, hajor-Gen. Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI.—The consciption act is vigorously enforced in the South. A officer from Vicksburg says that every man under35 is in the army.

An arrival from Bolivarand Jackson say it was eported at Jackson, on wlat seemed good authority, that Price was on the Iatchie with 50,000 men, marching in the direction of Bolivar. Gen. Pillow is also reported in the ame neighborhood with 20,000 men. This rumor is considered probable in military circles.

From several sources we learn that there is activity among the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburg, and Holly Springs. They evidently contemplate an attack, but just at what point is not known. The number of rebels at Holly Springs is said to be 70,000.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE government has received intelligence from the South, through a source entitled to credit, that the rebels have ventured upon the policy of arming their negroes. In Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala, and other cities, it is said that negro regiments have already been organized and supplied with weapons, and a recent North Carolina newspaper states that 8000 black soldiers, officered by whites, have been sent from camps of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipt of deposits of gold. It is ascertained that he will not, as has been proposed, offer the 5 20s at any discount from the market rates, or in other words, to public competition, but will endeavor to expedite their circulation as rapidly as

The representation made in some quarters that the Public Debt has reached \$2,000,000,000 is a gross exaggeration. On the first of the present month it was only \$620,000,000. This amount includes the entire circulation of every species of notes, and between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 debt of the late Administration, but excepts debts on which no requisition has yet been made. The latter claims remaining unadjusted cannot reach \$20,000,000.

Orders have been issued directing the occupancy for government purposes, of property in Washington, of persons known to be in the services of the rebels.

General Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentucky, and General Rosecrans has been ordered to the position. The appointment of the Gen. Rosecrans was owing to the vigor recently displayed by him, and as a compliment for his fine soldierly qualities. Equal energy is expected of all entrusted with similar imporant duties, and there is also authority for stating that the administration is determined that further ruinous delays shall be a cause of complaint.

The Department of Tennessee will include Cairo, Forts Henry and Donelson, Northern Mississippi, and portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, west of Tennessee river, and according to the official order just issued, Maj.-Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee.

Seventeen field officers, including Prentiss and Crittenden, and two hundred line officers, recently released prisoners from the South, have been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Pope, stating that the Sioux War is at an end. Little Crow has fled with a small party to the Yankton country, but a cavalry force has been sent after them, and there is not much doubt but they will be given up.

It is ascertained from New Grenadian official sources, that the government has interposed no objection to free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encourage settlement of the country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

A large number of propositions have been made to the Navy Department for the destruction of the pirate Alabama, provided a suitable reward should be offered to warrant the undertaking. As a general answer to all such applications, it may be safely stated that the Government would cheerfully buy the vessel from any party capturing her, and pay \$500,000 for her, and in the event of her destruction,

Secretary Seward has sent a circular to England, advising the emigration of the suffering operatives to this country. The Liverpool Post thus endorses the proposition: Here is a palpable and immediate remedy. Those who emigrate—and they can emigrate at a mere trifle each—benefit themselves, and will, immediately after thier arrival, be in a condition to relieve the friends and relations they have left behind them. The Northern States of the Union never were so prosperous as they are at this moment. The land teems with plenty, and the demand for the produce is universal. If the authorities in Lancashire were wise, they would take instant action on the information contained in Mr. Sewards circular.

Gen. Banks left Washington this morning (the 28th) in a special train for New York, to organize an important Southern expedition. Gen. Heintzleman has been put in command of the defenses of Washton during Gen. Banks' absence.

The following order relating to the draft has been

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 20, 1862. It is hereby ordered that all persons who may have actually been drafted into the military service of the United States, and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, will make application, there-fore, directly to the Department of State, or through their respective Ministers or Consuls.

A. LINCOLN. By order of the President. W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862. Pursuant to the above order, the proper efficers are directed to report to the Department of State cases to which the order refers. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The following circular, by Mr. Seward, has been addressed to all the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States, and is published in the Paris papers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1969. GENTLEMEN:—You will receive by the mail which will carry you this dispatch evidence which will convince you that the aggressive movement of the rebels against the States remaining faithful to the Union is arrested, and that the forces of the Union, strength ened and re-animated, are again ready to undertake a campaign on a vast scale. If you consult the news papers you will easily perceive that the financial resources of the insurrection decline rapidly, and that the means of raising troops have been ex-

On the other side you will see that the financial situation of the country is good, and that the call for fresh troops, without which the material force of the nation would be seriously crippled, is being promptly responded to.

I have already informed our representatives abroad of the approach of a change in the social organization of the rebel States. This change continues to make itself each day more and more apparent. In the opinion of the President, the moment has come to place the great fact more clearly before the people of the rebel States, and to make them understand that if these States persist in imposing upon the country the choice between the dissolution of this Government, at once necessary and beneficial, and the abolition of slavery, it is the Union and not slavery, that must be maintained and saved. With this object the President is about to publish a proclamation, in which he announces that slavery proclamation, in which he announces that slavery will no longer be recognized in any of the States which shall be in rebellion on the first of January next. While all the good and wise men of all countries will recognize this measure as a just and proper military act, intended to deliver the country from a terrible civil war, they will recognize at the same time the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a matter so solemn and important. I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Observer—Sidney E. Morse, Jr., & Co. Highly Important to the Soldiers—G. G. Evans & Co. The Independent—Joseph H. Richards. Roe's Patent Cheese Vat.—H. & E. J. Cooper. Oneida Nurserv—Wm. Gunby. Cayuga Black Ducks, &c.—John R. Page. Cider Mills—J. Rapalja, Agent. Magic Pocket Books—Snow & Hapgood.

## The News Condenser.

- Gold sold in Boston on Wednesday week at 1.35. - Several English ships of war have been sent to Callao.

— Cowhair is used as a substitute for wool in making cloth t the South.

- The rebels continue to burn cotton in the neighborhood of Memphis.

--- The Bulletin says the trade of Memphis was never better than at present.

- Cincinnati is full of destitute negroes, who have been set free in the South.

- Frightful inundations have occurred in Australia, doing mmense damage

— The Acton, California, copper mines were recently sold for \$300,000, cash -The 3d, 5th and 44th Mass. regiments have embarked for

Newbern by steamer. - The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a

decrease of \$30,000,000.

— Wheat has declined considerably in Richmond, being now neld at \$3.75 per bushel.

- It is reported that Mr. Thurlow Weed will soon make nother official visit to Europe.

- The Americans who went to Nicaragua gold hunting, ave arrived at Panama penniless. - Richmond papers say-" We fear much trouble and vast

uffering from the scarcity of coal."

... Snow has already fallen heavily on both banks of the St. awrence, in the vicinity of Quebec.

- The British ship Blue Rock, from Callao for Hamburgh, nas foundered at sea. All hands saved.

- It is said that Gen. Price has been reinforced recently by 15,000 Texans, and more are arriving daily.

— The ship Erie was seen August 20th, seventy-nine miles outh of Cape Horn, abandoned and dismasted. - The 27th day of November next has been set apart as a

day of thanksgiving and prayer for Pennsylvania. -- Ten thousand pounds more have been remitted from Australia for the sufferers in Lancashire, England.

-Hon. Thomas H. Clay has been appointed Minister Resident at Nicaragua, in place of Mr. A. B. Dickinson.

- It is announced from Washington that there is great need

of additional Acting Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. - The water in the Ohio river at Wheeling, at last accounts, was rising, and was expected to reach a good navigable state. - A Cherokee Indian has been admitted as a delegate in

- The Peruvian government has falsely imprisoned and orutally treated some Englishmen, one of whom has since died. - The ship Reporter of New York, for San Francisco, has

the rebel House of Representatives, from the Cherokee nation.

been totally lost off Cape Horn. Only four of her crew were saved. - During the week ending September 27th, the U. S. Relief

Commission distributed provisions to 30,420 persons in New - In Vienna a company has been formed for the purpose of vashing windows by machines. The charge is one cent per

window - A little boy fell down a coal shaft in Mascoutah, Illinois, distance of 153 feet, and escaped with no other injury than

- An officer who was at Sharpsburg says he saw Meagher's origade go down five times out of sight, and as often re-appear in conflict.

- General Jefferson C. Davis, who killed General Nelson, has been released from arrest and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

- The Mobile Register admits that nearly ten thousand rebels have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government.

— Hon. Emerson Ethridge, clerk of the House, has raised a brigade of Union volunteers in his old Congressional District

- The death of Sir John Inglis, a brave soldier, who, it will be remembered, defended Lucknow, is announced in the

- The New York Tablet thinks there are not less than two nundred thousand men in the Union armies to day of Irish birth or lineage.

- It is reported that the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company Fall River route.

— The law for the abolition of slavery in July, in the Dutch West Indies, passed the States General of Holland by a vote of - The Richmond Dispatch waxes furious over the offer of

Garabaldi to fight for the Union, and calls him a "played-out European Brigand." - Captain Worden, of the Monitor, is residing in Brooklyn, still suffering in one of his eyes. The testimonial to him is

not far from \$20,000. - Wild geese and wild ducks are very plenty on the James river, but there are no sportsmen to shoot them, says the Richmond Examiner.

- A decree has been issued in Nicaragua that all persons oming into the Republic must have passports, and all free negroes are excluded.

--- English papers congratulate their country upon still being able to raise nearly seventy millions by taxation - the exact sum is £69,896,160 per annum. - Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister in China, was on

awfully at the Chinese capital. -Louis Fasquelle, professor of modern languages and literature in the University of Michigan, died at his residence in

his way to Pekin at last accounts. The cholera was raging

Ann Arbor, on Wednesday week. - It is said the government has a project in hand to lower the price of coal by sending all the able-bodied contrabands

unemployed to labor in the mines. - Rear Admiral Foote has lost another child - the third within the last half year. His daughter, aged seven years

died at New Haven on the 20th ult. — The last news from Mexico augurs ill for the Juarez govnment, which seems to be on "its last legs." Zaragoza, the

best soldier of the republic," is dead. - Under recent orders from the Navy Department, men-ofwar are being painted grey, as vessels painted that color are not so easily distinguished at sea as if black.

- The Empress Eugenie seems determined to introduce bull fighting into Paris, and El Tato, the celebrated Matador, has een engaged for the sport at the Hippodrome.

-Last week a New York House sold to a firm \$500,000 worth of tea, and took the buyers' notes for the goods, the largest transaction of the kind on record in New York. - In the new prison building at Toronto, two chapels are

to be built, so that members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths may have distinct places of worship. - Judge Rice, of Ill., has decided that colored pers not privileged to teach school in that State, and that the public

moneys cannot be appropriated to pay their salaries. - The rush to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for substitutes is very great, as they are exceedingly scarce in counties where the draft has taken place, and the prices are very high.

- Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has been appointed First Assistant Post Master General, in place of John A. Kasson, resigned, and just elected Member of Congress from Iowa.

- The banks in New York refuse to lend money on gold, the object being to put a stop to speculations therein. They have also raised the margin on stock securities 25 per cent.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

### Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 28th, 1862.

THERE are but few changes to note, yet some of these are of BARLEY has gone up to \$1,03 per bushel, with a range as low

Butter is still moving upward, and is now in demand at 1860

Eggs are wanted, and the prices now paid are 16@17 cents per dozen,—an advance of 3 cents for the week.

HAY and STRAW are each worth \$1,00 per tun over last week's

Bartey Buckwheat 1.28(a)...

Beans 1.28(a)...

Pork, mess 11.00(201.50)
Pork, clear 13.00(201.50)
Porksed hogs, cwt 4.00(2 5.00)
Spring lambs, each 1.50(2 2.00)
Mutton, carcass 50.55
Hams, smoked 1.00(210.
Shoulders 50.25540.
Ohickens 80.955
Turkeys 90.1100.
Geese 400.0500. 

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

Butter, roll.
Butter, firkin
Cheese
Lard, tried
Tallow, rough
Tallow, tried

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 - Frome - The market heavy and unsettled and may be quoted 10@25c lower, with only a very modera's business doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$5.90@3.5s for superfine State; \$6.00@6.4s for extra State; \$5.90@3.5s for superfine State; \$6.00@6.4s for extra State; \$5.90@3.5s for superfine State; \$6.00@6.4s for common to medium extra Western; \$7.10@7.10 for shipping brands extra round hoped Outo, and \$7.20@8.7s for trade brands do,—the market closing heavy. Canadian four dull and lower, with a moderate demand, sales at \$6.15@6.3s for common, and \$6.40@6.00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3.40@4.50 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$4.00@4.00 for Brandywine; \$4.00 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3.66@3.70 for Jersey.

to choice extra. Rye donr continues quiet and steady at \$3,000 4,80 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$4,0004,00 for Brandywine; \$4,00 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3,5502,70 for Jerrey.

RAIN—Wheat market opened heavy and closed dull and may be quoted 2c lower, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales Chicago spring at 1,150,123; fill wankee club at \$1,200,128; amber lickingan at \$1,300,136; winter red Western, at \$1,200,155. Rye quiet and steady; sales nominal at \$4,500 for stea, and western at 70,200. Barley steady and white Michigan at \$1,500,155. Rye quiet and steady; sales nominal at \$4,500 feas req quiet; sales Canada at \$1,15.—Corn scarce and market 1c higher, with a good demand for export and home consumption; sales at 69,700 for shipping mixed Western, \$6,600 for feastern; 57,600 for frame and State.

Provisions—Pork steady, with moderate business; sales at \$1,30,123,574 for mess; \$12,0015,00 for prime mess; \$12,250 for country mess; \$

SERDS—Clover is inquired for, but want of stock prevents operations. Timothy is quiet; 2@300 bushels brought \$1,12%.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—FLOUR AND MRAL—Our market for flour is without animation, though prices are unchanged. The receipts continue light and holders firm.

Common to good State. \$6,402,656
Fancy and Extra State, 6,5606,85
Common to good Western, 6,7607,00
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c. 7,002,26
Extra Ohio. 6,740,825
Extra Ohio. 6,740,825
Extra Ohio. 6,740,700
Extra Canadian, 7,002,25
Extra Genessee and city brands, 7,502,825
Extra Genessee and city brands, 7,502,825
Extra Genessee and city brands, 7,502,825
Corn Meal has further improved in value 6d \$100 ibs, and is active request at \$1,2501,87%.
GRAIN—There is a moderate milling inquiry for wheat at about previous prices. Sales State Spring at about \$1,24. In Corn the business is confined almost exclusively to heated and unsound Western mixed there being but little strictly prime to be had; sales at \$1,67 or damaged. 6ic for heated; 63c for fair parcela. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in active request at bether prices, and at the close ruled buoyant. The bulk of the sales were reported on p. t. but it was understood on Change that buyers freely offered \$1,40 for very prime lots of Canadian; the sales of winter, at \$1,18; two rowed State at \$1,35; Canada West on p. t. For Oats the market is easier and quiet; sales State at 53c.

Hors.—A further nominal advance of 4c \$1 lb. is quoted for the week; but we can learn of no sales having been made at improved prices.

State at 33...

HOPS.—A further nominal advance of 4c \$1 h. is quoted for the week; but we can learn of no sales having been made at improved prices. The demand for hops is mainly for export, and holders are asking 18@22c for fair to choice Otsego. BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Flour—In moderate demand for hom and interior trade; sales Illinois extra at \$600.625; double extra Michigan at \$7; double extra white wheat Canada at \$6.76; \$70 7.59 for double extra white wheat Indiana and St. Louis—clos

Sincingan at 37, double extra white wheat Canada at 16,76; 87@ 7,50 for double extra white wheat Indiana and St. Louis—closing very quiet.

Rye Flour—But little in the market; inquiry moderate; common to choice quoted at \$3,75@4,80.

GRAIN—The wheat market quiet, but with little doing; sales Sandusky red winter at \$1 20; red winter Ohio at \$1,20—closing quiet and inactive. Corn—The market quiet and nominal at 50 for sound Western mixed, and 44@456 for slightly warm. Osts—The market quiet and inactive; quoted nominal at 26436. Barley—The market firm, with fair demand at \$1,05@1.05 for State and Canada; stock and receipts light. Ryo quiet and nominal at 265 for sound new No. 1 Chicazo.

Prans—In fair demand with light supply, and nominal at 785 for Canada.

Brans—In moderate demand at \$1,37%@\$4,62% for fair to choice.

Brans—In moderate demand at \$1,37/2(@\$4,62% for fair to choice.

Szens—The market quiet; sales mainly at retail. Quoted at \$1,25 (or ordinary Wisconsin, \$2 for prime Illinois Timothy, and \$2,18/2(@\$2,25 for Belgian Timothy. Clover at \$4,50@5,00. Flax-seed at \$1,62%.

Provisions—The market dull; transactions mainly at retail. Pork—heavy mess pork, \$11,50. light mess pork, \$11,60. Lard firm at \$4/c. Hams and Shoulders—none in the hands of packers. White fish and Trout in half barrels firm at \$3,26@3,50.—Mess beef, none in market and no demand for it.

TORONTO, Oct. 22—GRAIN—The supplies of Fall Wheat on the market this week were but moderate; not more than 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day being offered, which sold at 85c to 92c per bushel in the former part of the week, but to-day it brought 88c to 84c per bushel.

SPRING WHEAT was also lightly supplied, and sold readily at 75c to 83c 34 bushel for moderate to good, and 70c to 75c 34 bushel for inferior.

88c to 84c per public.

Spring Wheat was also lightly supplied, and some control of the state of

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The current prices for the week at

BEEF CATTLE. Powt. \$8,60@9,00	0
Ordinary quality, 7,25@8,2	Ř
Common quality, 6,50(a)7.0	ń
Inferior quality, 5.50(a)6.5	
COWS AND GALVES.	
	_
First quality,\$45,00@50,0	D.
Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00	)
Common quality, 30,00@85,0	0
Inferior quality, 25,00@28,0	0
YEAL CALVES.	
First quality P fb 5%26%	
Ordinary quality, 41/2081/	
Common quality, 41/2041/2	
Inferior quality, 4 @4%	_
	3
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	1
Prime quality,	J
Ordinary, 4.00@4,5	
Common, 3,25(a)3,71	
Inferior, 2.50(d)8.0	o .
BWINE	-
Corn-fed, 4%@5%	
Still-fed, 4½@424	
Very poor. 4 @4%	
Very poor, 4 @4½	0

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—BERVES—The supply this week is comparatively moderate—a fact which is owing to a lack of shipping facilities rather than to any diminution in the number that is being sent forward by Western buyers. The demand is not very active. There are less prime cattle in the yards than last week, and for first quality and extra, the inquiry is comparatively brisk at full prices, but the market is dull for the lower grades, and prices have dropped 5@100 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 bs.

ceipts at this market o	ver the Central	Railroad, esti	mating 16 to
Cattle	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year. 4,048
Sheep	4,400	5,632	8,640

Total same date last year. 148,845 153,188	$\mathrm{H}^{\mathtt{I}}$
1,873 were driven in,	T

To the receipts of cattle add 100 head, which making the total on sale 8,220.
PRIOSS—The following are the ruling prices: Last week, \$0,00@0,00 4,35@4 80 4,00@4,25 3,25@3,70 2,50@2,75

SHEEF — The receipts are lighter than last week, but there is a still greater falling off in the demand, and prices dropped 12 @16c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ loop its.

Hogs — The market opened on Monday last at 44@66 for heavy corn-fed, and closed on Saturday at 44@4½ to tor the same description, it being difficult to realize the outside figure for the best lots. The sales at Smith & Brown's yards during the week foot up 8,000 head.

foot up 8,000 head.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 25 — At market, 1,700 Beef Cattle, 660 Stores, 6,200 Sheep and Lambs, 200 Swine.

Bref Cattle—Prices, extra, 36,7500,00; first quality, \$6,500 (0,0); second do, \$6,2500,00; third do, \$4,5006,00.

WORKING UREN—NONE.

MILOR COWN—\$42,206; common, \$19@20

VRAL CALVES—\$0,000,00. Stores—Vearling, \$8,0009,00; Two years old, \$14@16; Three years old, \$17019.

HIDSS—\$4,207c \$10. Tallow—\$4,207c.

PELTS—\$1,0401,25, each. Calf Skine—8,200 \$7 h.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—\$2,500,275; extra, \$3,000,375.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—\$2,500,275; extra, \$3,000,375.

SHIRE—Stores, wholesale, 0 @0c: retail, 0,205. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Figs, 4 @55; retail, 4%26c.

4%@Co.

CAMBRIDGE, Out. 22.—At market 2,496 Cattle, about 1800 Beeves, and 696 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEFF—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stail-fed Oxen) \$6,400,6076 first quality, \$6,000,6,25; second do, \$6,250,000; third do, \$8,000,000; ordinary, \$—@.

WORKING OXEN, \$P pair—\$80,0160.

GOWS AND GALVES \$22, \$226,00; Two years old, \$140,15; Three years old, \$1170,19.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—7200 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,5002,-15 each; extra, \$3,0004.62.

HIDSS—6%@7 o \$15.

Tallow—7%@7%c.

Patrs—\$1,01,25 Galf Skins—\$000 \$15.

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

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—BERS—During the week there was a plentiful supply of beet and mutton, principally from the west of Canada. We notice, however the arrival of some four or five loads of cattle from Chicago, Illinois. First-class beef sells at \$4.50 \times cwt; second class at \$3.50@4.50 per cwt; third class or niferior at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

iferior at \$2,60 to \$3,00. SHKRP in good supply at \$3@3.60 each. LAMBS plentyat \$1,7602.25 each. CALPES plenty and selling freely at \$3,00@4,00 each. PMLTS and LAMBBRINS sell at 70@80c each. Country skins, PRITS and Limbskins sell at 70,0300 each. Country sains, at 400 to 800 each. Hibes firm at \$5 \$1 cwt.
Calibskins sell at \$6 \$2 tb.
Pork.—During the week there has been a moderate supply of pork, selling at \$3 to \$3,50 \$1 cwt.—Globs.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct 21.—A better inquiry has prevalled both for domestic and foreign grades, and a higher range has been established for the latter, owing to the great advance in exchange and gold, but each of these have suffered a violent decline towards the close, and the result is that the wool market is quite unsettled. But the supply of all kinds in market is inadequate to the wants of the trade and with the high rates prevailing for cotton and the advance in the wool markets abread, holders seem indifferent sellers, unless at extreme rates, knowing right well that all the wools that can be obtained will command extravagant rates this season. The sales are 200,000 be, native fleece at 58@78 for fine, and 62@69c for coarse, and tub washed; 25.400 bis pulled at 55@60c for super and extra; 600 bis California, 484 bales Mestiza, in bond; 100 do. Mestizona, and 550-000 African, Syrian, &c., on private terms.

Saxony Fleece #2 fb	60@62
Saxony Fleece \$2 fb. American full-blood Merino	60.a.62
American half and three-fourths Merino	62(0)65
American Native and quarter Merino	62.7065
Extra pulled	KR/AKR
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	KR/2)KR
No. 1 pulled.	49.5080
Lamb's nulled	
Lamb's pulled. California fine, unwashed.	94/2048
California common do	
Peruvian washed	40000
Chilian Merino unwashed	90(C)DU
Chilian Metiza unwashed	90/304
Valparaiso unwashed	10/200
South American Merino unwashed	19/0/22
South American Merino unwashed	28(0)50
South American Mestiza unwashed	20xa)27
South American common washed	25(0.30
South American Entre Rios do	25@27
South American unwashed South American Cordova washed	17@19
South American Cordova washed	37@40
Cape Good Hope unwashed	30(4,35
East India washed	35(a)45
African unwashed	25(ã 38
African washed	40 @46
Mexican unwashed	25@30
Texas	00(2)00
Smyrna unwashed	26/7033
Smyrna washed	36(4)46
Syrian unwashed	23 a 26

BOSTON, Octobe	r 21 Dom	estic Wool is very firm	o, wit
fair demand.			
Saxony and Mer., fir	10,60(@62	Texas	00
Full blood	55@62	Smyrna, washed	33
⅓ and ¾ blood,	64(a)65	Do unwashed,	18
Common	64@65	Syrian, Cape,	16
Pulled, extra	60(a)70	Cape.	28
Do. superfine,	60(a)65	Crimea.	13
Do. No. 1,	45(a)60	Buenos Ayres,	
Do No. 2	00@00	Peruvian, washed	
Western mixed	55@60	Canada	

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—During the week the market assumed a firmer tone, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at nearly the highest prices obtained during the season. The sales reported sum up 50,000 ibs., including 5,000 ibs. super pulled at 60c. 20,000 ibs. lambs, and 25,000 ibs. medium fleece on private terms.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27—The wool market quiet and drooping uoted nominal at a range of 50@60c. for fleece and pulled.— TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Wool unchanged at 35c & fb.—Globe.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—Wool in good demand, with sales

### Married.

In this city, on the 18th Oct., by Rev. Dr. Pease, JAMES E. HART and ISABELLA GRAHAM, daughter of Elias Pond, Esq., all of this city.

### Died

In this city, on the 22d of Oct., 1862, of disease of the brain HENRY GAYLORD, only son of Wm. T. and Emily M. Krs-NRDY, aged 3 years, 8 months and 15 days.

We knew him well, a lovely child, With rosy cheek and laughing eye, And voice so sweet, and look so mild, We thought the bright one could not die He's gone, but oft that circle small.

Will list his little feet to hear. And then—sad thought 'twill bring to all, That badge of grief-the silent tear ! In vain a father's eye will seek

In vain, too, are the sighs that break The mother's heart - he is not there. Death always culls the fairest flower, He smiles to see the bond thus riven,

Yet GoD alone could give the power To call that loved one home to Heaven. Rochester, Oct., 1862.

### New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Telety-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.

CIDER MILLS.—I have now on hand, in store, several of the celebrated Higgor Ciper Mills, which I will sell at manufacturers prices transportation added, at the Genesell at manufacturers' prices transportation added, at the Gene see Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, Rochester, N. Y. J. RAPALJE, Agent.

MAGIC POCKET BOOKS-With elastic band, for the new Postage Currency made and VI elastic band, for the new Postage Currency, made and sold, wholesale and retail, by SNOW & HAPGOOD, Pathfinder Office, 22 Court St. Boston, Mass.

Ly Agenta Wanted. Samples sent, post-paid, for 15 cents.

NEIDA NURSERY.-5,000 Standard
Pear Trees, choicest varieties, from 3 to 6 years old.
600 Dwarf Pear Trees.
5,000 Currant bushes, 1 to 4 years old.
10,000 Anger's Quince Stocks, very fine.
For sale at very low rates. Address
Onedia, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1862.
WM. GUNBY.

POR CHEESE FACTORIES.

ROE'S PATENT VAT.

With COOPER'S IMPROVEMENTS, made especially for large dairies, with galvanized iron bodies, and bottoms to the tin Vaus. SIZES FOR CHEESE FACTORIES. 10 " by 27% "
10 " by 31% "
10 " by 31% "
3 feet by 10,
3 " 11,
3 " 12,
3 7-12" 11, " 210 " deeper, 55 00 " 265 " 65 00 " 8385 " 85 00 " 367 " 95 00 " 400 " 100 00 " 466 " 110 00

TERES.—These prices will not be varied from, and notes on interest will be required when credit is given.

These Vats are now made of Galvanized Iron, instead of wood. We have made a Heater especially for these large Vats, two of which have been in use the past season, and give perfect satisfaction.

which have been an end of action.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

H. & E. J. COOPER.
688-41 Watertown, Y. N., Oct. 25, 1862.

GHLY IMPORTANT ( AYUGA BLACK DUCKS, To the Soldiers

OF THE UNION ARMY:
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of Cure."

Nearly all the diseases incident to camp life originate with derangement and irregularity of the bowels, they being the weakest and most susceptible part of the human system, first feel the effects of the exposures which all soldiers have to submit to during their term of active service.

The best weapon of defence you can have against all such disease is

DR. DANIEL EVANS PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS

MEDICAL SAFE-GUARD COMBINED. The Surgeon General, and the principal Physicians and Surgeons, who have examined the formula of its medical qualities, have recommended its use by the Union soldiers.

Messrs, G. G. Evans & Co., have secured the right to sell the "SAFE-GUARD" it the United States, and they are now being manufactured under the superintendence of an able Physician, and arrang-ments have been made to place them within the reach of every Union soldier. An Agency has been established in Philadelphi, New York, and Boston where soldiers in this vicinity, about to depart for the war, can be supplied.

No more appropriate present can be made to a Soldier than a Medicated Safe - Guard! Every man should have one.

The attention of Soldiers, and friends of soldiers, is respectfully solicited to this new invention. Thousands of lives nay be saved by its timely use.

PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE. No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 50 cents.

No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 50 cents.

Sent by Mail or Express, to an address, on the receipt of the price, including postage, if by mail. Postage on No. 1, 20 tas; No. 2, 15 cts; No. 3, 10 cts. Libeal commission allowed agents and persons forming clubs.

N. B.—None are sentine unless stamped Dr. D Evans.

From Descriptive Circulars sen fice. Send orders to G. G. EVANS & C.O. Agents for the United States, No. 39 Chestaut St., Philadelptis; No. 212 Broadway, N. York; No. 39 Washington St., Boston Also, for sale by Dealers in Military Goods, and Druggists.

Entered according to Act of Jongress, in the year 1862, by Grore G. Evans, in the Cierks effice of the District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennylvania.

From G. G. EVANS & CO., continues as heretofore, to fill promptly, all orders for books, published in the United States, on the receipt of the advertisedprice. Send all book orders to G. G. Evans, 439 Chestaut St., Hiladelphia, Fa.

THE INDEPENDENT.

EDITED BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, IS A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

AND A REAL NEWSPAPER.

IT AFFORDS ITS READERS : Fair and thoughtful editorial dacussions of the most impor-ant facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world.

A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the Religious World. teligious World.

A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the ebellion. tebellion.

Ample chronicles of the important general news, home and preign.

Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express

Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle or serving as a safe guide to buyers. Interesting correspondence from Washington, from the West, from the Army, from Abroad.

Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for Family Reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both hold People and the Young People.

A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the current prices of merchandise, produce and live stock in New York City.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. THE FOLLOWING BMINENT WBITERS ARE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO 178 COLUMNS:

MRS. HARRIST BRECHER STOWS,
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
REV. GEORGE B. CHIEVER, HORACE GREELBY. BAYARD TAYLOR, JOHN G. WHITTIBE

TERMS-\$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen num ber sent gratis. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER, No. 5 leekman Street, New York. FOR SALE BY NIWS AGENTS.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from sectarinism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general IN ALL THE DEMMINATIONS.

In Politics it is entirely free fromparty relations or affinities, discussing great prizeiples with fredom and candor, and giving the fullest and latest intelligence fall the movements of the IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT WITH VIGOR,

FIDELITY AND ZEAL, II ITS EFFORTS TO CRUSH THE REBELLION,

and restore the Union, and preserv the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measus are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but it steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, ad will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen in the heart othe Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect u against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the pace of any country.

The New York Observer is the most complete family newspaper

IN THE WOLLD.

In the variety of its Departments, In the fullness of its Information, In the extent of its Correspondence In the number of minds collisted it its Editorial and other olumns In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to ch and adorn its pages, the healthful, religious, conservaive, genial tone that per-

In the healthful, rengious, consecutive the paper.
In the paper.
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and eneral literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New York Observer offer the following valuable premiums for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

In ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS must be those who have it in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past

To Ministers and Others. The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.: Congregational 2 volumes
Presbyterian 2 do

 Presbyterian
 2 do

 Methodist
 1 volume.

 Episcopal
 1 do

 Baptist
 1 do

To Farmers and Others.

We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *lifteen* new subscribers—with payment of \$2,50 in advance on each for one year—viz:

Warders integes and Evergreens. 100
To any one sending us ten new subscribers and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the Farmer's Encyclopedia, Farm Record, and any five other books on the list—or the entire list, except the Encyclopedia and Record.
For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the Farmer's Encyclopedia and Farm Record, or any other five books in the list.
For four new subscribers and payment, the Encyclopedia and five books in the list.
For four new subscribers and payment, the Encyclopedia and any book less than \$3.
For three new subscribers, the Farm Record and any dollar

For three new subscribers, the Farm Record and any dollar book.

For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costting less than \$3 each. And for one new subscriber any book
costing less than \$5 on the list.

These books will be cent by mail or express, at the option or
expense of the subscribers.

Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more
of these volumes.

They are among the most practical works now published on
the subjects treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the seginner, nor the more advanced farmer need
go further for instruction desired in any banch of his pursuits.

They are here placed within the reach of every young man in
the country, without a dollar in money.

Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Ja., & CO.,

668-8t

AND

#### Bronze Turkies

FOR SALE BY

JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y. 100.000 APPLE STOCKS, 2 years, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1000, \$2.50; 30,000 Plum stocks, 2 years, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1000, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Cl.ARK & CO.

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

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

667-2t W. H. DAUGHADAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS and CIDER-MAKERS.

Inclose One Bollar to my address and you will receive four genuine receipts for making Champagne Cider, with important directions.

PETER JORALEMON, Bellville, New Jersey.

ARRIAGE HORNES 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.

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

DARTON & MILLENER was awarded the First Premium, at the State Fair, on Corn Stalk, Hay, and Straw Outters, and Chepping Axes. First premium on Carpenter Edge Tools.

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

WILLIAM COX,

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

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manuf cturing Co.

Were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, New York.

S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y. 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.

Address

Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

The minimotal Nurseries, Toledo, this.

R B E R S I

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

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

ARMS FOR SALE BENNETT & BANCKER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Jackson, Michigan,

Have for sale some of the choicest Farming Lands in the State of Michigan, situate principally in the Counties of Jackson, 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.

TO FARMERS.

#### To Dairymen, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE:

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

Seeds, &zc., &zc., 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.B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the nest, and trues that he will continue to ment patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The arti-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 re-

ceiving 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 "Price Current."

Cash advanced on consignments of Produce. Cash paid for BUTTER in large or small quantites

A FREE COPY

PRICES CURRENT. AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS.

JOSIAH CARPENTER, No. 32 Jay Street, New York. MASON & HAMLIN'S

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS. 

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



"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER."

For separating Gats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the REST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end It cleans from 160 to 200 bushels per day, and a boy can operate LOW PRICE

Brings it within the reach of every Farmer. On receipt of SIX DOLLARS, a Machine (with printed instructions for operating.) will be shipped as directed. Those wishing to engage in the sale of the machine and purchasing by the dozen, will have a fair discount made to them. All orders to be addressed to OHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Rochester, N. Y., 688-181

BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents / (in silver.) Five, of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address 667-if F. M. 194-WEB. Box 220, Boston. Mass.

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

A MONTH I—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every County at \$75 per month and expenses, to sell a new and cheap Sewing Machine. Address, with stamp, 662-12t S. MADISON, Affred, Maine.

Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new Chortess Wringers, Original Bringers, and 12 other new articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

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

Address

Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

TREES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN GOUNDRY, (formerly Bristol & Williams,) Dansville, Livington Co., N. Y., invites the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers,

to his fine stock of Pear, Plum, and Apple Seedlings. Also, 2 year old Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees of leading varieties, which he offers for the Fall and Spring trade, cheap for cash. 665-18t] JOHN GOUNDRY, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

THE CHOVE NURSERRY.—DR.
JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O., COOR Co., ILLINDIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the Northmest. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid EVREGREENS, sure to tive—"Small Fruits," of 60 best sorts; near 500
varieties of hardy Shrubs and Flowering Plants, and some that
are tender. Pie Plant, Asparagus Roots, &c., all "honest and
good," and at rates based on the price of farm products and labor—nearly all at an average of less than half the prices of 5
years ago! Facking extre, warranted safe. Terms, except to
known customers, Cush with the order. Priced Lists and information FREE.

TMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE.

TMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE.

PATENTED SEPT. 2, 1862.

This is a chean and durable Package, so constructed with a lining of MICA on the inside, as to secure all the advantages of glass, with the lightness and durability of a wooden package. It will preserve the butter better than tubs or firkins, as there is No Loss from Scakage, and the butter is not spoilt by coming in contact with the wood

The use of this Package will secure to the Dairymen pay for the Package or its return; and it can be cleansed as easily as a Stone or Glass Jar, and can be used for years until worn out, thus saving the expense of new Packages every season.

State, County, and Town Rights for sale by

A. T. PEOK, Patentee.

Scott, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1862.

Trees at Low Prices.

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.

Plum, large stock, and best in State, \$200. Plum. No. 2, \$100. Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25.

JAMES TERRY & CO.,

DEALERS IN STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description.

M. J. MONROE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y. Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potates Green and Dried Fruits, &c & Pure Wines and Liquor and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes.

B. MILLER. Foreign and American Horticultural Agent

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York. ALL kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.: Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magasinos, Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced.



Clothes Wringer.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wring-r before the people. It surpasses all others in

Capacity for Pressure! Power of Action! WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

Strength of Frame!

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

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

WE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

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

Descriptive Circulars furnished by

JULIUS IVES & CO., General Agents

653 P. O. Box 3110, 345 Broadway, New York. Sold by Special Canvasers throughout the land. ALLIS, WATERS & CO., 55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

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

Highest premium paid for gold, silver, Canada currency, and
U. S. Demand Notes, of old issue.

Interest paid on special deposits Sight drafts on England
and Ireland in sums to suit.

648-261

RUBIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK—

The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of GREGORY & GOLDSMITH, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

The stock consists of forty thousand Dwarf Pears, 30,000 Standards; 30,000 Cherries; 12,000 Apple Trees; and a large variety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs, on the late farm of James H GREGORY, adjoining the Nursery of Elemanger & Barry. The Property is desirable, and will be sold low. Application should be made at once to PATRICK BARRY, Receiver, or to his Agent, Rochester, Aug. 1, 1862.

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

Standard Cherry, very extra, \$60; Dwarf, \$70.

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.

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

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

THE UNIVERSAL



THE TWO WORLDS.

E SYNT

Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain-Whose magic joys we shall not see again: Bright haze of morning veils its glimmering shore, Ah, truly breathed we there Intoxicating air-

Glad were our hearts in that sweet realm of Nevermore.

The lover there drank her delicious breath. Whose love has yielded since to change or death: The mother kissed her child, whose days are o'er, Alsa | too soon have fled The irreclaimable dead; We see them-visions strange-amid the Nevermore.

The merry song some maiden used to sing-The brewn, brown hair that once was went to cling To temples long clay-cold : to the very core They strike our weary hearts, As some vexed memory starts From that long faded land—the realm of Nevermore.

It is perpetual Summer there. But here Sadly we may remember rivers clear, And harebells quivering on the meadew floor, For brighter bells and bluer, For tenderer hearts and truez, People that happy land—the realm of Nevermore.

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land We, pilgrims of eternal sorrow stand: What realm lies forward, with its happier store Of forests green and deep, Of valleys hushed in sleep, And lakes most peaceful? Tis the land of Evermore.

Very far off in the marble cities seem-Very far off-beyond our sensual dream-Its woods, unruffled by the wild wind's roar: Yet does the turbulent surge Howl on its very verge, One moment-and we breathe within the Evermore.

They whom we loved and lost so long ago Dwell in those cities far from mortal woe-Haunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet earolings Eternal peace have they: God wipes their tears away: They drink the river of life that flows from

Thither we hasten through these regions dim; But le, the wide wings of the Seraphim Shine in the sunset! On that joyous shore Our enlightened hearts shall know The life of long ago; The sorrow-burdened past shall fade for

# The Story-Teller.

FOEDORA.

[Translated from the French, by CARR MYRICK]

(For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.)

IT was in the year 1812. Napoleon, at the head of his victorious army in the plains of Moscow, had entered the ancient Capital of the Empire of the Czars, and threatened the new city founded by PETER the Great. Influenced by a fanatical patriotism, the Governor of Moscow, Rostopchin, made the resolution—which has carried so terrible a blow to the success of our arms-of burning the city, which the Emperor ALEXANDER had confided to his care. We will not attempt to relate all the circumstances of this frightful drama. Driven from their homes by fire, sinking under the intensity of the flames, it was a dreadful sight to see all the inhabitants, mingled with our soldiers, forced to flee, carrying away whatever they could, from the violence of the flames.

A little daughter of a merchant, scarcely six vears old. became lost amid the confusion. Forsaken, benumbed by cold, she wandered hither and thither in the streets which the fire had spared. Her father and mother had disappeared, and no one seemed willing to receive her. The entire night passed thus: and when the day began to dawn, FOEDORA, exhausted by fatigue and hunger. threw herself down at the entrance of a church and fell asleen. Without doubt she would not have awakened, and death would have come to surprise her, if a vivandiere, who by chance came to establish her little stand of provisions near this church, had not been touched with compassion for the unfortunate child. She, also, had children; and this was the reason why she was led to provide for the little orphan. Fordora knew not how to express her thankfulness. She soon became to her second mother a most intelligent assistant. Little by little, express all that she felt of thankfulness and love. Meantime the army of Napoleon commenced its retreat, and the vivandiere was compelled to leave Moscow. Were the parents of FOEDORA still living? Of this nothing was as yet revealed. FORDORA left with the French army. One may judge what a child of her age had to endure during such a retreat.

At the crossing of Berezina, FOEDORA had the misfortune to find herself separated from her benefactress, who believed that the child had either perished in the waves, or that she had lost her way. Whichever it might be, the orphan was found no more, and she found herself deserted anew. In the meantime, FQEDORA came as far as Fologne with a detachment of the army. Several of her companions had perished-exhausted by cold or hunger-and the others were scattered, so that the little Muscovite found herself alone, abandoned in the midst of a forest. Dying of cold, the snow reaching almost to the knees, she saw suddenly a bear coming towards her. Then she collected all her strength, and tried to flee. But, alas!-how could so feeble a child, whose limbs were almost benumbed, escape this danger? Already the bear was upon the point of attacking her. FOEDORA uttered a cry, calling for help. By an unexpected favor of Providence, a shot was fired, and the bear fell! Soon, a stranger arrived at the place where FOEDORA had stopped, scarcely recovered from her fright. He regarded with kindness and an eye of compassion this child whom Heaven seemed to have confided to him. He was a Polish gentleman named Polowski. He took from his game pouch some cold provisions, of bread and wine, and gave them to FOEDORA, which soon revived her. Then he took the child by the hand and led her to his castle, distant about two leagues. There, FOEDORA was welcomed with kindness by the wife of the noble Polowski, who delayed not to supply all her wants. She was then able to narrate to them all that she knew of her history. Moved to tears by the child's recital, Polowski and his, wife overwhelmed her with the most tender caresses; and soon, FOEDORA had only the remembrance of her misfortunes.

Several years passed, in which they learned noth- males to one female.

ing of the parents of FOEDORA. In the meantime, she had grown in wisdom and in beauty. Nothing had been neglected to form aright her heart and mind. She was then fifteen years old. Each year the anniversary of her rescue had been a festive day. During one of these re-unions, while For-DORA rehearsed anew the incidents of her childhood, and the benefits which her parents of adoption

had bestowed upon her, passed in review, they heard the report of a gun a short distance from the castle. The wind blew with violence, the snow fell in great flakes, and obscured the sky so that one could not see three steps before him. "It is some lost traveler who asks help, and who is attacked by ferocious beasts, for it is impossible that one should abandon himself to the pleasures of the chase, at such a time," cried Polowski, and he commanded his men to go in search. He placed himself at the head of his attendants, whom he led to the forest. Some time after, they returned to the castle. The servants bore upon a litter the body of a wounded Russian. FOEDORA threw herself before her countryman. She dressed his wounds herself. He was soon able to express his thanks to the host and hosters of the castle, and to relate his history to

"I am." said he, "a merchant of Moscow. I have been on a visit to Varsovia. Leaving the neighborhood. I started to visit a friend who lives at some distance. Armed with a gun, I proceeded on foot to his castle, where I was belated. The snow fell in great flakes; I became bewildered, and was seeking in vain for the road, when I saw two men approach, of whom I hastened to ask direction. I had no distrust, and quietly awaited their reply, when suddenly these two villains rushed upon me, stunning me and robbing me of what little money I possessed. I uttered a cry; it was then that one of them fired upon me with his pistols, for they wished to kill me."

During the stranger's recital, FOEDORA had kept her gaze riveted upon him. She seemed to find upon his countenance familiar features, without being able to tell where she had seen them. Her heart beat with violence, and an irresistable impulse drew her towards him. Polowski besought his guest to relate some of the incidents of the burning of Moscow. The stranger appeared somewhat reluctant to comply with this request. However, reflecting upon the services which he had received, he dare not refuse. Depicting the spectacle of this vast conflagration, his voice trembled with lively emotion. But, when he began to recount his own misfortunes he shed abundant tears; and, uttering a profound sigh, he said:-"Alas! this terrible fire not only destroyed a large share of my fortune, but also took away all our happiness-our much-loved daughter. While in the midst of the dreadful disorder, excited by the frightful catastrophe, we sought, my wife and I, to save from the voracity of the flames, our most valuable treasures, we lost our child, then in her sixth year. Her nurse had taken her to conduct her to the house of a friend who lived in a distant street, to which the fire had not yet extended. But neither the nurse nor the child returned; and since the event, all our inquiries have been fruitless. Probably, some building in falling, buried them in its ruins."

At these words, FOEDORA, who had listened eagerly to all the particulars of the recital, could no longer conceal the emotions which it excited within her. She threw herself upon the neck of the stranger, crying, "O, my father, my father!" This was a touching sight. You will pardon us if we do not attempt to describe the joy and happiness with which their hearts overflowed. Pen is powerless in the face of such a scene. After the first thrill of surprise, FORDORA related to her father all those miracles to which she owed her safety. The good vivandiere was not forgotten in this recital; but with what sensibility, what touching expressions of thankfulness, did she acknowledge all that she owed to the benevolence of the Polish lord who had received and treated her as his child.

In a few days the Russian recovered. It was necessary for him to leave the castle of Polowski, and FOEDORA followed him, not without assuring her benefactors that her gratitude would cease only with her life. They returned to Moscow, where their arrival caused a joyous surprise. The history of FOEDORA became known. A young Russian lord, who occupied a high position in the ranks of the army, demanded the young girl in marriage, and espoused her.

Ten years had passed. Poland had proclaimed her independence, and the Emperor of the Russians, NICHOLAS, placed an army in the field to crush the efforts of this heroic nation. Every one knows the issue of this unequal contest. The husband of she learned to understand her benefactress, and to FOEDORA had taken a part in this campaign. FOE-DORA had followed him. Without stopping to review the heart-rending scenes of this war, we will only say that Varsovia was taken by siege. In this terrible day thousands of Poles and Russians perished. Towards evening all the superior officers of the victorious army went to visit the battle field, where the corpses of the conquerors and the conquered lay in confusion. An infinite number of wounded groaned among the dead. Moved with pity for those to whom Fortune had been contrary, the husband of FOEDORA had those carried to the hospitals in whom there yet remained a breath of life. After these pious cares, he went still farther in this place of death, where, among several corpses which they were going to bury, he perceived a Polish officer of high rank, all covered with crosses and ornaments. He thought he saw in him some signs of life, and had him carried to the house where FOEDORA remained. There, every necessary attention was bestowed upon him, and slowly recovering from his lethargy, the Polish officer opened his eyes. FOEDORA was seated at the head of the bed. Suddenly she uttered a cry; she had recognized Polowski! ~~

Polowski recovered from his wounds only to be plunged into a still more terrible danger. His name was placed upon the list of exiles. When FOEDORA was apprised of it, she immediately repaired to the Emperor. She embraced his knees and demanded a favor; and Nicholas, hearing, pronounced the pardon of Polowski. Penfield, N. Y.

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES .- According to the United States census of 1860, there were at that time 730,000 more males than females in the United States, a fact unprecedented in the census of any other civilized nation. In most of the older States there is an excess of females; in Massachusetts, 37,600 more females than males, while in Illinois there is an excess of 92,000 males; in Michigan, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 36,000; in Wisconsin, 43,000; in California, 67,000; and in Colorado there are twenty

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

IMPORTANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE importance of photography in enabling the naturalist to represent with accuracy the various forms of animal and vegetable life cannot be too highly appreciated, both in its relations to art and to education. When we consider the vast number of species in zoology the noble forms of animated nature, whether wild or domesticated, and the services which many of them perform as the slaves of man, we can hardly attach too much importance to their accurate delineation. The Landseers, Copes, Andsdells, and Rosa Bonheurs of the present day give us fine delineations of the deer, the cattle, the dogs, the horses, and other animals

which are associated withthe wants and amusements of man; but even fine art might derive some advantage from their truhful photographs whether in plane perspective or n solid relief. When we look at the pictures with which Buffon caricatured the world of instinct, we long to possess genuine representations of the giaffe, the lion, the tiger, the elephant, the gorilla, and the other noble animals which we see only in prion and in chains. With a truthful camera and an instantaneous process, the denizens of the jungle and the fields might be taken captive in their finest atttudes and their most rest less moods; and binocular photographs thus obtained, and raised into relie, would furnish valuable ideas to the painters and the poets, whose works or whose epics may require an introduction to the brutes that perish.

The engraver has end-avored to copy and perpetuate the finest producions of the pencil and the chisel; and the traveler, in his hurried sketches, has still more imperfectly represented to us the edifices of ancient and modern civilization. But the sun has outstripped them both; and though he has as yet only one color on his palette, he exhibits on his canvas every visible point and line in his subject, and every variety of light, shadow and lustre, which the hour of the day or the state of the weather may impress upon it.

To the sculptor sun-painting is still more valuable. The living subject affords him little choice of material. Swathed in opaque drapery, the human figure mocks his eager eye, and it is only by stolen glances, or during angel visits, that he can see those divine forms which it is his business to perpetuate. He must therefore quit his home, and spend months and years in the museums of foreign art, copying day after day those master triumphs of genius which have been consecrated by the taste of ages. Brought back to his own studio, these copies will be his principal instructors. They will exhibit to him forms more than human, though human still, embodying all that is true and beautiful in what might be man. These copies, however, have a limited value. The light of the sun, even in a cloudless sky, is ever varying, and the breadth and direction of the shadows are changing from hour to hour-The portion of the drawing executed in the morning will not harmonize with what is delineated at noon or in the evening; and hence the most skilful representation of a pieceof sculpture cannot possibly exhibit those lights and shadows which can give even an approximate idea of figures in relief. The binocular photographs, on the other hand, when rightly taken, give all the shadows of an instant of time, and when combined in the stereoscope, reproduce the statue in relief in all its aspects, and with all its parts as exhibited under the same beam

of light. To the engineer and the machinist, photography and the stereoscope arrof inestimable value. The difficulty of drawing emplex machinery is insurmountable; and even then the drawings are well executed, it is not easyto study from them the construction and mode of operation of the machine; but the union of one onwo binocular pictures of it judiciously taken, willin many cases remove the difficulty both of drawing and understanding it. In the erection of public suildings, hourly and daily photograph have shown to the absent superintendent the progress of hiswork.—Sir David Brewster.

A POWERFUL WEAPON OF DEFENSE.

A LETTER to the Boston Traveller, dated September 7th, off Spain, fron the United States war sloop Kearsage, says:

The officers of this ship have, within the last three days, been electrified by an invention of our First Assistant Engineer, James W. Whittaker, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., which totally eclipses anything yet announced on the all-important topic of iron plated ships. For obvious reasons, I am not at liberty, at present, to give details of this powerful agent for the destruction of such iron-plated antagonists as the Merrimac and Arkansas. For its simplicity in design, completeness in construction, and certainty of execution, it cannot be excelled by anything invented or advanced. In fact it is the event of the nineteenth century.

It revolutionizes the whole theory of naval warfare, and as long as its use is confined to our own navy, no other power in the world can be successful, no matter how many or what class of iron-clad ships may be brought against us. It can be applied to any portion of the ship at a comparitively nominal expense, and when so applied, even the Monitor or New Ironsides would be, when opposed, as helpless as the Cumberland and Congress when attacked by the Merrimac. Our captain, chief engineer and other officers, have examined it, and all concur in pronouncing it a perfect success; and the captain has detached the inventor from the ship and ordered him home with his plans, to report in person to the Navy Department.

Needing no experimental trial, and the time re quired for its construction, application and readiness for action, not exceeding three week's labor in any of our navy yards, we must soon hear of its acceptance by the Government, and certain proofs of its utility. The navies of the world must disappear before this new and terrible opponent, while through its aid the Union will be restored and the nation take her proper place as director of the affairs of the

We shall be very sorry to lose Mr. Whittaker, who is a thorough gentleman and universally liked by all of his mess-mates; but when we consider what an immense benefit it will be to the Government to have the immediate use of his invention, we are reconciled to the loss of his society, and sincerely wish him all success in his mission. We have been lying here for three months watching the Sumpter, who is dangerous in spite of her best teeth having been extracted, but we hope soon to be relieved by the Tuscarora, so that we can take a more active part in the war.

UNION VILLAGE SHAKERS, OHIO

THE society at Union Village, Warren county, Ohio, is worthy of particular note. It is one of the largest Shaker societies in the world. It was founded in the year 1805. It now numbers near 600 persons and owns upwards of 4,000 acres of land in one body. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the surface and scenery beautifully diversified, and the locality remarkably healthy. The society here is divided into four different "families," located in different parts of their domain. The largest family numbers near 200 persons, and is called the Center, it being the residence of their Elder and Elderess, and where their church is located. The "dwelling," as it is called, where this family eats and sleeps, is an immense brick structure, four stories high; it fronts 88 feet, and is 108 feet deep; it is divided into dining, sleeping, and kitchen rooms. In the large cellar underneath is kept the milk, and the butter and cheese apparatus. Their butter is churned and cheese made by horse-power; their bread is also kneaded in the same way. Their bread is certainly the best we ever tasted. In fact, the dinner they generously prepared for our party was one of the most palatable we ever enjoyed. The fine fruit, and other seasonable delicacies with which our table was loaded, were such as princes might feed upon and be glad. They live upon plenty of the very best of every thing that is good and healthy. They cultivate none but the best fruits, of which they sell large quantities. They have the finest stock we ever saw. Their cattle are altogether incomparable. Some of their cows give daily from six to eight gallons of the richest milk. Such cows they readily sell at from

\$150 to \$200. Calves, from two to four months old, they sell at from \$50 to \$100. They have an animal that weighs nearly 3,000 pounds. They have a botanical garden of about twelve acres, in which they cultivate all the medicinal plants and herbs of this climate, which they gather and remove to the chemical and medical laboratory, where they are dried and prepared in the form of extracts, powders. &c., ready for market. These medicines are the purest and best of the kind that can be had. The celebrated "Shaker Sarsanarilla" is manufactured here, and affords the principal source of their revenue. Their mechanical shops are kept in the neatest order, and their work is done in the most systematic style.

They excel in the manufacture of carpets, woodware, leather, blankets, and various kinds of trinkets and fancy articles. We were shown some silk handkerchiefs which were made by them from silk of their own production, which were quite equal to the European silks.

Their seed garden is noteworthy. They annually put up and sell about 1,400 boxes of garden seeds, each box containing 200 packages of seeds.

They have now in their domain about 3,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle, 100 horses, countless numbers of poultry, but no hogs or dogs, the former being to them unclean, and the latter useless yelpers.—Dayton Gazette.

BIG GUNS.—The Fort Pitt works are turning out the immense fifteen-inch guns now at the rate of three a week. We doubt if there be in the world an establishment capable of anything like this. These guns weigh each in the rough about 70,000 pounds, and apart from the difficulty of casting, the labor of handling, turning and finishing such a mass of metal must be immense. There are four of these guns now in the lathes, and by the time these are out, others will be ready to take their place. It is the intention to turn out three a week, we believe, for the balance of the year. These guns are intended for the new "Monitors," and they are the most formidable of their character in the world. Arrangements are now in progress for casting a twentyinch gun. This latter gun will throw a ball 1,000 pounds, and is expected to have a range of four miles.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

# Wit and Kumor.

THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.

"THERE is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." This distance is not greater from the poetical to the prosy. Somebody wrote some rather pretty verses about "Love." Some other body borrowed the metre, and taking "Soap" for a theme, wrote some wicked verses in parody. Here are the two pieces:

SOAP.

We are young, We want soap, And both are loving-Both need scrubbing-You love me, You soan me. And I love you; And I soap you; Each, each other's Each, each other's Rough hides rubbing-Faults reproving-Some in me, You scrub me, And some in you And I serub you. What is best What is best For us to do? For us to do? Live and love, Live and rub, Continue loving-Continue rubbing-You rubbing me, You loving me, I loving you; I rubbing you; Each, each other's Each, each other's Rough hides scrubbing-Faults reproving-You reproving me, You scrubbing me, I you. This is best This is best

LOVE.

"ONE OF THE EXEMPTS."-Surgeon-What's the matter with you? Would-be-Exempt-Weak back, sir-very weak back. S.-weak knees, you mean. W.-Yes, sir, Weak knees-very weak knees, can't march. S—Yes, I'll give you a certificate (Writes:) "Upon honor I hereby certify that the bearer,

is weak in the knees, a great coward, who shrinks from defending his country. Hope he will be put in front ranks, where he can't run away. — Surgeon," &c.

W.—(Handing the surgeon a quarter,)—Thank you, sir. I knew I was entitled to a certificate. This rebellion, so wicked and monstrous, must be put down. It has done my heart good to see the energy of the President in ordering a draft. (Here reads the certificate and faints.)

A DISCUSSION WITH STICKS. - A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain Ohio railroad, observing one morning, that the face of a member of his gang had its surface all spotted with bruises and plasters.

"Ah! Jimmy," said he, "what have you been

"Not very much, sir," answered Jimmy; "I was jist down at Billy Mulligan's last night, sur, an' him an' me we had a bit av a discooshen wid sticks!"

# Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 104 letters.

My 1, 104, 3 is to allow. My 57, 29, 69, 83, 63 is each one of all.

My 9, 48, 66, 12, 85, 96 is the 1-1440 of a day. My 93, 108 is in the same manner.

My 76, 49 is the neutral demonstrative. My 71, 20, 79, 48, 38, 89, 55 is what a man does when in the

My 26, 82, 23, 60, 87, 31 is to impart. My 74, 33, 2, 25, 86 is new.

My 87, 53, 91, 101, 98, 6, 84, 24, 80 is learning.

My 90. 11 is a word of incitement or encouragement My 72, 18, 16 is the possessive of it.

My 95, 102, 28, 24, 35 is the two side bodies of an army My 56, 14, 58 is the same as my 1, 104, 3.

My 34, 29, 77, 62, 81 is each one. My 64, 17, 47, 67, 18, 4 is 120 seconds minus 4-5 of 60 plus 24 minutes 12 seconds.

My 15, 19 is in what manner. My 102, 73 is the thing spoken of before.

My 32, 41, 52, 88, 78, is the troublesome insects which infest

My 7, 42, 81, 46, 21, 43 is to register. My 68, 36, 45, 59 is the oblique singular of thou.

My 44, 27, 39, 92 is the contrary of evil. My 70, 94 is composed of the first and nineteenth letters of the alphabet.

My 95, 61, 75, 97 is a spring.

My 40, 10, 35, 30 is the name of a person who judges rightly. My 8, 46, 28, is being at a distance within view.

My 99, 100, 50, 22, 103, 18 is to help. My 5, 12, 41, 54, 15, 83, 65, 73, 8 is a state of being a person is

My whole is an appeal to young minds by the poet Corron.

Willett, 1862. HENRY C. B-15 Answer in two weeks.

For Moere's Rural New-Yerker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 45 letters.

My 2, 8, 20, 4 is a mountain in Europe. My 15, 29, 5, 4, 39, 22, 7, 36, 15, 29, 40, 43 is a city in Pennsylvania.

My 12, 2, 11, 18 is an isthmus between Asia and Africa. My 88, 7, 22, 27, 80, 83, 26, 25, 43, 45, 19, 20, 21 is a sea in Eu-My 1, 9, 42, 20, 32, 39 is a river in Canada

My 28, 4, 39, 12, 28, 23, 34 is a city in Scotland. My 18, 20, 38, 6, 11, 18, 33 is a river in Africa. My 12, 17, 14, 3, 16, 20, 38, 39, 22, 3, 19 is a mountain in

Mexico. My 22, 24, 6, 37, 10, 45 is a city in Ireland. My 15, 28, 9, 1, 12, 44 is the most elevated city on the globe My 41, 14, 13, 15, 1, 3, 30 is a city in Rhode Island.

My 88, 10, 12, 31, 17, 12, 31, 35, 15, 15, 44 is a river in North My whole is the sentiments of the North.

Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 665.

Answer to Names of Eminent Men:-1. Charles Dickens. 2. James Silk Buckingham. 3. Samuel Warren. 4. Charles Lever. 5. Samuel Lover. 6. Albert Smith. 7. Thomas Carlyle. 8. Henry Kirke White. 9.1George Augustus Sals. 10. James Montgomery. 11. Allen Ramsey. 12. Oliver

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-A wicked messenger

Answer to Arithmetical question :- James should have % und John % of the 15 cents

Answer to Charade:-House-Wife.

The Publisher to the Public.

### Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

THE Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced two weeks ago — with October. As a large number of subscriptions expired with Sept., (all which have No. 663 printed after their address.) we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper. We hope they, and thousands of would-be subscribers, will avail themselves of the avorable opportunity now presented to renew Single, Club and Trial Subscriptions are now in order and espectfully solicited.

### THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

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

### A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE,

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

#### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST CIRCULATED

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY. IS PUBLISHED BYERY SATURDAY,

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Two Dollars A Year-To Clubs and Agents as follows:-Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and friends must add 12½ cents per copy to the club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent o Europe, &c., is \$2.50—including postage.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term redit books, long experience having demonstrated that the

CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-Yorker is only 31/4 cents per quarter to any part of this State, except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6% cents to any other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the post-office where received.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance.