TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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### ROCHESTER, N. Y., -FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 669.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

seem fairly inferable from the premises. THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY The best calculations made in Europe on the

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.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

VALUE OF FOOD-ITS NUTRITION.

Some of our readers will, no doubt, remember what we said last week of the causes which affected the apparent nutrition of food, especially of one of these causes to which we called special attention,the ease or difficulty of digestion. Corn that passes through the stomach undigested is of no more value than so much corn-cob, or wood. To obtain the full value of the food given to an animal, it must not only be put in such a condition by grinding, or soaking, that it can be digested by a healthy animal, but the stomach of the animal must be in a healthy state, ready for its appropriate work. Neglect of these points has caused many to form very unjust conclusions, and we urge all to exercise care, so that their experiments, when completed, may give no "uncertain sound," but announce important truths, that will benefit all who hear and heed. The nutritive effects of food are dependent upon other circumstances than the health of the animal, and the condition of the food, such as the purposes for which it is fed; whether the animal is young and growing, or of mature age; the mode in which it is housed and protected from the cold, &c.; so that it will be apparent that to establish a scale exhibiting the comparative nutrition of feeding substances, is a work of difficulty and liable to mistakes; and our readers must not be surprised should their experience differ somewhat from the estimates given. Although we make this acknowledgment, which truth demands, the knowledge already gained on this subject is of great value, as it furnishes a useful, though not infallible guide.

To make a comparative estimate of the value of food, it is necessary that some article well known. and used generally, should be taken as a standard, or starting point, with which to compare others. Meadow or Timothy hay has been selected as the article best adapted to this purpose, and is represented by the number 100. Any article like potaes, containing one-half as much nutriment as hay that is pound for pound, is put down at 200, showing that it would require 200 pounds of potatoes, or any article containing the like amount of nutriment, to produce the same result as 100 pounds of hay. A pound of corn contains about twice as much nutriment as a pound of hay, and is therefore put down at 50, showing that fifty pounds of corn will produce the same effect as 100 pounds of hay. About three pounds of carrots are equivalent to one pound of hay, and this root is therefore found in the tables at 300, though the experience of some has shown they are of more value than these figures indicate. The differences may be attributed to some of the causes to which we have before alluded. Indeed, if any animal has been kept on dry food for some time, the withholding of a few pounds of hay each day, and for each one substituting two pounds of carrots, will be found beneficial. Not, perhaps, because the carrots are equivalent in nutritious matter to the loss of hay, but because an animal in this condition craves moist, refreshing food, like the carrot or beet, and its health is thereby improved, and its comfort secured. With this explanation all will be able to understand the table below, which we have selected from the best authorities:

j	THEOR	STICAL.	Ex	PERIME	NTS.	
Гоор.	Water in 100 parts.	Nutritive equivalent.	Petri.	Thaer.	Pabet.	
Meadow Hay,	11.0	100	100	100	100	1
Rye straw,	18.7	479	500	666	350	П
Uat straw	21.0	383	200	190	200	1.
Barley straw,	11.0	460	180	150	200	1
Wheat straw,	26.0	426	360	450	300	1
Pea straw.	8.5	64	200	130	150	1.
Buckwheat straw,	11.6	240	200			1.
Mangold leaves,	88.9	230		1	600	1.
Carrot leaves,	70.9	135	1			Ι.
Swedes.	91.0	676	300	300	250	- 1
Mangold Wurtzel,		"	400	460	250	Ι,
White Silician beet, .	85.6	669				1
Carrots,	87.6	882	250	800	250	1
Potatoes,	75.9	319	200	200	200	1.
Turnips,	92.5	885	600	526	450	1
Indian Corn,	18.0	70	52	1		1
Buckwheat,	12.5	55	64	1		1
Barley,	13.2	65	61	76	50	1
Oats.	12.4	60	71	86	60	1
Rye,	11.5	58	55	71	50	1
Wheat,		55	52	64	40	1

The theoretical value, being that shown by analysis, as given above, is from Boussingault, and the value, as shown by feeding experiments, bears the name of the experimenter at the head of each column. These will exhibit how far the results of actual experiments differ from those obtained by analysis and from each other, and from these facts

ductions, while we will make a few suggestions that | laid in September, and protected thus against the

capabilities of the soil, for producing food, assume that one and a half tuns of hay is the general or average yield per acre, and this is higher than the average yield in any of the States of our Union. By the table it will be seen that one pound of corn is equal to two of hay, so that to produce the same nutrition from an acre of corn, as from an acre yielding one and a half tuns of hay, the former must yield twenty-five bushels, at sixty pounds to the bushel. Of course the difference in cost of culture, effects on the soil, &c., must be taken into consideration. A wide range is shown in the value of turnips, but estimating the true value as one-sixth that of hay, it would require nearly 400 bushels to the acre, to furnish an equivalent for one and a half tuns of hay, or twenty-five bushels of corn. Three pounds of carrots are supposed to be about a fair equivalent for one of hay, but as we wish to be careful on this point, and not to encourage expectations that will never be realized, we will, in our calculation, reduce its value to one-fourth that of hay, and one-eighth that of corn. According to this it will require 1200 pounds of carrots, which is 200 bushels, at sixty pounds to the bushel, to be grown on an acre, to furnish an equivalent for the one and a half tuns of hay, or the twenty-five bushels of corn. Every one will observe, in a moment, that this is little more than a quarter of a crop of carrots, as no one should think of growing less than six hundred bushels to the acre, and our State Agricultural Society very wisely refuses to consider applications for premiums where the quantity is less. At this rate, one acre of carrots will produce as much nutritive matter as three acres in hay, which gives one and a half thins to the acre, or of corn, which yields twenty-five bushels. Of course, the quantity of hay and corn, with which this is compared, is by no means a premium crop, nor do we consider six hundred bushels of carrots a large yield, for we find cases in which premiums have been awarded, in this State, for more than double this quantity to the acre. Our remarks, however, are designed only to suggest the manner in which the table may be made very valuable, in inciting to thought and figures that may be ultimately worked out to the profit of our readers.

### THE MANTIS, OR REAR-HORSE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I avail myself of your columns, to describe some peculiarities and historical facts, concerning an insect sent me by an old friend, from Kentucky, requesting to know something shout it. Figure 1 will give a bette idea of its size, shape, and attitude, than a lengthy description. The color is light brown, the wings mottled with brown spots, and its two pair of ambulatory legs are of a pale green. Whether this is the Mantis Caroliniana, of LINNEUS, or not, I am unable to say, not having seen his description, nor, indeed, any other, except its notice in the Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1854, where it is called "The rear-horse," (and Mantis? with a doubt appended.)

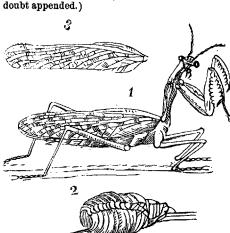


Fig. 1, Mantis Caroliniana, or Rear-Horse. Fig. 2, Eggs

I have no doubt as to its genuine character. This insect belongs to the order ORTHOPTERA, and the section RAPTORIA, comprising the single family MANTIDÆ. In Europe they are called soothsayers, from their curious motions, as well as camel crickets, from the great length of the neck. Our species, in habit and character, accord with the Mantis religiosa of South Europe.

Those common about Washington, differ in color from specimens found in this vicinity, by Mr. GEO. HENSEL, of Lancaster, as well as from the specimen sent me from Kentucky. A close comparison may reveal that we have several species in the United

They, with the Reduvius (Prionotus) Novenarious\*, figured in the RURAL for August 23d, 1862, are classed among the insects beneficial to the Agriculturist, as their food consists of other insects injurious to vegetation, and both secure their eggs on branches of trees with a glutinous substance, such as the gummy exudations of the cherry, peach, &c., in a brown, round or oblong, grooved mass, easily and figures practical men can make their own de- mistaken for an excrescence or knot on the bark,

weather. The young make their appearance in the latter part of May or beginning of June, and deyour Aphids and the like with great relish when scarcely two days old. They undergo several moltings and changes before they obtain wings. I can not avoid here to give some account of the superstitious notions connected with this class of insects, and the person who published the same, partly copied from Westwood, viz:

"The Monkish legends tell us that St. Francis XAVIER, seeing a Mantis moving along in its solemn way, holding up its two fore legs as in the act of devotion, desired it to sing the praises of Gon; whereupon the insect carolled forth a fine canticle.' (Ins. Arch., p. 63.) This statement matches the account of the Saint himself, given in Hamilton's East Indies, A. D. 1688-1723, respecting XAVIER'S monument. He says:-"It is erected in the fine church at Goa, dedicated to St. PAUL. About fifty years after his death, as a Portuguese ship was going to China, it called at the island of St. Juan. Some gentlemen and priests went ashore, and accidentally found the Saint's body uncorrupted. It was deposited at Goa, where it still looks sound, but has lost an arm. This loss arose from the Pope's demanding evidence of the identity of the body, before he made a saint of XAVIER. Accordingly, the arm was cut off, and sent to Rome to stand its trial. When the Pope had viewed it, he called for pen, ink, and paper. While looking at it, amid the Cardinals, the Saint's hand took hold of the pen, dipped it in the ink, and fairly wrote XAVIER." This miracle is still boasted of at Goa. And, as PINKERTON says (volume viii., pp. 354, in his travels and voyages):- "To doubt it, might haveexposed you to the terrors of the Inquisition." I, of course, leave it altogether with the reader, whether the relation of the Saint respecting the Mantis, or the miracle of the Saint's arm, is a doubt-

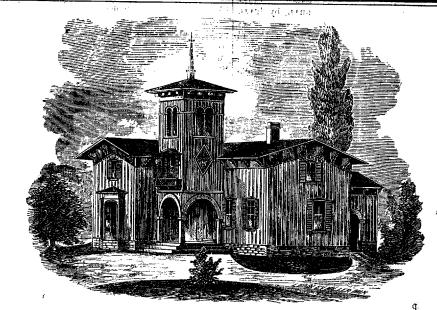
MOUFFET, also, informs us that "so divine a creature is this esteemed, that if a childe aske the way to such a place, she (the Mantis) will stretch out one of her feet and show him the right way, and seldom or never misse. And she resembleth those diviners in the elevation of her hands, so also in likeness of motion; for they do not sport themselves as others do, nor leap, nor play; but, walking softly, she retains her modesty, and shows forth a kind of mature gravity."

Yes, very modest and sober in its deportment, truly, the wile rogue; its insidious approach for ensnaring its prey, and however sanctimoniously it may, for an hour at a time, remain stationary, in patient watchfulness, for some unlucky victim to come within reach: its arms are not folder but rather for prey, a slight change in the word comes nearer to its true character, so that instead of calling it as some do, the praying Mantis, it may with propriety be called the preying Mantis.

In short, though harmless and great cowards, they are, nevertheless, regular cannibals, and as pugnacious as they are voracious. They will spar and box each other with their long and strong spinous arms, scratching each other in a fearful manner, and it frequently happens that the slim, thin maiden (since Theocritus employs the word "Mantis" to designate such a girl, in one of his Idvls.) will overcome her swain, and after decapitating him, fall to work and devour him, for love, no doubt, (of eating.) The females are usually larger and stronger than the males, and come off victorious. seemingly an exception to the general rule. Rosel observes that, in their mutual conflicts, their maneuvers very much resemble those of hussars fighting with sabres; and the Chinese, aware of their savage, pugnacious propensities, keep these insects in little bamboo-cages, and match them together in combats, as is done with fighting cocks.-(Barrow's China.) Here is a hint for the fast young men of New York, which perhaps had better not been given; they might improve upon the oriental amusement, and put gaffs on them yet, in addition to those nature has furnished them with.

But, like all sneaking bullies, they are, however, as cowardly as barbarous; for the instant that ROSEL introduced some ants among them, they endeavored to escape in every direction. They could not abide these industrious, valiant little champions—so that the ants would seem to be safe from them, (when caged, at least); not so with other insects. J. STAUFFER. Lancaster, Pa., 1862.

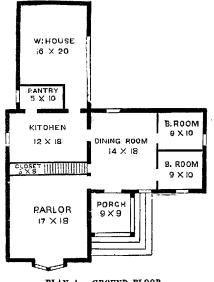
\*Since writing my former article, Mr. ISKRY, of this city, prought me specimens of the Prionothus Novenarious alleging that he was much annoyed by them while engaged varnishing cabinet ware, feeling rather fearful of an armed with what he styled a "circular saw," on its back; though the saw is by no means dangerous, they can, never theless, give a painful sting with the lance concealed in their proboscis. But what led to his surprise was to see one of them engaged in scooping from a pendant drop of copal varnish, with its front leg, or claw, a portion of the varnish, and lodging it upon the femora of its hind leg, till a large globule was deposited, with which it flew away, for the purpose, no doubt, of securing its eggs, as they have been seen to do, from the gum exuding from peach trees. A fact I have as yet never seen stated before. Their eggs are subject to being made the nidus for several species of Ichneumonous flies, and thus many are destroyed by these parasites. How the varnish will answer their purpose, in place of the natural gum, I have not yet learned.



AN ITALIAN FARM HOUSE.

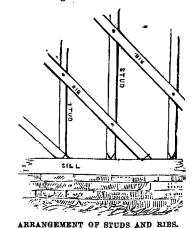
Our old-fashioned, graceless style of building was | My plan of constructing a frame is as follows:—The so destitute of taste, convenience, and economy, that it soon fell before the vigorous onslaughts of Downing and other men of good judgment and refinement. The people felt the necessity of improvement, and builders rushed into the work, often with little regard to cost, durability, family requirements, or even good taste. We are, however, learning wisdom by experience, and in almost all parts of the country we see farm houses in every respect creditable to those engaged in their erection, and well worthy of imitation. The accompanying design, for an Italian farm house, was furnished us, some time since, by C. B. RIDER, of Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y. In appearance it is tasteful, without the common fault of excessive ornamentation, while the arrangement is exceedingly convenient. The dining-room is well situated in its relation to both kitchen and parlor, and two small bed-rooms are provided for on the ground floor, but one large one would perhaps be better. For a large family, or an extensive farm requiring dairy accommodations, the second plan will be found the best.

"I have long been impressed with the idea that the Italian style is the one most perfectly adapted to the wants of the farming community; accordingly I have selected it for the following study.



PLAN A .- GROUND FLOOR

CELLAR.—The cellar requires 14 cords of stone. It will be found as cheap to make the cellar under the whole building, as the wall should be of the same height, seven feet throughout, to prevent unequal settling. Cellars are generally dug too low. My excavation is only 18 inches. The practice of setting stone edgewise for 'underpinning' shouldibe avoided; they are better laid flat, taking care that none reach through the wall.



THE FRAME. -- A well-made 'balloon' frame is much cheaper and better for all houses of moderate height than a timber frame. It adapts itself better to circumstances. It is more plastic, so to speak. original."

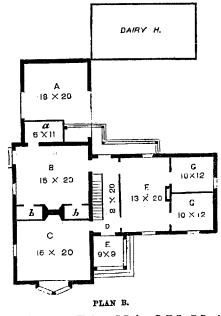
sills are 6 by 8 inches, laid flat, the stude are 3 by 4 inches, 'toe-nailed' to the sills, two inches from the outer edge. The space of two inches is afterwards filled with 2 by 4 inch 'ribs,' set diagonally, 3 feet apart, and nailed to the studs at each intersection. (See figure.)

These ribs serve as braces to the building, besides acting as supports for the outside boarding. I nail them on over doors and windows, and afterwards saw out those that interfere with the openings. It will be seen that it requires no more lumber or labor than to put them on horizontally, yet they make the building much stiffer. My house might be rolled over and not be crushed. The Italian style requires a low roof. Mine is one-fifth pitch.

Construction.—The order of putting the house together is:—The cellar walls, sills, and lower joists, studs and upper joists, rafters, ribs, vertical boarding, window frames, cornice, and lastly the roof. All the joists are 18 feet long, 2 by 8 inches, and 16 inches apart, so that the lower joists will rise 2 inches above the sills, which are 6 by 8 inches. This arrangement is for the purpose of giving the sills plenty of air, as nothing contributes more to the destruction of timber than close confinement. The space thus left between the floor and sills must be filled with cobble stones and coarse gravel, to allow the air to circulate, and keen the re machine-planed vertical boarding to clapboards, but they must be of uniform width, and 11 inches wide; battens 2 inches.

THE ROOF.—Zinc or copper gutters must be used where the tower joins the main building, and at the angles of the roof.

THE TOWER will be considered by many a needless expense. I do not think so. The lower story forms the open porch, the second may be used as a library or bed-room, and the third as an observatory, a summer sleeping room, a room for drying herbs, &c., and as a means of reaching the roof, in case of fire, &c. It is the most picturesque and not least valuable part of the house. At all events the style



A, Wood House; B, Kitchen; C, Parlor; D, Hall; E, Porch; F, Sitting Room; G, G, Bed Rooms; a, Pantry; b, b, Closets.

Cost. - Where 'clear stuff' costs \$24. 'houseboards' \$16, and 'barn-boards' \$8, hemlock scantling \$7 per thousand; stone \$6 per cord, and joiner work \$1,50 per day, this house can be built for \$1,200. If the builder furnishes stone from his own land, and does a considerable part of the 'coarse

work,' of course it can be built for much less. For those requiring a more complete establishment plan B is offered—it is simply an extension of the

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

E WYSON

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE OF THE U. S.

A portion of the agricultural press of the country A portion of the agricultural press of the country are at present somewhat exorcised over the appointment of Mr. Newton as the head of the Bureau of Agriculture, by the President. A number take exceptions, and denounce Mr. N. as utterly unqualified for the position. We rather suspect that some of these gentlemen would like the position themselves. One goes so far as to violate the known rules of social intercourse and courtesy by parading before the public the verbatim et literatim copy of a hastily drawn order, given to one of its editors who asked drawn order, given to one of its editors who asked a favor of Mr. Newton, which he as a gentleman granted. This was in exceedingly bad taste on the granted. This wa part of the editor.

We have known many who were practically better qualified for such a position than the mere theoreti-cal literary sparks which flashed around them. Mr. N. is no doubt one of this class, and the President N. is no doubt one of this class, and are resident is better acquainted with him, and knows whether the person that he has selected is competent or not, than those who essay to have him removed. We are satisfied to trust to the judgment of the President in the premises.

in the premises. I cut the above from the Michigan Farmer for October. I quote it entire, in order to show how political associations teach a man to toady to those who have patronage to dispense; and for the other purpose of showing how little this Michigander knows (or cares, evidently,) of what he is talking about. I have one or two positive statements to make, which bear directly upon the subject matter of the above extract:

1. The order, referred to in the extract, was never given one of the editors of the RURAL, by ISAAC NEWTON, nor by his direction.

2. No editor of the RUBAL ever asked a favor of Mr. NEWTON, of any kind or character.

3. Hence there was no breach of any known rule of social intercourse made by showing the public precisely how much respect is shown the agriculturists of the country by the appointing power, when a place of great responsibility, involving the gravest interests, is put in the hands of an ignoramus and demagogue.

4. It is of but little consequence to the public whether the writer of the above article confidingly "trusts to the judgment of the President in the premises," or not. But it is of some importance to the farmers of the country to know that, after long years of effort, on their part, to secure the establishment of a branch of the Government which should look after their specific interests, a man is placed at the head of it who thoroughly comprehends the character of the work he is to accomplish -who has a broad and liberal conception of the manner in which such a Bureau should be organized. of the object of its organization and of the best means of applying its machinery and resources to development of the industrial interests of the country, and who possesses the education and executive ability necessary to administer it intelligently and economically. What has been written by the writer hereof, on this subject, has been with the sole object of securing such a man to represent the Agriculturists of the country at the head of this newly created department-a man who would not only fill the position with honor to himself, but with credit to the class he would represent, and command the respect and confidence of all men.

I have good reason to believe that Mr. ISAAC NEWTON is not such a man. If it prove that I have been misinformed—that I am totally mistaken, I shall be prompt to do him justice, and commend him as an intelligent, wise and efficient head of the Bureau of Agriculture.

One thing more. It has been intimated in more than one paper, that those men who opposed Mr. NEWTON'S appointment, were doing so from interested motives-that they continued to pursue him because of their own disappointment in not securing the position for themselves or their friends. I can only speak for myself in this matter. And I refer to this subject here, not because of the expressed suspicion in the above extract, for that is of little account, but because it affords me the opportunity to give the history of my opposition to Mr. NEWTON.

Early last spring when the different candidates were pressing their claims upon the attention of the President and Senate, a Western Member of Congress wrote me, asking for the names of men eminently qualified for the position, position, asserting that the men most likely to prove successful or other food is bought, only the price it costs at the unless a strong opposition to them was organized - were utterly disqualified. He urged the importance of immediate and prompt action on the part of Agriculturists and the Agricultural Press.

In response to that letter, I sent forward the following names of gentlemen well known to agriculturists, giving, according to my best judgment, their relative qualifications for the responsible position of Head of the Bureau of Agriculture: Dr. John A. KENNICOTT and JOHN B. TURNER of Illinois, J. H. KLIPPART of Ohio, and B. P. JOHNSON of New York. I also wrote to Western Senators, urging not the claims of any particular individual - that it was a matter of great importance to the country that the interests of Agriculture, rather than the profit and pleasure of a politician, be regarded in the appointment to be made. I soon received reply that it was a foregone conclusion that ISAAC NEW-TON would be appointed and confirmed; and I have testimony enough in my possession of the means used by Mr. NEWTON to secure that appointment, to damn anybody but a politician seeking it, and to teach me to distrust the ability of any man who respects himself, unless borne on the tide of popular clamor, to secure it.

It has been urged that it would be better to wait and see whether Mr. N. proves himself the man for the place. The reply is, the country is in no concition to pay for such experiments. Enough public money has already been squandered by incompetent agents and charlatans, in importing villainous weeds and noxious insects, and distributing the same over the country through the agency of corrupt and patronizing members of Congress. Instead of a reform in this matter are we to have this work continued? Is Mr. NEWTON carefully catering to the whims and caprices and desires of these Congressional candidates for re-election? If not, some men do not tell the truth. If not, then is he changing the policy pursued by him when Chief Clerk in the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

Effort is made to show that because he is a practical farmer he is qualified for this high position. But because a man knows how to plow and sow and reap; because he may be skilled in the management of a dairy farm—which are good qualifications, so far as they go - it does not follow that he possesses a general knowledge of the agriculture of the whole country which will qualify him pre-eminently to look after the varied industrial interests more or less directly connected with it. I am aware that Mr. Newton has called to his aid some of the most accomplished men, in their specialities, in the country. So far it is well; and it may be that the persecutions (!) of the press will result in making Mr. N. a most efficient officer! It is hoped so. CHRESE FACTORIES.

It has generally been thought by farmers that their business was an exception to nearly all others, inasmuch as they could not concentrate capital and by a division of labor cheapen the cost of production of articles manufactured upon the farm. The first successful effort was made a few years ago, in the manufacture of cheese. Large cheese, and things being equal, has always commanded a readier market and brought a better price than small, all as every thing is large or small by comparison, a cheese weighing eighty pounds and upwards, is be to execute it. If the ground is sod ground, the called a large cheese, from forty to eighty pounds a middling cheese, and below forty pounds, a small

It is found that a cheese dairy under about thirty cows does not, as a general thing, pay. There are, however, a great many farmers who cannot keep so large a number of cows with profit. To obviate the difficulty of a small number, some farmers in a neighborhood who had the conveniences for a cheese dairy, and an established reputation as a successful manufacturer, would take the milk of surrounding dairies and thereby produce large and saleable cheese, at about the same cost to the individual farmer for making his own, and bringing in market from one to two cents per pound more than the small cheese. Cheese factories, of a large capacity, have sprung up in the great dairy regions of the State during the past two years, and may now be ranked among the permanent institutions of the land.

I visited, not long since, the latest one established, and was exceedingly interested in its operations. It was the same one at which the monster cheese were made, which were exhibited at the late State Fair. Stopping over at Rome, a kind friend took me into his buggy and drove over to the establishment, which is situated in the town of Marcy, in Oneida county.

The buildings consist of a milk-house and press room, and a curing-house. In the milk or curdhouse there is five cheese-vats of the capacity of 400 gallons each, and the milk is heated and curd scalded by means of steam generated in an upright boiler of the capacity for a two-horse engine, though I saw none attached. A large vat runs upon a railway to the press-room, and into this vat the curd is emptied from the scalding vats and cooled, and salted, and run thence to the presses, four of which are ranged on each side of the track.

The curing-house, where the cheese is cured and stored till sold, is a wooden building, 167 feet long by 27 wide, and two stories high. It is tight boarded or ceiled by matched boards and battened It is not lathed or pastered inside - though subsequent examination of a private dairy-house, and general observation, satisfies me that it would be decided improvement to so finish the inside.

On the upper floor is arranged eight rows of benches for cheese, running the whole length of the room. Below are but seven, as more room is required for some extra large cheese. The arrangement for curing and turning the cheese is very simple and worthy the adoption of all cheese makers. It is patented, I understand, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. It cannot be expensive, and where cheese of any considerable size are manufactured will pay well to be adopted.

At this establishment they have had the milk of 901 cows through the season, and when I was there none of the cheese, or but few of them, had been sold, and the building contained 850 averaging 250 pounds each. Among them were six that averaged 1,000 pounds each, and ten that averaged 700 lbs. A more beautiful sight in the cheese line I never saw before. The cleanliness of the establishment, and the uniform size and perfect appearance of the cheese, owing to the careful manner in which it had been handled, showed the perfection of the system, and the beneficial results derived from this division of labor. The milk is brought in from a circle of about five miles, twice daily, morning and evening. It is measured and an account kept with each contributor, of the quantity. The factory does all the work till the cheese is boxed and delivered to the boat or cars, and charges one cent per pound. Each contributor furnishes his share of hogs and pays a weekly price for their care, and when meal factory is charged. The cheese being so uniform in size and make, brings the highest price in market, and had been contracted to an English firm in London, at eleven cents per pound, and a chance at the sise. Private dairies were selling at nine cents, and Of this amount New York raised 2,536,299, New some factories at ten cents, but this seemed to have been so skillfully managed that they took the highest figures in the market.

Thus the stockholders gained nearly or quite two cents per pound on their cheese, over those who manufactured their own. The experiment has been so successful, and is looked upon with so much favor that throughout the cheese dairying region cheese factories will become the rule rather than the exception. Already several are preparing for the next spring; one of at least 1,000 cows has already been formed. I see no good reason why butter dairies might not imitate the same example, and carry their cream to a central point where it could be properly manufactured. The butter would bring a much higher price, and if properly made, command a ready market.

In the flush of milk they employed five men and six girls, and the highest number of gallons for any one day was 2,140, and they obtain a pound of cheese from one gallon of milk, a fact rather questioned till the season is closed and the whole amount of cheese sold and milk footed up-though there is no doubt as to the fact that the Jarger the cheese the less milk in proportion. I think the gentlemen who carry on the factory are Messrs. TANNER & WIL-

#### Rural Spirit of the Press.

Plowing Wet Ground in the Fall.

S. EDWARDS TODD communicates the following easonable article through the Country Gentleman:

"As farmers cannot complete all their underdrains in one year, nor usually in ten years, there is a mode of plowing wet fields in autumn, which will improve very much the friability of the soil, and thus be the means of producing a much larger and better crop the next season, than when plowing is performed in the usual way. The first consideration is to lay out | the first prize offered in the colony; and flour made the lands for plowing, up and down the slope, as | in Melbourne from wheat weighing 69 lbs. to the nearly as may be. The slope is sometimes in a bushel, also honored with the first colonial prize; diagonal direction across the field, and sometimes a | white Chester wheat, 68 lbs. per bushel; wheat field does not all slope in one direction. But where grown on light clay soil, the sixth crop in succesthe ground is decidedly wet, the lands should be up and down the slope, so that the middle furrows may | tive crop, 1 cwt. of bone dust to the acre applied, carry off the surplus water more readily than they | weight 67 lbs. 8 oz. Wheat grown on black soil

land is plowed across the slope in late autumn, the surplus water will be retained in a great measure, by settling across the lands, from one middle furrow towards another, by which the soil will be kept well saturated, and sometimes completely flooded with water. In case a field should slope gradually from two directions, and form a shallow valley, the true way would be to plow a land in the lowest part of the valley, and then let the middle furrows of all the lands, up and down the slope or slopes, empty into the main middle furrow.

"Now that the work is laid out, the next step will plowing should be performed—if it be done with a single plow - with lapped furrow-slices, and not with the furrow-slices laid flat. And more than this, the plowing should be done in narrow landsnot more than sixteen or eighteen feet in width. Then, after every land has been finished, adjust the plow for running as deep as the team can draw it, and cut the middle furrows six or eight inches deeper than the rest of the plowing. After this has been done, let the middle furrows be shoveled out, so as to form a free channel for the water, and let the earth which is shoveled out, be spread evenly each way from the middle furrows, over the ridges. One active man with a good round pointed shovel will shovel out a long line of such furrows in a day; and the good effect upon the crops next season where wet lands is treated in this manner, will amply remunerate for the labor bestowed. This kind of work can be performed when the weather is so unfavorable and cold that workmen can do little nothing else to good advantage."

Manure in the Cattle Yards.

THE last issue of the Baltimore Rural Register contains the following hints, which are worthy of close attention on the part of farmers:

Have an eye in good time, as time and opportunity offers, to the accumulation of manure. Every thing of a vegetable character should be gathered preparatory to your yarding your stock, and placed in your cattle yards, including marsh and creek mud, woods mold and leaves, ditch scrapings, &c., these should be managed as directed for your hog yards; be careful to sprinkle plaster occasionally over the compost, as you add fresh materials from time to time. Hands and carts and horses could not be more profitably employed than in gathering materials for this purpose; without manure, crops can not be made to pay, and as guano is now almost beyond the reach of the farmer, at its present enormous price, every nerve should be strained to procure a supply independent of that source—if the trouble is taken, the cash outlay for guano may be avoided, and a more permanent, if not as readily paying a manure, secured on the farm and in its vicinity; this, 'tis true, requires more labor and effort, but these well directed just now, will enable us to save our ready funds for other purposes which will be found pressing upon us in these troublous times, which are trying men's pockets as well as their souls. Your yard should be of a basin-like shape, to preserve the liquid voidings of the cattle from escaping; at first make the quantity of the rough materials deposited about a foot in depth, and afterwards add to them, from time to time; say about 10 or 12 inches in thickness, and then spread over them say 10 bushels slaked ashes for every 20 or 25 loads of the mass, and then add the same quantity of the raw materials, and ashes, until you get the heap to about four feet thick; it should be formed in a conelike shape-before putting out in the spring, the heap should be shoveled over so as to mix all the substances well together, and equalize the virtue of the manure.

In the Hop-Growers' Journal we find the census returns of the growth of hops in this country for the last twenty years. These statistics disclose some very interesting facts. Of forty States and Territories from which the returns are published, there are but three-Florida, New Mexico, and Dacotah-which do not grow hops. Of the remaining ones the Southern States make a small and unimportant item, the great hop-growing country being the Middle States.

In 1840 the total amount of hops raised in the whole United States was 1,238,502 pounds. The hop-growing States at that time were New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts,-New York raising only about as much as the other two-447,-250 pounds. In 1850 the total amount was 3.496.950. Hampshire very nearly the same amount as in 1840, and Massachusetts about half as much. In 1860 the total was 11,010,985 pounds, New York raising 9,655,-542 pounds, showing an increase in ten years of 7.119.243 pounds. Vermont and Wisconsin alone, of all other States and Territories, raised over one

hundred thousand pounds. The State showing the greatest decrease in pro duction is Louisiana, which in 1840 raised 115 pounds, and in 1860 but eight. Connecticut in the same period has fallen off four-fifths, and Massachusetts more than one-half. The greatest increase in production has been in the case of Wisconsin, which in 1840 raised 133 pounds, and in 1860 135,587 pounds. Vermont raises more than thirteen times the quantity reported in 1840, and New Hampshire but little more than one-half as much. At the West Illinois has fallen off in twenty years more than half, while Indiana has more than doubled her product. The Middle States, with the exception of New York, average very nearly the same as in 1840.

The quantity of hops raised by New York in comparison with the rest of the Union is immense. Her growth in 1860 was 9,655,542 pounds, against 1,355, 443 pounds grown in the other thirty-six States and Territories. Three of our counties-Madison, Otsego, and Schoharie—each raise more hops than are grown in all the United States outside of New York.

Australian Wheat,

As stated in the RURAL some weeks ago, a sample of wheat from Australia took the first prize at the late International Exhibition, London. Accounts represent that the colony of Victoria, Australia, produces remarkable crops of wheat. In an article describing the wheat sent to the International Exhibition, we have the following: - "First, we have Tuscan wheat, grown by Mr. Thomson, that weighed in Victoria 69 lbs. 4 oz. the bushel, and when weighed here 68 lbs. 8 cz., which carried off sion, weight 67 lbs. 13 oz.; wheat, the fifth consecuwould were they made across the slope. When wet after potatoes, (third crop after petatoes,) 35 bush- water proof.

els to the acre, weight 66 lbs. 10 oz.; also on black soil after potatoes, (first crop after grain,) 30 bushels to the acre, weight 65 lbs. 14 oz.; wheat, black clay soil, first planted with potatoes and two years with wheat, weight 66 lbs. 4 oz.: wheat, black loam soil, rotation of crops-five crops of wheat previous to the present one-yield 35 bushels to the acre: white Tuscan wheat, grown on volcanic virgin soil, one year fallow, average 40 bushels to the acre; wheat grown on loamy soil, with clay bottom, rotation alternately with potatoes and oats, average per acre 39 bushels, weight 671bs.; white Tuscan wheat, virgin soil, after a summer fallow, 40 bushels to the acre; wheat grown on light soil, plowed last season for the first time, without fallowing, weight 67 lbs. 6 oz. Uxbridge wheat, black volcanic soil, grown after oats, 30 bushels per acre; Tuscan wheat, grown after potatoes, 35 bushels per acre, weight 65 lbs. 2 oz.; wheat grown at Bushworth, 35 bushels to the

#### Inquiries and Auswers.

SHEEP BOOK.—Would you be so kind as to let me know where I can obtain a treatise on the care, culture and raising of sheep? That is, the sheep that are common to our own State, such as the South Down, Merino and English sheep.—HENRY M. WEED, Oswego Co., N. Y.

The "Shepherd's Own Book"-advertised in our list of Books for Euralists-will probably "fill the bill" as near as any work now in print.

SAMPFORD'S FARM MILL.—This mill has formerly been advertised in the RURAL, if I remember correctly, but I forget the name of the manufacturer, and would like to ascertain. Please advise and confer a favor on yours—A CONSTANT READER, Huron Co., Ohio.

It was advertised by R. L. Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., and also by a New York firm. We presume Mr. H. can either furnish or advise you where it can be obtained.

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER .- Dear Sir:want to subscribe for the "Wool Grower and Slock Register," which I think is published by you. I enclose twelve cents, to pay for one or two numbers, which please send, if you are not, send me the RURAL NEW YORKER to the value of the stamps.—J. H. W., Goshen, Comm

The W. G. & S. R. is not now published. It was merged n the RUBAL NEW-YORKER several years ago.

DRVON HERD BOOK.—Can the RURAL, which seems to know everything, inform the writer whether a Devon Herd Book has been published this year? By answering the inquiry you will no doubt oblige many, and particularly—A DEVON BREEDER, Livingston Co., N. Y.

We think no such work has been issued in the United State since 1859. Several volumes of DAVY's Devon Herd Book have been published in this country-Sandford Howard, of Boston, being the American Editor-but none, we believe since the war commenced.

BRETONNE CATTLE.-I have somewhere read that Bretonne cattle have been imported into this country; that the cows are small, easily kept, and economical for city and village people who prefer good milk to the chalky and watery specimens of the lacteal fluid usually furnished by milkmen. Is such the fact, and if so can you throw any light on the subject?—A Subscriber, Buffalo, N. Y. We have never seen any of the cattle referred to at any State

or other Fairs, but learn that several were imported a year or two ago by R. L. MAITLAND, of Newport, R. I. They are said to be quite diminutive in size, but of fine form, easily kept, and good milkers.

A HORSE THAT KIOES IN THE HARNESS.—Could you or some of your numerous readers tell me a sure and effectual remedy to cure a horse that kicks in the harness? I have a nice mare that will kick after lying still a few days. She is high spirited, and has been awfully whipped by some one.—D., Shiawasse Co., Mich.

We should work her more, or reduce her feed, or both. A good way to spoil a fine horse, or tempt him to be fractious when used, is to feed high and work but little. Every healthy horse should be worked or exercised daily. Some experienced horseman, who knows whereof he shall affirm, will please answer as to a more direct remedy for the vicious

SOWING PLASTER ON CLOVER .-- In a recent issue of the Ru-RAL D. S. inquires concerning sowing plaster on clover. Our experience, here in Wisconsin, proves so far that plaster sowr on young clover as soon as four leaves are formed is the bes time. Our soil is a heavy white clay, and by sowing a bushe of Grand Haven (Mich.,) Plaster on four acres, the following year it will grow so large as to lodge flat to the ground, which said clover is only fit for pasture, as the expense of getting it in, and the poor quality of such coarse clover, does not pay for hay. I sowed plaster on a light piece of clover the 10th of last June, by way of experiment, and will probably see the effects next spring, if so will report to the RURAL.-O. B. Fond du Lac, Wis., 1862.

FARM MILLS.—Will you or your readers who are qualified, or both, give an opinion in regard to the best Farm Mill in use. I want one for grinding feed for stock that can be worked by two horses. There are many kinds in use, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with their several merits to know which to purchase.—E. Snow. Poweshiek Co., Iowa.

The above is a difficult question to answer, as the most ex perienced practical men disagree as to the merits of the prominent farm mills in use. In this State we think the mill made and sold by EMERY BROS., of Albany (Felton's Improved Farm Mill, if we remember correctly,) is as popular as any It is a good mill for two-horse power. The People's Mill, (Sanford's Patent.) alluded to in answer to another inquiry, has been much used but we cannot say who is the manufacturer The manufacturers of farm mills are evidently bound to hide their lights, as none of them advertise.

FATTRING SWINE — COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.—What is the most economical method of making pork, as to kind of feed and season of feeding? Does it pay to cook hog feed and if so what is the best apparatus? An answer through the RURAL is requested.—YOUNG FARMER, Onondaga, N. Y.

What would be the most economical method of pork making in one locality might not be in another, as there is mucl difference in cost of feed, as well as in climate, and other things affecting the expense and result. There is also much difference in breeds of swine as regards the case and cost of fattening-some of the improved breeds accumulating fat very rapidly, while others, (the thistle-digging, wind-splitting, slabsided and racy varieties, for instance,) are hard subjects to make pork of with the best feed and attention. In your local ity we should first secure a good breed, and commence feeding early in the season, the latter part of summer. It is generally considered economical to feed sound corn, and if it is a year old the better ;-but in deciding as to the kind and quality of feed, its cost, and the probable price which your pork will bring, should be taken into consideration. It will pay to cool feed for swine-especially if potatoes, pumpkins, &c., are fed —and to feed regularly, and keep hogs comfortable and clean. We suppose PRINDLE'S Agricultural Caldron to be an economical apparatus for cooking food for all kinds of stock.

CEMERT FOR ROOPS.—Recently, or within a few months, I have seen in some print a receipt for a durable cement for exposure to the weather, viz., such as upon roofs that unite in an angle, &c., and I thought it was in the RURAL. I have hunted my files, but as yet have failed to find the one I refer to, which was very simple, and not like the one you published some time since. I think it must have been in the RURAL and if you will inform me of the most simple and practical ement for out door purposes, I would heartily thank you \_W. WAKEFIELD, St. Paul, Minn.

In answer to the query of our Minnesota friend we give the following :—A correspondent of the Lynn News gives a recipe for a cheap composition with which leaks in roofs may be ef fectually stopped. Having a leaky "L," he says :- "I made a composition of resin, one pint of linseed oil, one ounce of red lead, and applied it hot with a brush to the part where the 'L was joined to the main house. It has never leaked since. then recommended the composition to my neighbor, who had a dormer window which leaked badly. He applied it, and the leak stopped. I made my water-cask tight by this composition, and have recommended it for windows, chimneys, etc. and it has always proved a cure for the leak."

Here is another, somewhat similar to the foregoing, but in which pulverized sand forms an important part :—Take four counds of resin, one pint of linseed oil, two ounces of red lead, and stir in pulverized sand until the proper consistency is secured, and apply it warm. This cement becomes hard and yet possesses considerable elasticity, and it is durable and

#### Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—After nearly a month of cloudy, rainy and otherwise unpleasant weather, October closed with two bright days and November opened in like manner—with) warm and balmy Indian summer sky and atmosphere. The amount of water which fell in this city last month, was 3.95 inches. In his report of the Weather for the last half of Oct., Prof. DEWEY says :-- "The last two days were warm and balmy Indian summer, and the hottest noon was 66° on the 31st. The coldest morning was 33° on the 28th, when the snow, without frost, killed more leaves than by any frost before. The leaves of hard maple began to fall in the middle of the month, before any cold, because they were ripe or matured. The variegated foliage of autumn came on, as it did last year, without the aid of frost. The latter harvest is being finished. The crop of potatoes is not only bounteous, but of excellent quality. There has been great improvement in the quality of the flukes in two years. The fall peaches still hold on, at least are yet in market. A great amount of fall flowers were in the gardens after the middle of the month. This has been a great season of productions from the earth."

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS .- On next page we publish the awards made by the Committee on Discretionary Articles (No. 69,)—which, with what we have heretofore given, comprises all the premiums awarded at the recent N. Y. State Fair. We have thus given in the RURAL by far the most complete and accurate list of the awards yet published, (except that in the Society's Journal, which has a very limited circulation,) and altogether the fullest report of the Discussions during the State Fair. Our aim has been to give as complete a history of the Fair as our space would permit, for the present information and future reference of the large number of Rural readers interested; and if, in so doing, we incidentally benefit a large number of exhibitors who are neither subscribers nor advertisers, no special harm will result. The publication of such awards as those given in this number is of course a "first rate advertisement" for almost every person named, vet we doubt whether the fact will be appreciated. Those who wish to recognize the obligation, however, can easily ascertain our terms of subscription and advertising!

DISCONTINUANCE OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS -The wor

has very seriously affected journalism, causing the suspension of many papers-Agricultural, Political and Literary. In proportion to its numbers the Agricultural Press has borne the reverse nobly, yet a number of excellent journals—not well established or largely circulated-have been obliged to succumb. Several changes and suspensions have already been noticed in the RURAL, but some, of recent date, are worthy of special mention. The Ohio Farmer, of Cleveland, and Field Notes, of Columbus, Ohio-both weeklies-were merged some two months ago, as chronicled in this paper at the time; but after the issue of a few numbers of the consolidated paper the enterprise was forsaken, and there is not now a weekly agricultural paper published in Ohio. We believe the publisher, Col. S. D. HARRIS, proposes to continue the Ohio Cultivator, as a monthly, (as we sincerely hope he will be able to do,) though we have not seen a number of it for months. [If it's "going right along," as we trust, brother H. will please send a copy this way.] The last number of the Ohio Valley Farmer, (a monthly, in its seventh volume, published at Cincinnati,) announces its suspension, at least until the close of the rebellion. We believe this leaves but one agricultural journal in a State which had six or eight two years ago-a sad falling off, and not highly creditable to the farmers and horticulturists of a region famous for its rural wealth and productiveness. It is probable, however, that had the patronage divided among so many been concentrated upon one or two journals, they would have been rendered eminently valuable and well sustained, the war to the contrary notwithstanding. The truth is that newspapers of all classes multiplied too rap idly during the ten years preceding the war-the number of papers and periodicals in the United States in 1850 being 1630, while in 1860 it reached 2526. But the evil, if it is an evil. will correct itself during the war-for only the most valuable, meritorious and independent journals will be well and permanently sustained.

WHICH IS THE BEST ?-We are often asked this question relative to various machines and articles offered the public, and not unfrequently at a loss to decide. And it seems from the awards of premiums at the recent State Fair that some of the committees were equally unable to decide as to which of several articles designed to accomplish a certain object was superior. For example, we observe—as have several who have inquired of us on the subject—that a number of different clothes wringers are awarded the Society's Diploma -usually considered a mark of the highest merit. It will be seen by reference to list of awards on next page that Julius IVES & Co., agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer, received a S. S. Medal and Diploma—Howden, Colby & Co., for Colby's Patent Clothes Wringer, a Diploma and S. S. Medal-J. H. THURBER, for Amidon's Improved Clothes Wringer, a Diploma-and two or three other parties lesser premiums. Now the question is, which is the best clothes wringer, taking the awards as a criterion? Is a S. S. medal and diploma better than a diploma and S. S. medal, or vice versa? We pause for a reply, as do some of the successful competitors, who are anxious to know whether it is best to blow their horns or keep silent. Perhaps the committee can relieve their anxiety on the subject.

WHAT ARE PAPER CONSUMERS TO DO ? asks the last issue of the Scientific American, (for this week,) and adds:-"Owing to the scarcity of rags for paper stock, and the high rate of foreign exchange, together with the scarcity of water to operate paper mills, the price of paper has advanced 25 per cent. within ten days. What paper consumers are to do is now a serious matter for the consideration of publishers. If there is any substitute for rags, which is destined to take the place of them in the making of paper stock, now is the time to bring the article forth."

It is important to both publishers and the book and newspaper reading public that some cheap substitute for rags should be used in the manufacture of paper. And if the great advance in price of paper stock continues, substitutes for rags-such as straw, hemp, wood, bark etc.,-will soon be adopted with proper machinery and chemicals for manufacturing. The proverbial genius of the "Universal Yankee Nation" in the line of discovery and invention can be dis played to advantage in this matter, and we confidently anticipate an early and successful result.

A NEW DISH DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND .- Our readers will smile on reading this extract from the London (England) correspondence of an American exchange:-" Everybody is just now running to the Exhibition, or rather to its refreshment department, in order to taste a new dish, which has already come a speciality, and which people of all classes are going mad about. Mr. MORRISH has given it the name of the white pudding,' and various scientific recipes for its construction have already been published. Most of them state that its chief component is 'Maizena,'-some say 'Indian corn' (to distinguish it from wheat, which alone is called corn in this country.) It is pronounced 'one of the most economical as well as one of the pleasantest of foods, and is alike suited for the young, who much enjoy it, and for their seniors to all of whom it is most relishable.' Another says 'it is exceedingly excellent for food, and can only be made in perfection from 'Duryea's Maizena,' of which there are samples in the American Department of the Exhibition.' What do you suppose this magnificent dish is, just now filling the mouths of English men, women, and children? Nothing more nor less than Yankee Hasty Pudding!"

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND, recently published for the current year, (says a foreign exchange,) show a decrease in the live stock of the country since 1861, by nearly 10,000 horses, 220,000 cattle, and 100,000 sheep. Pigs have increased 50,000. The value of the live stock is on the whole less by £1,500,000. This is attributed to the distress consequent on scarcity, which has induced excessive sales. The average in grain of all kinds is less by 72,000, that in Potatoes alone being less by 116,000 acres.

AGENTS and others disposed to aid in maintaing and augmenting the circulation of the RWRAL are requested to read announcements, notices, etc., on 7th and 8th pages.

#### HORTICULTURAL.

STATE FRUIT REPORTS.

FROM GEORGE PEPPER NORRIS, OF WILMINGTON

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given to fruit culture in this State at the present time, notwithstanding the depressed condition of financial affairs, which is securely felt here. With an adjustment of the Nation's troubles, there is no reason to doubt but what the culture of fruit will be proceeded with, in this section of the State, with unprecedented vigor. Indeed, but few States in the Union offer the combined advantages of soil and climate that our little State possesses, and to which the favorable terms on which land can be had, offer inducements to the fruit culturist second to no other in the Republic.

PEACHES.—The culture of the peach has been the means of enriching many of our citizens, a successful year, in many cases, repaying the purchaser for the land. In the lower part of New Castle, and in the adjoining counties of Kent and Sussex, are to be found our largest peach growers,-many of whom find ther crop of sufficient importance to give their main attention to it. Commencing with the region of Delaware City, about sixteen miles below Wilmington, we meet with the peach orchards of the Messrs. Reybold, whose names here become intimately associated with this luscious fruit, and pursuing our course downwards, we shall find attention of fruit culturists mainly directed to this fruit; the low price at which land can be purchased, together with the facility of rail and water communication, (the latter the most desirable in shipping to market,) must, in a short period, make the cultivation of fruit in our State one of the most desirable objects, where wealth is sought by an honorable and healthful occupation.

GRAPES.—In the neighborhood of Wilmington,

much attention has been given to grape culture, both with and without protection. The appearance of a little slug, or grape beetle, has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the culturists of the native varieties, and should these devastations continue, deem fair to become as great an injury to the grape as the curculio has been to the smoothstone fruits. Whether the culture of the native grape can be pursued as a reliable source of revenue, has been a question that has agitated the horticulturists of this section as much as elsewhere. Vineyard culture in the only instance attempted to our knowledge in this vicinity, proved an entire failure, partly on account of a want of knowledge or attention of the proprietor to the vines, and partly on account of the variety, mainly selected, the Catawba's predisposition to rot. Great doubts exist whether the culture of native grapes on a large scale in this vicinity would prove profitable, notwithstanding the improvement in varieties that has taken place during the past few years, the predisposition of the native grape, especially where cultivated under a loose system, which appears to be inseparably connected with vineyard culture, together with occasional late Spring frosts and the appearance of the new beetle, before alluded to, render vineyard culture hereabouts anything but a desirable source of profit. The cultivation of the European varieties under glass at the present time, seems to offer greater inducements - the cheapness with which buildings adapted to this purpose can now-a-days be constructed, a rough shed, with an unclouded glass roof, being all that is required to perfect the Black Hamburg, together with the greater certainty of vield, render this mode of culture most attractive Few are aware, who have not given the matter attention, at what small cost buildings well calculated to perfect the foreign grape can be had, or with what simplicity they can be handled when had. The idea of a vinery is unfortunately associated in the minds of almost every one with great cost, and its management with great complicity; neither are necessary; a gentleman residing within thirty miles having grown upwards of 200 lbs. of the finest Hamburgs in a shed, the cost of which was not much over \$40. A well-drained border is an inseparable accompaniment to a house, however grape to its highest state of perfection, and, except the thinning of the fruit, the management within is as little as without doors.

Of the vast number of new varieties of native grapes that have made their appearance, only to be forgotten, we shall allude to but those which appear to give promise. First among the new kinds, and best, we think, is Maxatawny-an amber colored grape, ripened to perfection last season, somewhat north of us-a most vigorous grower, and the highest flavored native grape we have eaten. Should this variety prove of undoubted hardiness, it will be a most desirable acquisition. Delaware is best known among the new kinds, some supposing from the name to be a native of the State-of undoubted hardiness-(a weak grower when young)-vines unprotected being entirely uninjured. It has been the most extensively planted in this vicinity of any of the new sorts, although, from the smallness of the berries, many will be disappointed in the fruit Anna-a very slow grower. Rebecca-liable to mildew. Diana-no better than Catawba, resembling it in its liability to rot. Concord, the best native grape for general culture, is not liable to drop its berries before ripening here, as has been represented. Allen's Hybrid appears hardy, although not yet sufficiently tested. Pauline, tender; Union Village, of poor quality; ToKalen, a good grower; Cuyahoga, a grape of good promise, although not yet sufficiently tested to pass upon; Taylor or Bullet, the most rampant grower of all the natives, good for shade, untested regarding fruit. Clara, Raabe, Emily and Brinckle, all foreigners, and liable to mildew; Brandywine, of foreign origin, entirely worthless; El Paso, (from Patent Office,) entirely worthless. Wilmington White is thus described as shown at the U.S. Agricultural Fair, in Philadelphia, 1856:- "Bunch, good size, 41 inches long by 31 broad; not compact; sometimes shouldered. Berry, size eleven-sixteenths of an inch long by eleven-sixteenths in its transverse diameter. Form, round, slightly inclining to oval. Skin, yellowish green. Flesh, tender in texture, and not pulpy. Flavor, saccharine and pleasant. Quality, as a native grape, 'best.' Maturity, last of September. This variety is well worthy of cultivation."-Horticulturist, 1857, p. 108. Although not agreeing entirely with the character

above given, it is in the main correct. It is, undoubtedly, a native grape-capable of bearing the severest weather in this vicinity without any protection, and is more worthy of attention than many which are more prominently before the public. The its general dissemination.

Great caution should be exercised in adding to the Society's Catalogue of Native Grapes; for this ection, as it stands, we desire no increase until varieties of undoubted merit shall have established their claim to a position. Regarding the foreign grapes for cultivation under glass, we are free to speak with less hesitation and more satisfaction.

SMALL FRUITS.-More attention is being given to the small fruits, with a view to market purposes, than formerly. Of strawberries, the principal kinds in vogue just now are Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand, the latter having at present the preference. Of raspberries, the new French kinds, although untested, regarding hardiness, give promise of being an acquisition. Harriet, Red Pilate, and White Transparent Louchetti are prominent; they all will require protection, it is thought. Of currants, La Hative de Bertin, red, vigorous grower, and retains its foliage well; La Versaillaise, large red, r promising variety; La Fertile D'Angers and

La Caucase are both valuable. Experiments are being made with the gooseberry obtained from the Horticultural Society of Patterson, N. J., whose success with English varieties is noted in the last Patent Office Report, but with grave doubts regarding success; the much lauded berries are grown for market purposes hereabouts, with good success, especially the Lawton, or New Rochelle.

APPLES.—Apples are less attended to than formerly, none to speak of being grown in this immediate vicinity, the main supply coming from Western New York, and the finest variety attainable at this season is undoubtedly the Swaar. The reverse of what has been said respecting apples will apply to pear culture, both on their own roots and on the quince. They are receiving considerable attention, and with prospect of an ample pecuniary reward. The commonest pear to be seen in the Wilmington market is the Washington, a native of Delaware, and although small, is juicy and very good. This variety does not appear to attract much attention elsewhere. For general purposes, the three varieties selected in this vicinity should be Bartlett, Secke! and Lawrence. The Brandywine, for a new pear, is very promising, of a russetty hue, with an aromatic, vinous flavor.

FROM JOSHUA PIERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

There has been in this region almost a total failure of the apple and peach crops for five years past. The apple crop of 1860, generally so abundant throughout the whole country, was almost a perfect failure in this section. The spring of 1861 opened with bright promise of an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit, but the late frost was so severe as to blast all our hopes. The strawberry, currant and blackberry crop only escaped the general destruction, and before they began to ripen, almost the whole of the District of Columbia was converted into a military encampment, so far, at least, as to render it impossible to protect any great portion of our crops from the depredations of raw and undisciplined troops; and the preservation of matters about home so far required attention as to prevent any observation on the grounds of other growers, and caused me to abandon the idea of in any way satisfactorily aiding in the labors of your committee.

The strawberry here is large and successfully cultivated. Wilson's Albany Seedling has proved so very prolific that it must be some time before it will be abandoned as a crop for market purposes; Hovey's Seedling still maintains its standing for its many good qualities; the Victoria is a great favorite in our markets, commanding the best price when successfully cultivated. I will add to these the Jenny Lind and Alice Maud, for an early crop; Hooker's Seedling and Downer's Prolific, for other good qualities. Many of our cultivators have other favorites, held in high estimation, some of which, when better known, may eclipse any I have mentioned.

The Lawton Blackberry is still the favorite for market crops. The Dorchester, Newman's Thornless, and the White, have been tried by some, but seem to make no friends, so far. We have much hopes from the French Parsley Leaf, though our experience is not sufficient to recommend it.

In regard to currents, the Fertiles de Angers, the Red and white Gondoin, and the White Transparent, for size and abundance of fruit, take the lead. The Victoria, the Cerise de Townes, the Fertile de Pallnau, and the White and Red Dutch, stand fast to the position they have always held.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF D. W. COIT, OF CON-NECTICUT.

APPLES.-Nearly the whole of the varieties recommended for general cultivation are grown, but a considerable number to a very limited extent. It is believed that of the first four named kinds, Roxbury Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Hubbardson's Nonsuch, more are cultivated than of the whole remainder of the list.

The Lady apple is so spotted and indifferent in most localities as to be thought unworthy of culti-

The apples that "promise well" on the Society's ist are not generally in extensive cultivation; Cogswell and Pomme Royal are amongst those most cultivated, and are held in high estimation. PEARS.—The Bartlett is much more cultivated than

any other variety.

Of the pears recommended as standards in the Society's list, it may be said that the d'Aremburg, as a general rule, does not produce perfect fruit until the trees acquire considerable age, the specimens being small and astringent, and few of them eatable; while grafted on old trees, large and perfect fruit is frequently obtained in three or four years. The present season it promises better than several preceding years. It is not adapted to the quince as a stock. The Beurre Diel succeeds well generally; does not incline to crack, which renders it so objectionable in many places. The Flemish Beauty has, except in some special localities, been very indifferent; for several years the leaves have inclined to drop in July and August, and the fruit has been spotted and has not acquired its proper size and flavor. The present season there is great improvement, the fruit has set abundantly, and is large and fair. Trees (dwarfs) double worked on Glout Morceau stocks eight years ago, have remarkably large, high-colored fruit. The "Golden Beurre" has never proved of a quality to recommend it for cultivation. Onondaga always of very good quality, and a free and early bearer, whether as a dwarf or standard. Sheldon has a portion of its fruit cracked in several different localities, though the bulk of it is large and fair after removing the imperfect specimens. White

Doyenne is never reliable whether as a dwarf or

standard; it invariably cracks more or less. It has

or ten years; mine of that age are growing more vigorously at present than ever.

Of the pears on the Society's list which promise well, it may be said that the whole of these with very few unimportant exceptions, are in several different collections in various parts of the State. They are many of them approved of, but some of the newer sorts have not yet fruited. A few exceptionable ones will be named.

Beurre gris d'Hiver Nouveau has cracked badly and the leaves dropped (as dwarf) for two years in succession in this place; at New Haven it has been fair and good. Dix, not at all reliable, cracks badly. Ott, last season cracked (as dwarf) universally, in different localities. This season an entire change, for the better, the fruit on some trees nearly eight inches in circumference, with fine red cheek and delicious Seckel flavor. No pear of the same season approaches it in flavor except Rostiezer. Theodore Van Mons, after several years trial, has not proved satisfactory; it bears early and abundantly, but thus far has been very deficient in flavor. Beurre Clairgeau, as the trees, whether dwarf or standard, acquire age, improves in the quality of its fruit. Its precocity in setting, however, is such, that unless the fruit is either entirely removed or very much kind is known as "The King of Trumps." Black-thinned from young trees and grafts, the wood growth is prevented, very much to the injury of the trees, while the fruit, handsome tho' it may be, will prove worthless. Seckel, has been very poor in quality for several years, even though grown on thrifty, vigorous trees, and with high cultivation. Many of the fruits have been rusty with black spots and under size; this year it is improved, though still too many of the specimens even after much thinning are open to the same objection.

It is thought that several other varieties which have been tested for a number of years, are more deserving of general cultivation, than some of those which have had the Society's recommendation. As one of these I would name the Baronne de Millo. synonymous with Adele de St. Denis. This has been known and cultivated many years as the Beurre Van Mons in Hartford, under which name I received grafts seven or eight years ago and double worked it on Glout Morceau. The tree grows with sufficient vigor and bears uniform crops every year; the fruit is of full medium size, of cinnamon russet color, form of the Beurre Superfin, melting, juicy, sweet and high flavor, remains well on the tree through autumnal gales, and may be in eating from middle of October to the first of December.

Gen. de Lamoriciere. This pear I have had in cultivation nearly as long as the foregoing, and may say it has equally good qualities except not being quite as large or as handsome; the tree grows thriftily grafted as a standard, and the fruit is of the highest quality, buttery, juicy, and of unexceptionable high flavor. It comes early into bearing and bears abundantly. Season, October.

Dovenne du Comice, a very distinct pear from the foregoing; and is equally worthy of attention. It is a most vigorous grower as a dwarf, double worked, as most of my trees of this kind are on Glout Morceau, and begins to bear after four years. The fruit is very large, uniform in size, with a fine red cheek on exposed specimens, of the form of Beurre Langelier, and equal if not superior in quality to that fine sort, without its tardiness in coming into bearing. Keeps through the whole of November.

Of our native pears, hardly known out of this neighborhood, is one I think deserving of mention. It is known as the Dr. Turner pear. I once had it in cultivation, but from some cause which I cannot now explain, undervalued it. This summer a friend brought me specimens, a part of which were hard and green, and were put in the fruit room to ripen; after eight or ten days they turned yellow, and were brought on the table with several of the same season on the Society's catalogues, and did not suffer in the comparison of quality, while in size it surpassed them all by far. The fruit is large, juicy, sufficiently sweet, and well flavored, and does not incline to rot at the core. Season, August.

There is another pear called Crouch; the original tree of which is at Colchester, as yet but little disseminated, but which I have no doubt will prove worthy of general cultivation. The tree is of healthy, vigorous growth, whether grown as a standard, or double worked on quince; the fruit is of full medium in size, obovate in form, juicy, sweet, and of a high flavor; not surpassed by any of its season, and comes in with the Bartlett, and lasts a little longer. I presented specimens at the Society's meeting in New York in 1858, when it was pronounced by the Fruit Committee "very good." Muskingum is another early pear, which originated near here, and has not been appreciated at its proper value. Mr. STARR, of New London, one of our most experienced Pomologists, speaks thus of it in the Connecticut State Report of 1860. "It ranks next the Bartlett in productiveness and flavor, and is at least three weeks earlier. I am surprised that its excellence has not elicited for it a higher and more extensive reputation," in which I concur.

Plums - Are becoming from year to year more and more infested with the black knot for which there appears no radical cure; this, with the curculio, renders this fruit a great uncertaintly and deters the general cultivation of it.

CHERRIES.—After several years failure of a full crop, the present has been a tolerably successful one, that is from trees that escaped material injury from the winter of 1860-61. That winter was very destructive to the blossom buds, and in many instances a large proportion of the wood buds were killed, barely enough remaining to save the tree,this was more particularly the case with young trees. Again, when these young trees were in their most vigorous growth the past summer, the extremities of the shoots were attacked by the disgusting black aphis, thus inflicting a new injury, so that many of our trees are in a very unfavorable condition for the future.

GRAPES, OPEN CULTURE.—All on both of the Society's lists are in pretty general cultivation; the Isabella most extensively. As a general rule it does not ripen well unless in a favored locality. The Catawba is still more difficult to ripen, and other kinds which ripen with certainty are taking their place, particularly Delaware and Hartford Prolific; as also Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Anna, Cuyahoga, Logan, and others.

RASPBERRIES .- All on the list for "general cultivation," as also those "promising well" are grown. Those best known and most generally cultivated, are Franconia, Fastolf, Orange, Red and White Antwerp, true. None of these, however, are entirely hardy. A kind which did stand the past winter with me in an exposed situation, is Belle de Fontenay, (of course one winter is not conclusive.) I consider that it has very desirable qualities; the difficulty of propagating this variety has retarded been said of the Belle Lucrative (Fondant d'Au- fruit is large, of sweet, high flavor, productive, and tomne) that it does not do well on quince after eight lasts a long time.

STRAWBERRIES. - Those most highly approved and generally cultivated on both lists of the Society, are Hovey's Seedling, (still remaining one of the best) Triomph de Gand, Wilson, Trollop's Victoria, and Longworth's Prolific.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES-From the difficulty of their cultivation, are rarely grown without more care than persons generally are disposed to give; the curculio makes sure work with them, seldom

PEACHES.—Peach trees have been so subject to disease that their cultivation is to a great extent abandoned, though when persons were so fortunate as to have a few trees, they have the promise the present season of having a good crop.

GRAPES UNDER GLASS-are cultivated extensively, embracing all on the Society's list. The best of these, whether for productiveness or for quality, is the Black Hamburgh. It should constitute one-half, if not even more, of every assortment, whether for the cold grapery, or the forcing house. The remainder to be made up of the following in the order named, viz :- White Muscat of Alexandria, Chasselas de Fontainbleau, White Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, Cannon Hall Muscat.

CURRANTS. -- Most of the new kinds that are recommended as promising well, are in cultivation, and some, on account of their extra size, such as White grape, Cherry, &c., are thought well of; but it is doubtful, all things considered, whether they are superior, or will supersede, the Red and White Dutch, with high cultivation.

GOOSEBERRIES .- The foreign kinds on the Society's list for general cultivation, are so subject to mildew as generally grown, that little regard is had to them, but this difficulty by proper cultivation and care, might, to a great extent, be avoided. As it is, our native seedlings, not open to the same objection, are taking the place of them, such as Houghton's Seedling, Downing's Seedling, Mountain Seedling, and some others. A seedling gooseberry has been raised in this town by a Mr. BOTTOM, the fruit of a green color, quite large, and said to be sweet and high flavored, and not subject to mildew: if it should continue to be exempt from this malady, after thorough trial, it will prove an acquisiton.

BLACKBERRIES.—The Lawton or New Rochelle. and the Dorchester, are both grown extensively, the former the largest and most productive, when tested by growing side by side with the other; and if permitted to remain on the vine two or three days after becoming black, is sweet and good. Neither kind is uniformly, and under all circumstances, to be relied on as hardy.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

Flower for Name.—My wife wants you to give the name of the inclosed flower.—S. Brown, P. M., Bethany Mills, N. Y. The specimen sent with the above is the Ten-Week Stock

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Will some of the numerous readers of the RURAL inform me where the Lawton blackberry can be obtained, and how they can be purchased by 25, 50 or 100, as I would like to get some to set this fall if the fall is the suitable time.—G. B., Lauton, Mich.

The blackberry may be planted either in the autumn or spring. Plants can be obtained at any of the leading nurseries. The price is about \$1,50 per dozen.

Making Raisins.—Will some person inform me through the Rural how to make raisins of grapes?—H. A. M., Oak Shade, Ohio.

Most of our native grapes contain too little sugar to make good raisins. We have made pretty fair raisins from the Diana and the Delaware. The latter contains plenty of sugar but the seeds are too large for the size of the grape. The bunches are picked carefully from the vines and laid upon the ground to dry. They require turning, but are handled as little as possible, so that the bloom may not be injured. In this country it will be necessary to procure some early variety for the purpose, to obtain sufficient fine weather and sun to dry them, otherwise they must be dried under shelter.

WINE PLANT.—Do you know any thing about what is called the "Wine Plant?" There was such a plant brought here from Binghampton, and offered for sale. Upon inquiry of the Agent, I am convinced that it is a species of the Rhubarb. They claim for it great value, saying that a single plant will produce a gallon of wine. I saw some wine that was said to be made from it, which was only fair—that is about second rate. It is wholly new to me, and I fear is of but little value. A card was shown to me having the names of many prominent men of Binghampton, among them those of Hons. D. S. Dickinson and Griswold. If you know anything about it I would like to hear your opinion. Many such new things gain a great reputation and are of little value in the end.—INQUIRER, Seely Greek, N. Y. Seely Creek, N. Y.

We know nothing of this matter, but judge that you ar correct in your surmises. Prominent men, thoughtlessly and in a spirit of accommodation, are very apt to lend their names to the dissemination of worthless things of this kind. The opinion of one competent, honest horticulturist would be worth more than those of a thousand statesmen ignorant of the subject.

PRESERVING DAHLIA TUBERS. - A correspondent of the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener writes as fol lows: " May I be permitted to offer a simple suggestion relative to the preservation of Dahlia roots during winter? Though carefully dried before storing away in the autumn, I used continually to lose them by the retting of the crown, till at length the idea one day occurred to me that the mischief was occasioned through the decay of the long stalk left attached to the tubers : this becoming partially charged with fluid kept the crown constantly wet. My remedy has been not to leave more than four inches of stalk; from this to scrape the whole of the outer covering or bark, and at the base to make a small opening which permits any watery deposit to escape. The result has been that I have preserved the whole of my tubers while experienced gardeners around me have complained or loss, notwithstanding that every precaution from damp or frost had been taken.

# Pomestic Gronomy.

CAKES, BISCUIT, &c.

DEAR RURAL: Having derived much benefit from you by your welcome weekly visit, I thought I would contribute my mite in the shape of a few recipes, which I know to be good.

GOLD CAKE.—One cup of sugar, half-cup of butter, the yolks of eight eggs, half-cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon cream tartar, half-teaspoon soda, two cups flour, and half a nutmeg.

SILVER CAKE. - One and one-half cups sugar, three-quarters cup butter, three-quarters cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, half of soda, the whites of eight eggs, one teaspoon essence of lemon.

SPONGE CAKE. - Take one dozen eggs, weigh seven eggs and take an equal weight of sugar, then weigh five eggs and take an equal weight of flour, now break the eggs, keeping the whites separate, put your sugar into the yolks, grate in the peel of a lemon, then beat it an hour. Put the juice of the lemon into the whites, beat twenty minutes, put half of the whites into the yolks, sift in the flour, stir in the remainder of the whites, and bake.

Sona Biscuit .-- To one quart flour add one tea spoon soda, two of cream tartar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, sweet and sour milk enough to wet it, add a little salt.

FRIED CAKES.—One quart sour cream, six eggs, one spoon salt, one spoon soda, flour enough to roll, fry in lard; if made right, they are excellent.

Can any one of your numerous contributors inform me how water cresses must be prepared for the table? and oblige.

An early answer is preferable. Harris Hill, N. Y., Oct., 1862.

DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING THE TEETH .- Brush the teeth well, both inside and out, every night and morning, with a moderately hard brush, constructed with three rows of bristles, standing so far apart that the elasticity of the hair may have its full play. Do not confine its operation to simply moving the brush across the faces of the teeth from side to side, but give it a rotary, and, as far as possible, a vertical direction, so that the bristles may spring in between the teeth, and free them from the particles of food, and the incipent deposits from the secretion of the tartar glands.—Dental Mirror.

#### PREMIUMS AWARDED

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

DISCRETIONARY. The labors of the Committee in this class were very arduous. The number of entries exceeded two hundred and fifty, and the number of articles upwards of three hundred. It is believed that all the articles were examined that were on exhibition. wringer. S med and Dip J H Thurber, Rochester, Amidon's improved clothes wringer. Dip W Corris & Co., Rochester, set carriage wheels. spokes, hubs, &c. Favorable notice and Dip T C Stanton, Rochester, Noble & Cooley's snare drum. S S med C B Woodworth, Rochester, superior samples perfumery Dip, and S medal

Mrs Samuel Hamilton, Rochester, sea moss bouquet

Mrs Samuel Hamilton, Rochester, sea moss bouquet

Manual of Gardening

Mrs A M Sennett, Rochester, specimen cone work. Fitch

Benjamin N Payn, Albany, jar superior tobacco. Fayorable notice and Patent Office Report

Kritch & Co., Rochester, iron axles. Dip

M Beir, Rochester, specimens kerosene oil Fay. notice & POR

Ekins Hand, Rochester, sad iron stand. do do do

Boet D Bly, Rochester, artificial legs. do do do

Burke, Fitssimmons, Hone & Co., Bradley's spiral hoop

skirts. Dip

Wm Robinson, Rochester, model for model for model.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Bradley's spiral noop skirtd.

Wm kobinson, Rochester, model for watering and showering cattle on railroad cars. Fav. notice and P O R Barton & Millener, Rochester, hay knives, grubbing hoes, & Small sil medal Barton & Millener, fruit ladder. Patent Office Report Wm Lines, Rochester, coal ash sifter. do do Martin Briggs, Covert's patent permutation bank locks Fav. notice and P O R Martin Briggs, iron railing, iron chairs, settees and vases and Martin Briggs, iron railing, iron chairs, settees and vases and settee D Mitchell, Rochester, perfumery, very superior Fay. no-tice and S med

C W Forkel, Rochester, pencil likeness, Washington and Napoleon Dip Alex Allen, Rochester, small clock movement and small Dip Alex Allen, Rochester, small clock movement and small Dip Barton & Millener, sample of skates Fav. notice and Dip Barton & Millener, sample of skates Fav. notice and Dip Barton & Millener, sample of skates Fav. notice and Dip Barton & Millener, sample of skates Fav. notice and Dip Barton & Millener, sample of skates Fav. notice and Dip Gornate & Sader, Rochester, picture frame do A McGuffle, Rochester, agricultural steam cauldrons and steam boxes tor do. Fav. notice and Dip Gornament Barton, pencil likeness of child, Joseph Dixon & Co. New York, stove polish. Farancis Dryer, Brighton, pencil likeness of child, Jas Pyles, New York, O K soap, dietectic saleratus, cream tatar, baking sods, and various other articles. Dip & Bmed with special commendation of the executive committee for the great excellence of the articles exhibited. Edward Heylyn, Rochester, case artificial fishing flies. Dip Mrs D B Gray, Chili, pencil portrait. Fitch L Brown, Rochester, leather ink. P O R L P Jodge, Newburgh, model farm pump, apparently very useful invention. You Trans J E Cheney, Rochester, clothes wringer, India rubber washing machine and water filters. Fav notice and Trans Mrs Catharine Lee, Rochester, specimens cone work. Thomas on Fruits H Glass, Lima, steam clothes washer and wringer. P O R A R Pritchard & Brother, military goods, infantry accountrements. Dip C W Forkel, Rochester, pencil likeness, Washington and

A R Pritchard & Brother, military goods, infantry accoutrements.

Fistabredt, Rochester, superior domestic segars.

Dip J Waugh, Elmira, metallic plate cutting machine.

S med Same, boring machine and paper trimming machine.

F O R G Voorhes, Elmira, tenoning machine.

Vol. Trans S C Crittenden, Rochester, case of dentistry.

Dip Josephus Harris, Boston, Mass., clothes wringer.

Trans G Grinard, Builalo, French and German mustard.

F O R Robert Bunker, Rochester, case insects.

Fitch

J Van Zandt, Rochester, coffee and spices.

P O R

J B Clough, Brighton, plow handles.

do A M Badger, Rochester, well curb and bucket, and school desk.

do

A M Badger, Rochester, wen cure and outset, do do dokk

Wm Webster, Rochester, plan first-class park, Fair buildings, and model of Swiss garden. Fav. notice and Kemp on Landscape Gardening P O R

I & J C Holyland Rochester, cracker machine and brake Trans
D B BeLand & Co. Fairport, specimens of saleratus ... S med
Chas Murray, West Brighton, camp bedstead and stool
D B Delland & Co. Fairport, specimens of saleratus ... S med
Example of the selection of

burner
Gea E Slocum, Scottsville, coffee and tea pot.
A Brown, Rochester, improved quilting frame
B J C Howe, Syracuse, Mica lamp chimney.
A B Porter, Auburn, spring bed.
W & L Hotchkiss, Addison, plow handles, wagon hubs and borse shoes.

Jamp. Dip
Jerome Kidder. New York, electro-magnetic machine. do
J A Prescott, Sandy Hill, mill saw gummer, saw upset and

capes of the state of the state

aition do
Boss Brothers, Binghamton, extra chemical writing fluid,
superior, manufactured by the American ink company Boss Brothers, Binghamton, extra chemical watering many superior, manufactured by the American ink company Dip.

TE G Pettingell, Clarendon, improved carpet hook POR Chas Cavender, Lyons, peppermint oil.

Henry T Autis, Cavandaigua, specimen ivory carving.

Dip A E Taylor, Ogdensburgh, patent door bell, Norton's Ag S Haves, Prattsburgh, ornamental trellis.

POR P Anderson, Norwich, water drawer.

E R Marauville, Castleton Vt., calendar clock.

Dip D B Hotchkiss, Phelps, oil of peppermint and oil of spearmint.

S med mint.

D B Hotchkiss, Phelps, oil of peppermint and oil of spearmint. S S med W Smith, Syracuse, Haws patent clothes dryer. P O R J G Greenway & Co., Syracuse, cask of XXX ale. Dip Thos Lunn, Syracuse, Lunn's camphor ice. do Mrs J Dorsey, Bath, Steuben Co., wedding cake 5 yrs old. do Same, fine samples tomato catup and currant wine. do Dr Geo H Smith, Rochester, Smith's air light. S med Beach & Cleveland, Penn Yan, set machinery for flax and cottom.—The committee have no adequate award for the above machine, and respectfully ask the Executive Committee to consider and give one suitable. We consider it of great importance, and would cheerfully and earnestly recommend it to the notice of the Executive Committee. (The Executive Committee intend to test this machine and such others as may be presented at an early day.)

# Padies' Department.

STANTON ME

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

BY KATE CAMERON.

My children are with me to-night: And yet I see no shadows glide, Where, in their beauty, calm and bright, Three angel forms stand side by side.

They gather round the cradle-bed Where sleeps their baby-brother fair : Methinks a ray of light is shed From unseen wings upon his hair.

Perchance they come to beckon him To their blest home above the skies; Where flowers fade not, nor pleasures dim, Where friends ne'er change, and love ne'er dies.

It may be, they will lure him on Beyond my yearning, fond embrace; And that not till Life's goal is won, Shall I again behold his face.

Oh | may I hold with loosened clasp This treasure which is only lent : So, if it fades within my grasp, I still may be calm and content

Help me to trust in Thee. O GoD! And bend my humbled will to Thine : Meekly to bow and kiss the rod, And own Thy love and grace divine

Dear baby! watched by loving eyes. And tended with the gentlest care; 'Tis sweet to think that from the skies Come guardian spirits pure and fair ;

They who can never with thee stand. As mortal children, glad and free, Yet members of one household band, Through life may help and strengthen thee.

They are forever safe from harm, Evil o'er them hath no control ; And naught can ever more alarm The perfect peace that fills each soul.

Whether their birth-right shall be thine, Or years on earth thy portion be: Only this prayer shall still be mine,— My child-God's blessing rest on thee! Rochester, N. Y., Oct., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OLD MAIDS.

It is so exceedingly fashionable at the present day, to sneer at and ridicule whatever is superior to us, or beyond our comprehension, that the elaborate, delicate, and gentlemanly (?) article entitled "An Opinion," ought not to have excited our indignation, or surprise. Really, the assiduity with which the defenceless, ill used class attacked in said efiusion have been persecuted, is truly astonishing; until we recollect that the courage of our fast young men is principally displayed in insulting the weak and defenceless. Although not belonging to this much abused race, I have actually the temerity to raise a lance in their behalf.

There are numerous good and sensible reasons why all women do not marry, (I presume there are none but what can;) and because there are some cross, singular, disagreeable old maids, to condemn the whole sisterhood, and declare they are, invariably, of mischievous, prying dispositions, is neither just nor right-simply absurd. Among what class of human beings, allow me to ask, are there not miserable, discontented, ill-natured persons? I know it is extremely popular to "adorn a tale" with the most ludicrous specimen of humanity that can well be conceived-'yelept old maid-a specimen really existing nowhere, save in the author's imagination. And pages are frequently written describing the detestable qualities of this most detestable creature.

Among an extensive acquaintance of maiden ladies, I have found the majority benevolent, unselfish, often wearing out their lives in the service of friends; some practicing a self-denial worthy of imitation by those who so unjustly condemn them; others, supporting invalid relatives with a devotion worthy of true womanhood.

Many persons are doubtless incapable of appre ciating or understanding a genuine woman; who, early losing her heart's idol, feels all were "a very mockery," and humbly seeking to do her duty here, looks forward to a blessed re-union hereafter. Such a woman possesses too much nobility of soul to act a lie, and though her sensitive nature is keenly alive to ridicule, she has too much moral courage to perjure herself, notwithstanding the unthinking and unfeeling may scoff and jeer, scornfully calling her an old maid, as the most expressive and opprobrious epithet in the whole English vocabulary. And it requires as much courage to bear the opprobrium of that name as to face the cannon's mouth. Indeed, I hardly know which is the most amusing to witness. the strenuous and persevering efforts made by a certain class of young ladies,-in the laudable pursuit of a husband.—it being immaterial to them who confers the title of Mrs., so long as it is gained,-or the frantic rush for certificates, (since the prospect of a draft.) made by a similar class of suddenly ailing young men. And I have noticed "How like an old maid!" and "What an old maid!" were favorite expressions with the above mentioned individuals, for anything, or any one, differing from themselves

After asserting, "It is as much as a man's head is worth to live in the house with a real old maid.' X., with admirable consistency, says, "there is nothing that looks so foolish as to see young ladies take up with anything that comes along, without regard to their own good or happiness, for fear they will never get married." I should judge from X's own statement, that he considered an "old maid" as decidedly more foolish. And pray, what is a lady to do-providing no desirable person appears-but "take up with anything" or be an "old maid?" Ah! it is the stigma attached to that name, and because girls are educated to believe happiness and respectability are only attainable in the married state, which causes many to so rashly take upon themselves those solemn, irrevocable vows,-those sacred duties, which should only be assumed after mature deliberation, and where harmony of taste and feeling, insure a union of minds-a true mar-

Before closing, I cannot forbear giving a brief sketch of some whom I have known from childhood, and the reasons why they have remained single.

The first, a noble, dignified lady of fifty-five, did not marry in consequence of ill-health. She has been a life-long sufferer, yet her cheerfulness, benevolence, and christian resignation, have endeared her

to all with whom she is acquainted. The next, a bewitching, fascinating creature, on inhaling poetry.—St. James' Magazine.

the shady-side of thirty, still beautiful, and possessed of every advantage wealth can give, highly educated, and an extensive traveler; would not be "married and not mated." Apparently never thinking of self, her pure unselfish life is a lesson

And last, I would make mention of one who was a tall, stylish, suberb, intellectual being, (without wealth,) a resident of a large city, who in her youth gave her heart, and became engaged to a talented young man of prepossessing appearance, and an esteemed citizen. Though professing great love for his fair affianced, he was of too aristocratic notions, and luxurious habits, to wish to marry until he had amassed great wealth, consequently their marriage was deferred from year to year, (until she was about thirty,) she having too much maidenly delicacy to urge it. About this period a Southern widow of immense fortune, with costly carriages and numerous servants, arrived at the hotel where he was boarding, and, alas for man's truth! the golden charms of the young widow proved so attractive, that in a few short weeks they were wedded. For his first betrothed, I attempt not to describe the utter desolation of heart that followed. This high-minded, honorable (?) gentleman is, of course, highly esteemed-a prominent character in the first circles, -and she, forsooth, is an old maid! fit subject for sarcasm, truly; and doubtless "a vexation" to those LANCILLOTTI. of X's mental calibre. Southold, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 1862.

COURTSHIP.

FALLING in love is an old fashion, and one that will yet endure. Cobbett, a good sound Englishman, twitted Malthus, the anti-population writer, with the fact that, do all he could, and all that government could, aye, all that twenty thousand governments could, he could not prevent courting and falling in love. "Between fifteen and twenty-two," said he, "all people will fall in love." Shakspeare pushes out this season to the age of forty-five. Old Burton, writing on love-melancholy, gives us a still further extension of the lease; and certainly "there be old fools as well as young fools." But no one is absolutely free from the universal passion. The Greek epigram on a statue of Cupid, which Voltaire, amongst a hundred of others, has happily produced, is perfectly true:

> "Whoe'er thou art, thy master see! Who was, or is, or is to be."

Probably no one escapes from the passion. We find in trials and in criminal history that the quaintest, quietest of men, the most outwardly saintly, cold, stone-like beings, have had their moments of intense love-madness. Luckily, love is as lawful as eating, when properly indulged in.

Cobbett tells us how an English yeoman loved and courted, and how he was loved in return! and a prettier episode does not occur in the English language. Talk of private memoirs of courts, the gossip of this cottage is worth it all. Cobbett, who was a sergeant-major in a regiment of foot, fell in love with the daughter of a sergeant of artillery, then in the same province of New Brunswick. He had not passed more than an hour in her company, when, noting her modesty, her quietude, and her sobriety, he said, "that is the girl for me." The next morning he was up early, and almost before it was light, passed the sergeant's house. There she was on the snow, scrubbing out a washing-tub. "That's the girl for me," again cried Cobbett, although she was not more than fourteen, and he nearly twenty-one.

"From the first day I spoke to her, he writes, "] had no more thought of her being the wife of any other man than I had the thought of her becoming a chest of drawers." He paid every attention to her, and young as she was, treated her with all confidence. He spoke to her as his friend, his second self. But in six months the artillery were ordered to England, and her father with them. Here was indeed a blow. Cobbett knew what Woolwich was, and what temptation a young and pretty girl would be sure to undergo.

He therefore took to her his whole fortune, one hundred and fifty guineas, the savings of his pay and overwork, and wrote to tell her that if she did not find her place comfortable to take lodgings, and put herself to school, and not to work too hard, for he would be home in two years. "But," as he says, 'as the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time, Mr. Pitt having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. O, how I cursed Nootka Sound. and poor bawling Pitt!" But at the end of four years, Cobbett got his discharge.

He found his little girl a servant of all work, at ive pounds a year, in the house of a Captain Brisac; and without saying a word about the matter. she put into his hands the whole of the hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!

What a pretty, tender picture is that!—the young ergeant, and the little girl of eighteen, who had kept for four years the treasure untouched, waiting with patience her lover's return! What kindly, pure trust on both sides! The historical painters of our Royal Academy give us scenes from English history of intrigue and bloodshed. Why can they not give us a scene of true English courtship like that? Cobbett, who knew how to write sterling English better than many men of his own days, and most men of ours, does not forget to enlarge upon the scene, and dearly he loved his wife for her share of it; but he does not forget to add, that with this love there was mixed "self-gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of his own judgment."

#### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR.

LUXURIOUS, and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment, and a poetic temperament, are revealed in the arrangement of the boudoir of the Empress Eugenie. The doors are made of ivory, inlaid with gold; the furniture of rosewood, of graceful shape, and inlaid with gold, mirrors, or this cup pass from me, nevertheless, not my will vory; the sofas and chairs are covered with pale but thine be done." Of course we have no right red silk; the walls hung with a dark paper, and the to think such things. The minister is, no doubt, ceiling is an exquisite fresco.

A magnificent Syrian carpet voluptuously deadens the sound of footsteps. Around hang the most valuable paintings of the old masters, borrowed from the Louvre Gallery and Versailles, as well as two family portraits in oil, overshadowed by palms, rhododendria and camellias. The window-ledges are constantly adorned with fresh flowers; and on the writing desk lay splendid portfolios, and books bound in tortoise shell inlaid with gold.

Nothing is wanting which a sense of complete luxury can devise; not even the toning of the light. The red silk curtains, heavily edged with black velvet, throw a subdued hue over every object, and any one who enters the room may imagine that he is

# Choice Miscellang.

A SHIP AT SEA.

In a cottage that stood on the wild sea shore, A little one sat 'neath the vine-wreathed door Shadowed and sad was that childish face, On the soft, pink cheek shone the tear-drop's trace; For the cherished toy-best loved by all-The poor little waxen-faced, blue-eyed doll, Was broken; smile not at the childish pain, Nor the tears that were dropping like silver rain.

But the gentle mother, with loving tone, Said, bending down by the little one And kissing the mouth and dimpled chin, "Don't cry, my love; when our ship comes in We will get a new dolly, oh far more fain, With brighter eyes and with softer hair; Now dry your tears, for 'twill surely be When our ship comes in from the far, wide sea.

Oh, that ship to come! and how oft before Had the bright eyes watched from the cottage-door, As with eager gaze they were watching now For the gleaming sail and the rushing prow; But oft she ran to her mother's side, Her sweet blue eyes with the gladness wide, As she pictured the wonderful pleasure to be When our ship came in from the distant sea.

The degrest gift and the best of all For her little heart was the darling doll; But oh! there were treasures unknown, untold, All safely stowed in its precious hold: And standing thus with her beaming eyes, The tears all gone and the childish sigh She turned the sweet face with its smiles to me. And said, "Have you any ships at sea?"

Child! you did not know the wild throb of pain These light words sent through my heart and brain Ah! we all have ships on the stormy sea. Ah! weary watchers for them are we; And when the tempest and cloud are rife-When storms sweep over the sea of life. With tearful eyes, by the sounding shore, We watch for them—we have watched before But of all who weary and trembling wait For the coming ships with their precious freight, Tis known, O Father, to none but Thee, If they safely arrive or be lost at sea.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] AN OBSOLETE IDEA.

> > BY ELIZABETH ROUTON

WE live in a world of change. Ours is an age of rogress. We are constantly reminded that old things are passing away, and all things becoming new. Truths are developing every year that prove time-worn and time-honored theories fallacies and fables. A striking illustration of this may be found in some of the axioms recorded in an antiquated volume which has been handed down to us from a remote century, and is hoary with the mists of ages. We are all more or less acquainted with this record of what was regarded as truth, when the race of man vas two or three thousand years younger than now; and know how uncompromisingly it draws the line between what it would teach us to regard as right, and wrong, and pointing to the path of rectitude says "walk ye in it;" and how stoutly it affirms that the end of wrong doing is moral death. But let it be remembered that when that book was written Bulwer had not yet shown that a man may be a thief, highwayman and assassin, and yet an embodiment of all the noblest qualities of humanity. EUGENE Sue had not demonstrated that a woman may be at once the most degraded of her sex, and a model of purity, and living type of all the sweetest and holiest graces of womanhood; and man steep his soul in vice and crime, and still be an example of manhood's grandest and most heroic virtues. Such a revelation was reserved for our modern times. Truly the world moves.

But the idea to which we would particularly refer, as altogether obsolete, is the assertion of a sage of the olden time, who declared that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," with a positiveness that seems to assume that the position is incontrovertable. However unquestionable such a theory may have been when Solomon's Proverbs were written, when taken in connection with what must in charity be regarded as truth. at the present day, it is a manifest absurdity. Who can make even a moderate use of his own ears now-a-days, and not be convinced that it is out of the poverty of the heart rather than its abundances, that most mouths are in the habit of speaking? We constantly meet people whose minds.or as the ancients, who believed that organ to be the seat both of reason and of feelings, would have said,—whose hearts are undoubtedly repositories of intelligence, refinement, and good sense; whose lips constantly utter bombast, vulgarity, and words destitute of any meaning, when employed as they use them. Consequently we must believe that the speakers "hearts" are crammed with emptiness; or, at best, very poor, intellectual rubbish; or, that we do not hear rightly; or else that King Solomon's theory is exploded. We cannot well doubt the evidence of our own senses. We do not wish to be uncharitable. The only alternative is to pronounce the philosophic Hebrew an old fogy.

We sometimes enter a church on the Sabbath and hear the good man in the pulpit open the exercises of the holy day, with a prayer, in which polysylables crowd so closely upon each other, that he really seems trying to incorporate all the big words in the dictionary in his invocation, and we are seized with the conviction that he is thinking more of impressing his earthly hearers, by the eloquence of his petition, than of reaching the heart of the Deity he addresses. We wonder if the same man, in deadly peril, or in view of some impending calamity, would not forget his sounding adjectives, and cry with the earnest simplicity of PETER, "Have mercy on me, for I am a sinful man, oh, LORD!" Or, with the still more pathetic simplicity of PETER's master, "Father, if it be possible, let an humble, devoted Christian, whose chief concern is for the spiritual welfare of his flock, and possessing very little personal vanity or worldly ambition. Evidently the Jewish sage was mistaken, for we cannot suppose the reverend gentleman prays for effect, even if his mouth does utter language calculated to create such an impression.

Then a certain young lady, whom everybody knows, assures us very emphatically that she had a "splendid" time at a certain party; that she has received a "splendid" letter from an absent friend; that one of her associates has a new dress that is a "splendid" fit; that Mrs. So-and-so regaled her friends, the other evening, on the most "splendid" oysters she ever saw,-and so on ad infinitum. Another equally well known, informs us that she has them with "irons into their souls."

enjoyed a "magnificent" sleigh-ride; that Mrs. Such-an-one furnished a "magnificent" cake on the occasion of a recent pic-nic; that her friend MATILDA MUSICAL is a "magnificent" performer on the piano; that Mrs. JELLY-BAGS makes the most "magnificent" wines she ever drank; with an endless variety of as as astoundingly "magnificent" as these. A third avers that a certain piece of dry goods is a "horrid" thing; that the last party was "horribly" dull; that Mr. You-know-who is a "hor rid" bore; that Susan Simpson has got a "horrid' bonnet,-and so she will go on, multiplying horrors, until your very hair stands upright. Does not the dictionary say that horrid means "dreadful, shock ing, frightful, hideous, terrible," &c.? Yet you encounter all the horrors enumerated, and experience no shock of terror or fright. Then Mr. WEBSTER tells you that "splendid" means "shining, heroic, brilliant, illustrious," &c., and you are puzzled to know how such terms can describe the fit of a dress, or of a dish of oysters. The same lexicographer says 'magnificent" means "grand in appearance, with great show or state!" And because you cannot see the fitness of such language when applied to a glass of wine, or a loaf of cake, you imagine the young ladies heads, or hearts, as Solomon would have said, are repositories of rank ignorance and absurdity. A great mistake, I assure you. They are all highly cultivated and intelligent, though the fact is so very well concealed, you would never suspect it.

There is a young gentleman, too, whom it would be superfluous to name, since you know so well to whom I refer, who has eaten a "tip-top" dinner; purchased a pair of "tip-top" boots; rides or drives a "tip-top" horse; smokes "tip-top" cigars; attends "tip-top" social entertainments, and gallants a "tiptop" young lady, who is far enough from being the "tip-top" fool his own lips proclaim him. It is because you take it for granted that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;" you imagine his heart abounds in nothing but poverty of ideas, poverty of expression, and general poverty of soul. The young man is really quite witty and talented, and not at all the simpleton the proverb would make him.

Many young persons, or, at least, people immature in mind, if not in years, adopt the style of language we call "slang;" the chosen vocabulary of butcher boys, omnibus drivers, circusmen, and third-rate actors; because even its witty sayings have been perverted to vulgar uses, until it has become vulgar to use them. If Solomon is right all who habitually interlard their conversation with slang phrases, must be regarded as essentially low-bred and vulgar. Yet some who clothe their ideas in that kind of language belong to the first families, and frequent the best society, which makes it evident that the opinion of the sagacious Isrealite should be received with considerable reservation.

Still such is the force of habit and the influence of old and familiar sayings, that we are even in danger of thinking that the lips themselves, from which such things most frequently emanate, wear that weak, coarse expression common to low and vulgar natures. This is imaginary, of course. And, of course, it is not proper to indulge such fancies. Nature, no doubt, forms some people of very fine, and others of very coarse clay, and it is not reason able to expect her brown earthen to wear the same polish as her finest porcelian; but it will never do to infer that all who habitually use slang phrases or any other species of vulgarity, are capable only of coarse thoughts and vulgar feelings; or that people who deal largely in extravagant or bombastic language, are vain, conceited simpletons, because King Solomon would have us believe it. On the contrary, it is much more charitable to conclude that excessive modesty prompts them to speak thus, in order to conceal their innate refinement and good sense; and that they are entitled to our most respectful admiration instead of the contemptuous pity we bestow on vulgarians and simpletons.

Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862.

### BE A WHOLE MAN.

WE are not sent here to do merely some one thing which we can scarcely suppose that we shall be find ourselves in eternity. Whether I am a painter. a sculptor, a poet, a romance writer, an essayist, a politician, a lawyer, a merchant, a hatter, a tailor. a mechanic at factory or loom,—it is certainly much for me in this life to do the one thing I profess to do as well as I can. But when I have done that, and that thing alone, nothing more, where is my profit in the life to come? I do not believe that I shall be asked to paint pictures, carve statues, write odes, trade at Exchange, make hats or coats, or manufacture pins and prints when I am in the Empyrean. Whether I be the grandest genius on earth in a single thing, and that single thing earthy-or the poor peasant who, behind his plow, whistles for want of thought,—I strongly suspect it will be all one when I pass to the competitive examination -- yonder! On the other side of the grave a Raffaelle's occupation may be gone as well as a plowman's. This world is a school for the education not of a faculty. but of a man. Just as in the body, if I resolve to be a rower, and only a rower, the chances are that I shall have, indeed, strong arms, but weak legs, and be stricken with blindness from the glare of the water; so in the mind, if I care but for one exercise, and do not consult the health of the mind altogether. I may, like George Morland, be a wonderful painter of pigs and pig-sties, but in all else, as a human being, be below contempt—an ignoramus and a

We men are not fragments—we are wholes; we are not types of single qualities—we are realities of mixed, various, countless combinations.

Therefore I say to each man, "As far as you can -partly for excellence in your special mental calling, principally for completion of your end in existence—strive, while improving your one talent, to enrich your whole capital as Man. It is in this way that you escape from that wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his specialty alone.—Bulwer.

HAROUN AL RASCHID opened a volume of poems, and read, "Where are the kings, and where are the rest of the world? They are gone the way which thou shalt go. O thou who choosest a perishable world, and callest him happy whom it glorifies, take what the world can give thee, but death is at the end!" And at these words, he who had murdered Yahia and the Barmecides wept.

ECONOMY is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease, and the sister of temperance, of cheerfulness, and of health; and profuseness is a cruel and crafty demon, that generally involves her followers in dependence and debts - that is, fetters

# Sabbath Musings.

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

I sar beside a pebbly marge One autumn morn The sky was draped in mourning clouds, And, all forlorn, The sun no more essayed to shine, Mist dimmed his face, and sorrow mine.

On dainty tip-toe o'er the tide The south wind tripped, And left her tiny footprints there. Which the "blue-lipped" And stupid waves drove to the shore, Whose mouth, insatiate, gaped for more.

And thus, said I, the sea of Time Its waves doth roll, And all the foot-prints man hath left,— The marks of soul, The fanes of love, the thrones of fame,-Doth to oblivion bear the same

"Not so," then spake a gentle voice Unto my heart,

"For the small pebbles on the marge The truth impart, That though those foot-prints all are gone Others are left upon the stone."

Ah, then I felt the glorious truth Warming my soul, That though we see not why or whence Life's billows roll, All deeds of love cast on life's sea Beyond shall bloom eternally.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker,]

F. H. G.

THE POWER OF FAITH.

God's most priceless gifts to mankind are invisible. They come like the winds from Heaven. Hisspiritual gifts that produce faith, and are felt by those in whom the faith is begotten, being alike invisible to themselves and the world. Nothing to sight could ever be so precious as the gifts to the spirit. There are words to tell the value of those things in which the carnally-minded delight. But there are those who can only "live and die unheard, with a most voiceless thought," looking to Heaven with speechless thanksgiving and adoration, having emotions to which no expression can be given. Who can give an adequate description of the triumphant emotions of the one upon whose spirit Gon has moved, and imparted faith? Speech was not given for that, and falls far short of power for such a purpose. God's spiritual gifts alone confer upon men true and substantial exaltation. Those having faith are in His sight the real sovereigns, and they may be found among earth's humblest sons and daughters. Mordecal in the presence of Haman, and LAZARUS in the presence of DIVES, are, to the view of Heaven, princes in the presence of beggars.

Faith reverses all the sentiments prevailing among men which are founded upon the seen and the transient. Faith is the mightiest power in the world. It reaches out to move the Infinite. The prayer of faith delayed the punishment of the idolatrous, and ten righteous men would have averted it from the doomed city. Under the influence of faith, a little one becomes a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. The ultimate conquest of the world is the end to which they move steadily forward upon whom the glory of God hath arisen, "as clear as the sun, as fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." And the day shall come when the mightiest of earth's ungodly princes shall be afraid of the ensign of the Lord. Blest with the consciousness and assurances im-

parted by faith, the Christian can calmly meet opposition, or opposition ripened into persecution, and bear with unvanquished peace the ills, cares and pains of this life, and death itself. No pride is begotten in his bosom because he has been elevated by a gift from the Eternal Spirit to his own. He is the most humble of men, approximating towards a more correct comparison of his finite and helpless self with the Infinite One. He is profoundly humbled before God by the faith evidencing things arisen, to which he is ultimately elevated by orace through the faith given. "For the ransomed of the Lord shall come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Academy, Moriah, N. Y., 1862.

"I Am."-God doth not say, I am their right, their guide, their strength, their tower, but only I Am. He sets, as it were, His hand to a blank, that His people may write under what they please that is good for them. As if He should say, Are they weak? I am strength. Are they poor? I am riches. Are they in trouble? I am comfort. Are they sick? I am health. Are they dying? I am life. Have they nothing? I am all things. I am wisdom and power. I am justice and mercy. I am grace and goodness. I am glory, beauty, holiness, eminency, supereminency, perfection, all-sufficiency, eternity. Jehovah, I am. Whatsoever is amiable in itself, or desirable unto them, that I am. Whatsoever is great or pleasant—whatsoever is good or needful to make men happy, that I am.—Bishop Beveridae.

CONTROVERSY.-Wise and good men will avoid controversy and disputation, as far as they can; yet they must not determine against them, or condemn them indiscriminately: for when false teachers come in unawares to subvert mens' souls; when the fundamental truths of the Gospel are opposed or perverted, and the principles of men are poisoned by pernicious tenets; we ought to "contend earnestly," (though in meekness) "for the faith once delivered to the saints;" and to decline controversy in such circumstances argues lukewarmness and cowardice, rather than meekness and wisdom.—Dr. T. Scott.

CHRISTIAN UNION .- "Sir, I have tried to be sectarian. I can't be. I have labored to work out the principles on which people spend their lives in building up dividing fences between themselves and neighbors. But, sir, I have always found that summer spent in building fences brings a winter of starvation, without a crop. 1 I prefer to think of those things in which, as Christians, we are united, and they constitute the whole truth which is necessary to save us from sin."—Dr. Tyng.

THE happy simile of an old divine, when cautioning the clergy against engaging in violent controversy, might be effectively applied to editorial disputants:-"If we will be contending, let us contend like the olive and the vine, who shall produce the most and best fruit; not like the aspen and the elm, which shall make the most noise in the wind."

### The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A FRATERNAL EPISTLE.

FELLOW TEACHERS:-I have a word to say to you. I have been humbugged long enough. Today for the ninety-ninth time I have been bored to death with a book agent. Yes, and only think of it, one of the Board of Education has so far forgotten his duty as to try to palm off, for pay, the wares of some publisher who wants to make money by depriving children of their honest rights. (I mean good books,) and make the teacher play the dunce, all for the glorious privilege of receiving gratis, a whole set of the wonderful works! Why can not teachers be independent and hold to their own rights like other people? Why not tell the honest truth about a book. of their own accord, without being dragooned into a long palaver about Prof. Puff's new Primary Pocomatic (Poco you know is the Spanish for little,) Panphlogestic, (Homen's word for all-fire,) Practical Arithmetic, or Dr. Solomon SAY So's Synthetic, Syllogistic, Steam-Pressure System of General Goahead Grammar?

There, now, I feel better. Don't think I am crusty and ape Old Fogyism. None of that. Changes must, and ought to come, but let them come honestly and for some good. Here is a pile of books before me to examine, among which I find a note whose tenor is something after this sort:

" Please notice, especially, Arts. 123 and 179, &c., on my new method of treating Fractions. Any favor you may show the work will be gratefully received, as I am personally interested in it."

Now, does he suppose I am so green as not to know he is interested in it? Pray, what man would write such fawning words unless it were to line his pockets? It is not done to benefit the scholar. Well, what if you do answer his question just as you think? He will get mad, of course. A package came to me from New York, some time since, in return for which I wrote to the publishers, that some were tolerable and one or two positively bad. I mentioned the faults. What was the consequence? Not another book from that house. But how are we to get rid of this great evil? Let the teachers judge for themselves and send the agents to the winds. I know, on account of the multitude of books, it's a favor to a teacher, sometimes, to receive copies of text-books; but that need not oblige him to praise a worthless one, just for the privilege of having a fee simple in one copy. Better do without it, or steal it a very large field. These eyes are seen on the front in a more honest way. Worse yet, if he place it in the hands of his pupils. How I pity, (no I almost hate) an officer in educational matters, who can not make a living without selling himself, body and soul, to some book-maker. I am glad they forbid it in New York State.

I will quit right here, and go to the Institute, where I intend to free my mind. Meanwhile, mes amis, gardez ros droits, and let us have some aim and spirit like other men.

Fraternally yours, JOPAS. Seville Academy, Medina Co., Ohio, Oct., 1862.

REMARKS.— The above has the ring of the true metal — exhibiting a spirit of honesty and independence as rare as it is gratifying. If more teachers were imbued with a like spirit, and would act in accordance with their promptings and convictions, school book publishers and agents would make less money, and community save "more than considerable" that is now foolishly expended. The truth is that the system of buying school teachers, trustees, commissioners, etc., has become an intolerable nuisance in many localities and ought to be abated. Though it may be forbidden in this State (as our correspondent asserts,) it is nevertheless practicedto the shame and disgrace of the contracting parties, and injury of parents and pupils. If parents and guardians would look as closely to the rights and interests of children as they do to their own - not only seeing that they have good teachers, but good books also - a salutary reform might be instituted in this matter. And if the press would also discharge its duty, the reform would soon become thorough and general. Editors who commend educational works without examination, or, worse yet, insert notices written by the authors, publishers or agents, (parties personally interested in selling both the books and the people,) are not blameless in this matter, but responsible for much of the expensive nonsense introduced in schools under the guise of text-books. Brethren, "reform it altogether."

#### TOO MUCH REQUIRED.

THE question of right and wrong in morals is often one merely of degree. On the one hand, there is the danger of too little; and on the other. the equal or greater one of too much. What is thus true in the province of morals, is equally true in that of education: especially in respect to the amount of labor required of the pupil. It is a common mistake, we think, of teachers at the present day to require too much.

This may be done indirectly, by assuming that facts and principles long familiar to the teacher are equally so to his pupils, and thus in effect requiring too much of previous knowledge. Any teacher who will test the proficiency of his pupils by searching questions, will soon find that he has made mistakes of this sort.

But a more common error is that of assigning lessons too long, or too difficult to be thoroughly mastered. This practice is none the less injurious that it springs from a laudable desire on the part of the teacher to do the most he can for his pupils. He should remember that he will do the most for them by not attempting too much. Instead then of beginning the term with the foregone conclusion that a certain amount of ground must be traveled over during the term, let the purpose be formed, and steadily adhered to, that whatever is done, shall be done intelligently and thoroughly - that difficulties that fairly lie within the compass of the lesson shall be explained and illustrated until they are understood by all in the class; and let this be done habitually. So far as the point under consideration is involved, the secret of successful teaching lies in this:—the thorough mastery of every lesson given to the class, followed by frequent and searching reviews. The old maxim, directing the Roman pupil how to use books, of, "much not many," is as good for both pupils and teachers of the present day as for those to whom it was first given .- Connecticut Common School Journal.

In science, read, by preference, the newest works; in literature the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and re-decorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas.—Bulwer.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MICROSCOPICAL RESEARCH.

PHOTOGRAPHY has been applied to the microscope, in reducing for special purposes, large objects into such small dimensions that they are invisible to the naked eye, and can be seen only in the microscone. Mr. Shadbolt seems to have been the first (March, 1854) who executed these small photographs, by making an achromatic object-glass 1 or 14 inch focus the lens of a camera, and using a structureless collodion. His photographs of single persons varied from the 1-20th to the 1-40th of an inch. and could bear a magnifying power of a hundred times. The finest microscopic photographs which we have seen are those of Mr. Dancer, of Manchester, consisting of single portraits, monumental inscriptions, and family and other groups.

One of them, a family group, contains seven fulllength portraits, occupying a space the size of a pin's head, so that ten thousand single portraits could be included in a square inch! In 1857, the writer of this article, who took several of these to Rome, proposed to M. Castellani, the celebrated jeweller there, to have them placed in the center of a brooch, a locket, or a ring, and magnified by the single or the central jewel, cut into lens sufficient to exhibit the group distinctly when looked into or held up to the light. It was also suggested to a distinguished diplomatist, that copies of dispatches might be transmitted by post, of words placed in spaces not larger than a full stop or a small blot of ink.

Among the wonderful applications of photography, we cannot avoid mentioning one by M. Crusco, who, in May, 1859, presented to the Academy of Sciences a photograph of a morbid alteration in the choroid coat of the human eye, as seen in the opthalmoscope, to which he has the name of partial atrophy. The photograph shows that a large portion of the choroid wants both the vessels and the pigment, and the sclerotic coat is seen through it. M. Cusco has obtained many other photographs of intra-ocular lesions, both in the living and the dead subject.—Sir David Brewster.

#### THE EYE OF THE CRAB.

A CREATURE that depends upon its own exertions to capture the active prey upon which it feeds, must necessarily be furnished with powerful eyes, which are capable of extending the faculty of vision over margin of the crab, placed on footstalks, and having a peculiar nacreous luster on their grey-brown surfaces. On examination with a good pocket lens, the eyes are seen to be compound, i. e., formed of a great number of facets, each possessing the power of vision, and all communicating with their common optic nerve. The delicate raised lines caused by the serried ranks of these compound eyes are the origin of the peculiar luster just mentioned. It will be seen, too, that the visual portion of these organs passes partially round the footstalks, so that when the creature protrudes its eyes it can see objects on all sides with equal ease. Now, replace the crab in the water, and watch it as it exhibits the instinct which has been implanted in its being by its Maker. Advancing with the flowing tide, and ever remaining within a foot or two of the edge, the crab keeps its eager watch for food, and suffers few living things to pass without capturing them. The whole nature of the animal seems to be changed while it is seeking its prey. The timid, fearful demeanor which it assumes when taken at a disadvantage wholly vanishes, and the apparently ungainly crab becomes full of life and spirit, active and fierce as the hungry leopard, and no less destructive among the smaller beings that frequent the same locality.—Once a Week.

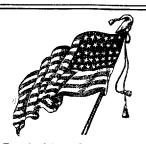
PHOSPHORUS.—The price at which this article has peen sold shows, in a striking manner, the effect which large demand has on the cost of production. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Hanckwitz, the first person who prepared phosphorus for sale, advertised its price at three pounds sterling the ounce. In 1833, when it was first applied to the manufacture of matches, it was sold wholesale at four guineas a pound; in 1837 at two guineas; and at the present time at less than half-a-crown. The only important application of phosphorus, as far as quantity is concerned, is in the manufacture of matches. This has now assumed the most gigantic dimensions. Although the ingredients used in the manufacture are numerous, and somewhat troublesome to make, and each match has to pass through the hands of about seventeen persons, the consumption is so great as to enable them to be sold at prices almost fabulously low. In London alone, one saw mill is pretty nearly always at work in cutting up large timbers into splints, 5,000,000,000 of matches yearly being produced in the metropolis.-London

CONCELATION OF WATER.-Dr. Robinet has addressed a curious communication on the congelation of water to the Academy of Medicine. It is well known that the blocks of ice formed in the sea yield fresh water by liquefaction. When sea water or any saline dissolution is congealed the pure water is separated in the form of ice, and there remains a concentrated watery solution of the saline matter. It is thus salt is economically obtained in the north of Europe. To increase the alcoholic strength of wine it may be subjected to artificial cold, whereby the water alone which it contains is congealed and the wine becomes richer in alcohol. By operating in a similar manner on potable water Dr.. Robinet has found that it loses nearly all its salts, whether soluble or not. The waters of the Bois de Boulogne having been subjected to the operation, the small quantity of calcareous and magnesian salts they contained were eliminated. The purity of the water is such that it may be used in many cases instead of distilled water.

MACHINERY USEFUL IN MAKING SHOES. - Making shoes by machinery is getting to be quite an institution in these parts. There are several manufacturers who are about putting in the pegging and sewing machines both by hand and steam power. This will have the effect of concentrating the business, and insure a stock of shoes to the manufacturer in a short space of time. Good workmen should combine together and run a machine on their own account. The workmen will be left entirely in the shade unless they form gangs and work by machinery. The car of progress is moving forward, and the laborer must keep up. It would not be at all surprising to us if there were twenty machines of both kinds at work in this place in less than a year. No war can stop New England enterprise.—Essex (Mass.) Banner.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c. Aural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



THERE'S a bright and starry pennant Floating wide upon the air, With its hues of changeless beauty, Borrowed from the rainbow fair : 'Tis our banner, our proud banner, The glorious emblem of the free : 'Tis the life-boat of our nation-'Tis the smile of Liberty!

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

### THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard's Art of War.

It was announced in a recent issue of the RURAL that important rebel correspondence had been captured by Gen. Buell, and that the documents had been forwarded to Washington. It is now published, and we give that portion emanating from Gen. Beauregard:

GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL COOPER. (Confidential.)

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5th, 1862.

General:—Under the supposition that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladin, Ala., a plan of operations in Ten-

command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladin, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theater of war; but learning that my just expectations are to be disappointed, I have the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to Gen. Bragg on the 2d inst.

By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee,) and afterward by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland;) hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on, and connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee, and then to those west of it.

In the first case our objective points must be, first, Louisville, and then Cincinnati. How best to reach them from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville, and Stevenson, is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations, the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and that if we advanced toward our "objective points" without getting rid of him, we would expose our lines of communication with Chattanooga. We must then give him battle first, or compel him to retire before us. Should he retire on Nashville, (as the newspapers say he is now doing,) we will be advancing toward Louisville; but should he venture on Florence or Savannah, to unite his forces with Rosecrans or Grant, we will have to concentrate enough of our forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle—when forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle—when we would be able to resume our march as before we would be able to resume our march as before indicated. We must, however, as soon as practicable, construct strong works to command the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, for, otherwise, our communications would be cut off by the enemy, as soon as those two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats and transports

ports.

The best position for such works is about forty miles below Forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddysville, where those two rivers come within one and a half miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a strong field work could be constructed for a garrison of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out (with small profor a garrison of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out (with ample provisions and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of this work and along the banks of each river a series of batteries, armed with the heaviest guns, (8, 9, 10-inch and rifled guns,) could be constructed, bearing directly on obstructions placed in each of said rivers. When Louisville shall have fallen into our possession, I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal; and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible, so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. This I would do, as a return for the Yankee vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the harbors of Charleston and to obstruct forever the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of our army could, think, take Louisville, whilst the main body could be marching to Cincinnati, but if we could get boats enough, it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati, I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington.

Now for the operation on Western Tennessee.
The object should be to drive the enemy from there, and resume the command of the Mississippi river. and resume the command of the Mississippi river. For these purposes I would concentrate rapidly, at Grand Junction, Price's army, and all that could be spared from Vicksburg of Van Dorn's. From there I would make a forced march to Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably only a very small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo river would then have their line of communication by the river with the North cut off, and they would have either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where Gen. Holmes would take good either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where Gen. Holmes would take good care of them. From Fort Pillow, I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tenn, to fall back precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their lines of communication would be cut off also. We would then pursue them vigorously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or the Ohio at Paducal. aducah.

Paducah.

We would thus compel the enemy to evacuate at once the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee, with probably the loss on our part of only a few hundred men. Gen. Price could then be detached into Missouri to support his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Contral army.

ederacy.

The armament and ammunition of the works referred to, to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga. Such are the operations which I would carry into

effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had judged proper to order me back to the command of that army which I had, with Gen. Bragg's assistance, collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my shattered health, while my presence could be spared from it, and until he informed me that it was ready to take the offensive.

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, very re-

spectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General C. S. A.
Gen. Sam. Cooper, Adjutant General, &c., Richmond, Va.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG. (Confidential.)

CULLUM SPRINGS, Bladin, Ala., July 28, 1862. My Dear General:-Your letter of the 22d inst. as only received last night. I give you with pleasure the following views on your proposed opera-tions from Tupelo, for I wish you the amplest suc-cess, both on your and the country's account. You had evidently but one of four things to do. 1. To attack Halleck at Corinth.
2. To attack Buell at or chart

To attack Buell at or about Chattanooga. To attack Grant at or about Memphis. To remain idle at Tupelo.

From what you state the first is evidently inad-

missable, and the last cannot be entertained for one moment—for action, action—and action is what we

Now with regard to the other two propositions, it is evident that unless you re-enforce Gen. E. K. Smith at Chattanooga, he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communications with the East. Buell, and then our communications with the East, and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, &c., will be cut off. Also, that a partial re-enforcement would so weaken you at Tupelo as to paralyze you for any other movements from there; hence you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all your available forces, except just enough to guard your depots, &c., to the rear of your present position at Tupelo.

your depois, &c., to the rear of your present posi-tion at Tupelo.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in results as the second one, if the newspapers will permit you to carry it successfully into effect; for Halleck and Buell, occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, could get to Chattanooga before you, if they should become aware of your movements; and then you would have to contend again with superior forces. as usual with us. The moment you get to Chatta-nooga you ought to take the offensive, keeping in mind the following grand principles of the art of

mind the following grand principles of the art of war:

1. Always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy.

2. Operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own.

3. Operate always on interior or shorter lines. I have no doubt that with anything like equal numbers, you will always meet with success.

I am happy to see that my two lieutenants, Morgan and Forrest, are doing such good service in Kentucky and Tennessee. When I appointed them, I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed. By the by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees" "Abolitionists" instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery but of all "Adolitionists" instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery but of all our Constitutional rights, and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject, whenever I assume a command.

Sincerely your friend,
G. T. Beauregard.
Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2. Mobile. Ala.

List of Prize Steamers—The Prize Law.

THE N. Y. Herald gives the following list of steamers—English and Confederate—that have thus far been captured by our cruisers, and the probabilities are that the list will swell rapidly, unless our friends in England, the Bahamas and Cuba find they are furnishing us at an extremely low figure, a miniature navy, with the arms, munitions of war and provisions to supply it, and the wherewithal to clothe the officers and crews. We have no objection, and can only say, "Keep sendin' 'em:"

						Nation
	Names. Calhoun,	Wher	e capture	d.	Carge.	ality.
1	Calhoun,	Off the	Mississip	pi, As	orted	English
2	Wallace,	. Mississi	ppi Soun	d Tu	ro & resin	Rahel
3	Lewis.	- "	**	'	• • •	Rebel
4	Magnolia.	OF Mai	hile.	Cot	ton	Pobol
5	Florida	St. And	rew's Ba	V	"	English
6	Carcassian,	_Off coa	st of Cub	a. As	sorted.	English
Ŀ	**	( Dest	roved in	, )		
7	Havana,	Dead M	lan's Bay	. (		. Rebel
8	Ann,	Off For	t Morea	n. Po	erd & arms	English
9	Adela,	Off Ab	aco.	-,	known	Facilita
10	Swann,	Off Cu	ha.	Cod	ton & turn	Robel
īĭ	Reliance,	Off Ab	BOO	Cot	ton	Pobel
12	Rormado	01 26		Po	wal er amma	Pasish
72	Bermuda, Ella Warley,	••		A P.	outod	Tangusu Tangusu
14	Nassau, Stettin,	TOF and	et as 8 6	~	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tuguen.
15	Stattin	011 602		J		. r. ngusn
10	Combrie	;;	"		"	English
ŧυ	Campria,	• •	66			Luguen
11	Memphis,	• •			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Truguen.
ī9	Tubal Cain,			Ar	ns, &c.,	. English.
19	Ladona,		"	Un	known,	. English
20	Ladona, Planter, Sunbeam.	Off Cha	rleston,	Ап	ns,	Rebel.
22	Wachuta,	.Off coas	st of N. C	).,Are	na, &cc.,	English.
	The welve o	f thana	****			*
	The value o	i mese	steamer	rs and	cargoes	is esti-

mated to be from five to eight millions of dollars. The existing law respecting the division of this immense sum of prize money is as follows:

Where the prize is of superior or equal force to the vessel making the capture, the entire proceeds belong to the captors, less the expenses attending the condemnation and sale; but if the prize is less in force, then half the proceeds go to the government and the other half to the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture, and in the following manner:

One-twentieth of one-half to the commander of the squadron to which the vessel making the capture is attached.

Two-twentieths of one-half to the commander of the vessel making the capture.

Two-twentieths of one-half to lieutenants, captains of marines and sailing masters.

Three-twentieths of one-half to chaplains, lieutenants of marines, surgeons, pursers, gunners, boat swains, carpenters and masters' mates. Three-twentieths of one-half to midshipmen, sur-

geons' mates, captains' clerks, schoolmasters, boatswains' mates, gunnners' mates, carpenters' mates, ships' stewards, sailmakers, masters-at-arms, armor ers, coxswains and coopers.

Two-twentieths of one-half to gunners and boat swains, yeomen, quartermasters, quarter-gunners, sailmakers' mates, sergeants and corporals of ma rines, drummers, fifers and extra petty officers.

Seven-twentieths of one-half to seamen, ordinary seamen, marines, landsmen and boys,

In connection with the foregoing, we select from the Leed's (England) Mercury, the following ac-

count of the business failure of an extensive English blockade runner: The unfortunate pecuniary position of Mr. Z. C.

Pearson, the Mayor of Hull, has been pretty generally known amongst the commercial community of the town for above a week past, and it has caused regret to all classes. Mr. Pearson has been twice mayor of the borough, during which time he has devoted so much time and money to its interests that he has succeeded in making many friends. Hull is indebted to him for a public park, for a marble statne of her Majesty the Queen, for a new town hall, which is at present being erected by Mr. Addy, builder; Leeds, for a new supply of water, and many other social, sanitary, and public improvements He has taken a deep interest in all questions per taining to the welfare of the inhabitants, and his present unfortunate position has caused very great regret. Mr. Pearson, as is well known, is one of the largest ship owners in the country, and during the present American war he has carried on a hazardous trade with the Confederate States. His steamers have been laden at Hull with valuable cargoes bound for some ports in South America. At first the ventures were successful, and one or two steamers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Federal fleet. Latterly, however, the Northern cruisers have kept a sharp look out, and several of Mr. P.'s first-class steamers and their cargoes have been captured. We believe since the blockade the North have altogether captured thirteen English steamers, and we are correct in stating that the majority of these were the property of Mr. Pearson. He lost about seven steamers, and pecuniary liabilities to a very large extent have thus been incurred. Had the steamers succeeded in running the blockade, there is no doubt Mr. Pearson would have realised little less than a million of money altogether; as it is, his liabilities are estimated at above a quarter of a million. To one person alone in the town, it is said, he owes from £60,000 to £70,000.

Our Western Flotilla and its Prizes.

THE Western flotilla under command of Commodore Davis has not been inactive as the following list of prizes fully proves: Eastport, captured in the Tennesse river, side wheel steam-

er ; transferred into a federal gunboat H. R. W. Hill, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; low used as a commissary boat.

Alfred Robb, captured in the Tennessee river, stern-wheel teamer ; transferred into light draft gunboat. Kentucky, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer ; laid

De Soto, captured at Island No. 16, side-wheel steamer; ised as despatch boat.

Admiral, captured at Island No. 10, side wheel steamer; ransferred to army.

Mars, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer : transerred to army.

Sovereign, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used s naval store ship. Victoria, captured at Memphts, side-wheel steamer : used as

naval despatch boat. New National, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer;

ased as receiving ship. Acacia, captured at Memphis, stern-wheel steamer; trans-

ferred to army and lost. Clara Wolsen,\* captured in the White river, side-wheel

steamer; used as receiving ship. Red Rover, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer :

ised as naval hospital boat. ¿ New Madrid, captured at Island No. 10, New Madrid wharf

oat ; transferred to army.

Sumter, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used as gunboat and lost.

General Bragg, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used s gunboat and lost

General Price, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; being ltered to towboat.

Little Rebel, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used as gunboat.

Beauregard, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; worth-Algiers, captured at Island No. 10, floating dock; worthless.

Mohawk, captured at Island No. 10, stern-wheel steamer;

Grampus, captured at Island No. 10; stern-wheel steamer; vorthless.

John Simons, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; vorthless.

Yazoo, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; orthless.

Prince, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; vorthless.

Winchester, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; worthless. Sallie Wood, captured at Fort Henry; stern-wheel steamer;

used as naval despatch boat and lost. General Lovell, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; worth-

Mauripas, captured in the White river, rebel gunboat;

vorthless Eliza G, captured in the White river, side-wheel steamer;

John Gault, captured in the White river, stern-wheel steamer ; werthless

Trade Water Belle, captured in the White river; stern-wheel teamer; worthless.

William Terry, captured in the White river, stern-wheel teamer ; worthless

Gen. Pillow, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; ised as a light draft gunboat.

Jeff Thompson, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; ised as a light draft gunboat.

Fair Play,† captured at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi river, ide-wheel steamer ; used as a light draft gunboat.

\*With 120 bales of cotton. †With 7,400 stand of arms and immense quantities of amnunition. This prize is estimated to be worth from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

Fruits of the Victory at Corinth.

THE special correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Jackson, Tenn., on the 15th ult., remarks that the records of the recent defeats of Van Dorn and Price are incomplete, without semething of a statement of the doings of the army under Gen. Rosecrans, sent in pursuit of the enemy.

The advanced division came upon the rear guard of the enemy at Chewalla. They were drawn up in line of battle, when a sharp engagement occurred between the skirmishers, the enemy falling back, and, after two shots from their artillery, they suddenly decamped. The pursuit was renewed and continued until night, when our pickets came upon the rear of the enemy on the bluffs skirting the Tuscumbia river. Heavy skirmishing was carried on during some time, the First Kansas losing one Lieutenant killed and seven men wounded. The enemy were driven from their position, and our wearied troops encamped on what is called the Mountain. McArthur's division came up during the night, and took part in the further advance movement.

On reaching the bridge over the Tuscumbia, the ext morning, it was found that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the same and had burned it. Our troops, however, were soon across, and rushed upon the enemy with great energy, who made every possible exertion to effect their escape, throwing away their arms, tents, camp equippage, baggage, and leaving eleven guns, horses, wagons, blown-up caissons, and everything that impeded their march. In fact, for ten miles between the Tuscumbia and the Hatchie rivers, the ground was literally strewn with the equipments and plunder of an army. Several hundred prisoners were picked up in this ten-mile march. They were in a very destitute and hungry condition.

Coming upon the Hatchie, on Monday, it was found that the enemy had just crossed, and left the bridge burning. In two hours the Engineer Regiment had the bridge repaired, and our army were in full chase again, driving the enemy through Jonesboro and encamping there that night. The pursuit was renewed in the morning, and the cavalry pushed them rapidly through Kuckerville. At this point the Seventh Kansas cavalry joined our forces. A faint attempt to make a stand was made by the rebels beyond the town, but a few shells sent them on their best gait for Ripley, where another attempt to fight was made, which lasted just long enough to get one fire and one dash after them, when they disappeared in all directions, and their scattered fragments are supposed to have made the best of their way to Holly Springs.

McPherson encamped three miles beyond Ripley, and here the pursuit ended. The rebel army organization had been completely broken up. But a small fragment was left to make their way to Holly Springs, in the most destitute and deplorable manner. We had a thousand prisoners, any quantity of small arms, and Davis' division brought back to Corinth 30 pieces of artillery, all the rebel camp equippage, stores, and personal effects, fell into our

Rebel prisoners state that Price started for his attack on Corinth, with 60 pieces of artillery, and escaped with 30; that Van Dorn had 60 pieces, and escaped with 10 or 12; and what of these have not been brought in were probably buried.

For this energetic pursuit, Gen. McPherson has been made a Major-General, and I think worthily so. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and I shall be mistaken if he does not make a distin-



Ele-eyen

### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-RORKER.

guished mark before this war closes. He has been tied up for several months as the Superintendent of the railroads in this part of the country, but is now relieved of that duty, and to-day takes up his quarters and command of Bolivar.

#### The Army of Virginia

But little has transpired during the past week, if we except what appears to be a general forward movement upon the part of our troops. A portion of Gen. Burnside's troops left Pleasant Valley on the 27th, and moved down to Berlin, five miles below Harper's Ferry, where a pontoon bridge has been thrown across the Potomac. The remainder, embracing the three corps under Burnside's command, speedily followed. Simultaneously with this the troops at Sharpsburg, composed of Hooker's old corps, now commanded by Gen. Reynolds, and corps of Fitz John Porter, are also on the march.

On the 29th General Richardson's division passed Snicker's Gap to Paris, a small town on the road leading from Leesburg and running through Ashby's Gap. The forces under Generals French and Sedgwick left Harper's Ferry on the same day, crossing the Shenandoah Bridge. Sumner's corps also moved into Virginia through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills where he will form a junction with Burnside who has reached Purcellville. Nearly all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland heights. For the present Gen. Geary's command is to remain on Bolivar heights. Maryland heights are also well protected. Gen. Slocum's command is to garrison the ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left Harper's Ferry on the 30th in the direction of Charlestown and Shepardstown to feel the enemy whom they found in large force at the former place.

A reconnoissance, made by the 8th Pennsylvania from Purcellville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upperville under Longstreet. Gen. Lee is said to be still at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of the Blue Mountains. Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there vesterday. including the chief officer of their signal corps. Burnside is steadily moving on, and the impression is that the enemy's flank is turned, and a battle imminent. Our position at the Ferry is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempts to cross a great battle must at once ensue.

A dispatch dated the 2d inst., states that General Pleasanton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philmont, about 11 o'clock the day previous. A fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town 3 miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and 13 wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and 1 battery. Five of them are known to have been killed.

This morning Pleasanton renewed the attack, and at 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At I the rebels fell back from Union and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 today was one killed and four wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by a shell. The enemy's loss is unknown.

Gen. McClellan visited the front this P. M.

A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap; in what direction the rebels are moving is of that city under the assumed authority of Beaurenot known, the distance being too great. Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the result is not known.

The N. Y. Herald's Wheatland, Va., dispatch of the 2d states that a cavalry reconnoissance was made Friday, to within three miles of Winchester. The enemy had a signal station near Snicker's Gap, and has a strong force between the Gap and Philmont, on the western side of the Blue Ridge.

A Poolesville dispatch to the Herald states that a cavalry reconnoissance discovered a large rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley just beyond the Gap. Lieut. Thompson in endeavoring to reach Gen. Bayard was stopped by a column of rebel cavalry, passing down to Aldia. He heard cannonading and posed Bayard's cavalry were engaged with Stuart's. The latter passed through Snickersville Gap to this side of the mountains the day previous with several thousand cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery and encamped at Union and yesterday passed down the Valley. Cozarton's cavalry has been very active scouring the country in the extreme front to within a mile of the Gap when a few shots were exchanged. The rebels were also driven from Union toward Snickersville, and are in force near Berryville.

Maj. General Cox's army arrived at Charlestown, Va., on the 31st ult. The rebel army under Gens. Echols, Floyd and Jenkins, retreated from there last Monday. The march of our troops up the Kanawha Valley was conducted in the best military order, with a single casualty. The entrance of our army into the town was of a triumphal character, the citizens giving our troops a welcome.

The following has been received at headquarters from Cumberland, Md., Oct. 30th:

Brigadier-General R. D. Marcy, Chief of Staff:— I ordered Lieut. Quick, of the 23d Delaware, to take the Ringgold cavalry and also two guns of Rorke's battery and pursue the party that took cattle in Harden county. He left New Creek last night at dark. By a rapid march of all night he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked and captured 110 head of cattle, 20 horses and 16 pris-D. F. KELLY Brigadier-General.

Movements at the West.

Kentucky.-Gen. Rosecrans and staff arrived at Louisville on the 30th. Gen. R. takes Gen. Buell's department. Gen. Buell goes to Annapolis,

en route to his command. TENNESSEE.-Col. Stuart, with a detachment of

Md. Gen. Dumont has also arrived in Louisville,

the 50th and 5th Illinois, made a reconnoissance of the country back of Memphis a few days since, and broke up a camp of guerrillas, who retreated across Wolf river, burning the bridge after them. Stuart crossed, however, killing two guerrillas and capturing a number. He also destroyed ten plantations of secesh sympathisers in that vicinity.

Col. Grierson's cavalry had also made a very successful raid into the adjoining country, breaking up five or six guerrilla camps.

It is stated that Ballentine's rebel cavalry, some five days ago, left Holly Springs, and came as far north as Hatchie. This fact may have given rise to the reported approach of Price to Bolivar.

The following dispatch has been received from Brig.-Gen. Davis, at Columbus, Ky.:

Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1862.

under Capt. Rogers, Capt. Rogers, 2d Ill. Artillery, has been entirely successful in disposing of the guerrillas, killing 10 and mortally wounding 2; capturing Col. Clark, in command, Capt. Esther, 3 lieutenants, 3 surgeons, 37 men, and 70 stand of arms, 42 horses, 32 mules and 2 wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks, magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

U. S. Grant.

An officer direct from Grant's Headquarters reports that the rebels were massing their forces nine miles below Grand Junction on Sunday, and passengers who left Corinth say that the night before they left, our scouting parties had driven in the rebel pickets.

Gen. Sherman issued a very stringent order in Memphis, the 25th, for the government of the city. Col. Anthony is announced Provost Marshal, with two assistants and a guard composed of one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. military commission, composed of three army officers, sit daily to try offenders under the laws of war. Vagrants, thieves, and other disreputable characters, to be restrained of liberty, and organized into gangs and set to work on the trenches and the streets. Citizens lurking about the camps will be treated as spies. Citizens are to keep within doors between tattoo and reveille, unless atending church, places of amusement, party of friends, or necessary business. After midnight all must be in their houses except the guard. Assemblages of negroes are forbidden except by permission previously granted by the Provost Marshal, after hearing the object and place of meeting, the time of closing and the probable number to assemble.

MISSOURI.—The following dispatches has been re ceived at the headquarters of the army:

Sr. Louis, October 27. To H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief:—Brigadier General Davidson informs me that Lieut-Colone Leaser, with a force of cavalry, has pursued the enemy from Greenville, near Thomasville, Oregon county, where on the 25th inst, he attacked and county, where on the 25th inst, he attacked and completely routed Col. Brown from a high hill, killing 8, and taking 18 prisoners, 25 stand of arms and 12 horses. The rebel forces of McBride and Parsons seem to retreat toward Yellowville, in Arkansas.

S. R. Curris. ST. Louis, October 28.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Col. Boyd reports further success in Gen. Davidson's southeast district. Col. Lewis, commanding the 23d east district. east district. Col. Lewis, toward and the 25d Lowa, with detachments from his own and the 1st, 24th and 25th Missouri regiments, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1,500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over 40 prisoners. Our troops behaved well. S. R. Curtis. S. R. Curtis.

Advices from the army in southeastern Missouri state that after the recent success of our forces at Pitman's Ferry, Cols. Lazar and Dewey, with their forces combined, pushed on as far as Ballinger Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought Burbridge, completely routing his forces and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many rebel officers. Later dispatches from Col. Lazar dated 31st tilt., says that he captured and dispersed 200 of Boone's command.

ARKANSAS. - The Confederate Generals have begun to quarrel among themselves in Arkansas. Gen. Hindman is now in the military prison at Little Rock, and will shortly be taken to Richmond. Albert Pike has written long letters to the Arkansas Patriot, showing up Hindman's course, and says that while in Memphis, he went to the banks gard, made them fork over \$1,000,000 for operations in Arkansas, and after getting into that State issued a series of most extraordinary military orders. He first declared martial law - he next hid all cotton seized for the Confederate government, or had it burned. He next ordered provision of all kinds, likely to fall into Curtis' hands, to be destroyed, and all the wells in the country that Curtis' army might pass through to be poisoned. Finally, he refused to let any citizen pass beyond the limits of Arkansas, for any purpose whatever.

A dispatch to headquarters at Washington was forwarded on the 30th ult. It reads thus:

Sr. Louis, October 29.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck:—The army of the frontier is again successful. Gen. Schofield's dispatches from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says that yesterday at daylight Brig-Gen. Herron, with the lat Iowa cavalry and 7th Missouri cavalry, attacked the rebel camp four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the rebels had 3,000 men, commanded by Col. Cravens. After a sharp engagement of an hour, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipments and a few wagons. The enemy's loss was eight dead on field. Our loss was five wounded—one mortally. Sr. Louis, October 29. field. Our loss was five wounded—one mortally. Gen. Herron pursued the rebel force for several miles into the Boston Mountains.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Department of the South.

IT is beginning to look a little lively in Gen Mitchells field of operations. We gather from the N. Y. Hrrald the following information relitive to the recent battle on the Charleston and Savannah. in which Gen. Beauregard claimed a great victory for the rehels

Our troops proceeded from Hilton Head on the night of the 21st, and were conveyed in fifteen gunboats and war steamers to Mackey's Point at the confluence of the Pocataligo and Broad rivers. The object of his movement was to make a complete reconnoissance of Broad river and its tributaries to test practically the rapidity and safety with which a landing could be effected and to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land guarding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and to accomplish so much destruction of the railroad as could be done in a single day. In this attempt our forces were victorious, heving met the enemy in large numbers. They drove them across the Pocataligo river. Our loss however was very severe. Our soldiers and sailors fought splendidly throughout, and our batteries were worked with great skill

The Union forces were under the command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, Gen. Terry being second in command. The rebels were commanded by Col. Walker, until our arrival at Pocataligo bridge, when Beauregard, who had just arrived from Charleston, commanded the rebels in person. Fresh troops rapidly arrived from Charleston to reenforce the rebels. Our troops withdrew in fine order, Gen. Terry remaining ashore at Mackey's Point until the last man had re-embarked, when the buildings which had been occupied by the rebel pickets were fired and destroyed. Our loss was 15 killed and 106 wounded, and two missing.

The troops engaged were the 47th Pa., 6th Ct., 4th N. H., 55th Pa., 7th Ct., 76th Pa., and 3d N. H., A detachment of the first Mass. cavalry, first U. S. artillery Co. E, third U. S. artillery, third R. I. artillery and N. Y. engineers.

The Times says about the battle: Instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in the one very hard fought engagement, drove them To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., 34 miles from New Madrid, from both of their chosen positions and compelled. The Guardian contains a letter from Secretary

them to retreat in haste across the Pocataligo river, at which they destroyed the bridge in their rear to prevent further pursuit, and although Gen. Mitchell did not on this occasion succeed in carrying out the magnificent programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnoissance of the region between the island of Port Royal and Charleston railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

The British steamer Wachuta, Capt. Gilpen, was brought into Port Royal on the 23d ult., a prize to the gunboat Memphis, commander Watmough. She was captured, after a full day's chase, off the coast of North Carolina. She threw overboard the greater portion of her cargo, and so strained her engines as to be unable to make steam. She is believed to have been loaded with arms and ammunition. The Wachuta is an iron steamer, built in London, and will prove to be a valuable prize.

The U.S. steamer Penobscot, on the 22d inst., captured, off Shelton Inlet, N. C., the English brig Robert Bruce, about 300 tuns burthen, loaded with clothing, medicines, &c.

Advices from North Carolina state that Gov. Stanley had proposed an interview to Gov. Vance. Should this be declined, he asks the latter to appoint commissioners to confer with him on the state of public affairs.

The rebels have two iron clad gunboats up the Roanoke river, which will soon be ready for opera

A greater number of vessels than usual are blockading Charleston harbor. Four gunboats are in Stono Inlet.

#### The Department of the Gulf.

COMMANDER HOWELL, of the gunboat Tuhoma under date of October 14th, coast of Florida, reports to the Navy Department that on the 6th ult., an expedition left for the purpose of demolishing some rebel salt works upon the mainland. It consisted of 4 boats from the Tuhoma and 4 from the Somerset, in all 111 men; 2 of the boats had howitzers. A number of guerillas were put to flight by shell, shrapnell and canister, with which the houses, woods and underbrush were scratched; then the small arms men landing, deployed as skirmishers on each flank of the guns, and the working parties destroved the boilers, which were of various shapes and curious construction. Houses in the immediate vicinity were fired, and the boats proceeded to the next station. Here the boats covered the working parties. It was necessary to put a howitzer shell through two very thick cast iron and two wrought iron boilers. Buildings were then burned. Just after leaving the latter place, the cars came in and probably reinforced the rebels, as people on the shore yelled and shouted, and fired some 20 shots at the boats. From the sound it was judged the shots were from Minnie or Enfield rifles. None, however, struck any of the men, or could have done any harm as the distance was too great. The expedition was entirely successful. Some 28 boilers were destroyed, and all the buildings within reach. There are but two upon the War Key. No confusion was exhibited in landing, nor any departure from instructions given prior to it. There was no useless expenditure of ammunition, and no one hurt. Acting Lieutenant commanding McCauley, of the

steamer Fort Henry, reports October 16th, that a second reconnoissance up the Appalachicola, resulted in the capture of the G. L. Brockenborough, which had been scuttled, and had on board 64 bales of cotton. A launch from the Saginaw cleared the river banks of guerrillas, and killed a number of them. The Navy Department has received the following United States forces in the Gulf have destroyed

Joseph's Bays, both capable of making 400 bushels of salt in a day. The bark J. L. Davis captured the English

the salt works of the rebels at St. Andrews and

schooner Isabel while attempting to evade the blockade of St. Marks, with a cargo of cotton.

United States steamer Albatross captured the schooner Two Sisters, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 21st ult., flying the rebel flag at the time; and a rebel register was found on her. Her cargo consisted of gunny cloth, bale rope, &c.

The capture of the Sabine Pass is confirmed, Oct. 1st, by the United States steamer Kensington, Capt. Crocker, and schooners Seamen and Jones. Capt. Crocker with a small body advanced into the country and defeated two bands of rebels. Results of which were the capture of one fort, two camps, thirty-six buildings and ten rebel vessels which were burned.

We have a rumor by the way of Corinth that Mobile is ours. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners, taken by our scouts.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 17th says that Gen. Butler with 7,000 men had landed at Pensacola It was expected he would advance on the Junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola R. R.

The following is from the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th:

The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th ult. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Port Point under a heavy fire, and laid to at the Central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place, if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack was the firing into the steamer Harriet Lane. She steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far and was fired into.

The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th, and, speaking of the movements of the Federals, says they landed yesterday again at the Point, but they have not permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a cavalry dash. Col. Cook is engaged in removing such machinery and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable the enemy will find much of value on the island. Orders have been issued to inform the people that should our troops leave the island, communication will at once be cut off, and no supplies will be allowed to enter the city. Measures are already on foot for a rigid police surveillance of the bay, and an active cavalry force will continually scour the main land. The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay contiguous to the island.

The following items of intelligence from Nassau were brought by the last steamer from New Orleans: The Guardian says the pilots of the port have been forbidden, under penalty of deprivation, to bring in any belligerent vessel in future, unless the permission of the government is first obtained.

Seward to Secretary Welles, dated August 14th, relative to the chase of the British steamer Herald by the Adirondack, within a maritime league of the island of New Providence. If the commandant of the Adirondack committed such an act, he inexcusably violated the law of nations, and reparation ought to be promptly made. The President desires notice to be given to all commanders of American vessels-of-war, to adhere strictly to the principle that the maritime jurisdiction of every nation covers a a full maritime league from the coast, and acts of hostility within such distance are strictly forbidden.

FATHER AND SON ON THE BATTLE FIELD .- A story is told of the veteran Sumner at the battle of Antietam. His son, Capt. Sumner, a youth of 21 years of age, was on his staff. The old man calmly stood amidst a storm of shot and shells, and turned to send him through a doubly raging fire, upon a mission of duty. He might never see his boy again, but his country claimed his life, and, as he looked upon his young brow, he grasped his hand, encircled him in his arms, and fondly kissed him. "Goodbye, Sammy," "Good-bye, father," and the youth, mounting his horse, rode gaily on the message. He returned unharmed, and again his hand was grasped with a cordial "How d'ye do, Sammy?" answered by a grasp of equal affection. The scene was touching to those around.

#### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

By direction of the President, the State of Tennessee, east of the Tennessee River, and such parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as may be taken possession of by United States troops, will constitute the Department of the Cumberland, to be under the command of General Rosecrans. The troops under command of Gen. Grant will constitute the 13th Army Corps, and those assigned to the command of Gen. Rosecrans will constitute the 14th Army Corps.

The complaints that have been made in the many regiments because of the non-payment of monthly wages, and the lack of suitable clothing, will now be satisfied, as the President is determined that every soldier shall be clothed and promptly paid, and the proper departments are busily attending to requisitions.

The Mayor, the Presidents of the Councils, and the Committee of the two Boards, have had an interview with the President to urge the immediate construction of the railroad from the Point of Rocks to this city and thence in a straight line to the Chesapeake Bay.

The President, in reply, said that Congress had deprived him of the power to make roads, and that had the road from Kentucky into East Tennessee been permitted, the war in the West would have been long since ended. The President also stated that these two roads might be made, and he would recommend them to Congress. If he had the power he would see that they were constructed immediately, as he well knew the pressing necessity for them, both for military purposes and as a question of economy in the transportation of troops and supplies.

The colored people of the District of Columbia for whose removal Congress made an appropriation, and gave the President authority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and that delegation has delivered to him the following letter:

Sir:-The undersigned, in behalf of their colored brethren and themselves, have called upon your Excellency to learn when we can depart to the land promised in the address made to us in this your Expromised in the address made to us in this your executive mansion. Many of us acting on your promise to send us, as soon as 100 families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes to go on the first voyage, and now when more than five times that number have prepared to leave, we find that there is uncertainty and delay, which is greatly embarrassing us and reducing our scanty means until fears are being created that these means being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form than has yet met us, may be our winter prospects. We have seen it stated in newspapers, that you do not mean to let us start. We do not believe you do not mean to let us start. We do not believe that your Excellency would invite us to make arrangements to go, to create hopes within us, and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality; and then when we had made ourselves ready for the effort in confident belief of the integrity of your promise, that its reali-zation will be withheld, Congress has placed power zation will be withheld, Congress has placed power and means solely in the hands of your Excellency to aid in removing us. You began the movement, you appointed Senator Pomeroy, in whom not only the colored people, but the whole country, have confidence, to see that justice will be done us in our removal. He has said that he is ready. We therefore earnestly beg that your Excellency will now give him special orders to set sail before the winter sets in to pinch us here, before storms shall make sets in to pinch us here, before storms shall make

ur voyage dangerous. President Lincoln, through his Private Secretary. replied to the deputation of colored men, that he, the President, was as anxious as he ever was for their departure, that he had placed everything in the hands of Pomeroy, and that he could not now see the deputation, but would do so in a few days.

The following circular from the Adjutant Gener al's office is of importance to those having claims upon that branch of the general Government:

Numerous applications are addressed to this office relative to the service of deceased soldiers and offi-cers. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated and information been procured from public officers, and to guard against such imposition and secure the right of discharged soldiers, or heirs of deceased soldiers, no information as to the service, discharg or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be fur or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be fur-nished except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it; hence no application for information can be used as a basis of claims against the government or to the prejudice of innocent persons. The following conditions must be complied with:

1st. Identity of soldier must be proved.

2d. Heirs and representatives must show that they are such. In these cases proof may be by a file.

2d. Heirs and representatives must show that they are such. In these cases proof may be by affidavit from credible and disinterested persons, certified to be such by an acting Justice or Notary, whose official character should be made to appear.

3d. When an Agent acts, he must produce his authority in each case, with proof of that of the party who empowers him, in the manner above indicated.

4th. While the object is to obtain pay and allowness, application must be made to the officers of

ances, application must be made to the officers of government under whose direction payment would be made. When this officer is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant General for any information on record to perfect the claim, which will be furnished to him, but not to the party concerned.

concerned.

5th. When affidavits or other evidence is procured from a foreign country, the official character of the magistrate before whom they are taken must be verified by a minister or consul of the United States, resident in the country where such evidence originates; verification to be in all cases under the hand and official seal of such minister or consul.

6th. Applications for certificates under seal of the

War Department to be used in foreign countries will only be entertained when coming from the highest representatives of the foreign country through the Department of State. All facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full name, rank, regiment and company of the soldier, when and where he was last heard from, and name of the officer under whom he served. L. Thomas, Adj.-Gen.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Magic Pocket Books — Snow & Hapgood. Small Farm Wanted—H. T. R.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Partial List of Gifts — J. F. Hone. Electrical Instruments—C. M. Rollins. Booth's Patent Shaker—Chappell & Sprague.

### The News Condenser.

- The Democratic majority in Ohio is thought to be about — The venerable Lewis Cass attained his eightieth year on

the 9th ult. - The Government now uses for twine for postal purposes

flax instead of cotton. - Secretary Smith says the new navy is to be sent to take

Mobile and Charleston, - Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Sullivan county,

N. Y., are in circulation. - It is stated that the family of Capt. Semmes, of the pirate

vessel 290, is in Cincinnati.

- Railroad earnings this year are about 25 per cent. in advance of those of last year.

- There is, according to the census, an excess of 733,258 males over females in the United States. - It is stated that \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of counterfeit

Confederate money is in circulation in the South. - Nicholas Biddle's partner, Baron Steinberger, died in St.

Louis on the 14th ult., in reduced circumstances.

- On Monday week the Philadelphia Board of Brokers passed a resolution striking gold from the list of stocks.

- There is a report among the gossips at Washington that

Belgium is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy. - It is reported that 350,000 heavy English navy blankets

have been imported into the South in the past two months. - The Richmond Examiner recommends that negroes be

drafted into the Confederate army as teamsters, laborers, &c.

- Appleton Oaksmith, the Slaver and Fillibuster, who escaped from prison a short time since, has arrived at Havana.

-The English mouthpieces of the rebellion are abusing Garibaldi for his recently expressed sympathy with the north. - During Sunday night week fifteen inches of snow fell in Jefferson county. The railroad trains were much impeded

by it. - A man calling himself Louis Napoleon was hung in Richmond recently for counterfeiting Confederate treasury

- The cotton business appears to be increasing in the Southwest, notwithstanding the annoyance of the guerrilla

bands. - Dr. Lankester, the coroner, estimates the deaths in London, England, from crinoline taking fire at seventy-five an-

nually.

- Valuable iron mines have recently been discovered in Aroostook county, Me., by those engaged in the geological survey.

- On Friday week contracts for horses for the Government were awarded at Philadelphia, at a rate varying from \$114,94 to \$116. - Mr. Corwin, the American Minister in Mexico, is very

ill in the Mexican capital, and it is thought he cannot long survive. - The population of the Russian Empire in 1722 was 14,000,000; in 1803, 36,000,000; and at present it amounts to

65,000,000. - Ohio citizens are raising a fund of \$100,000, to be devoted to purchasing artificial limbs for such Ohio soldiers as may need them.

- Some of the savings banks in Massachusetts have declared no dividend for the past six months, their earnings proving insufficient.

- Willard's Hotel in Washington is making a profit of \$1,000 per day. The present proprietors bought the preperty for \$775,000 - Brig. Gen. Edwin Price, son of Maj. Gen. Price, of the

Confederate army, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. - Letters from Egypt represent the cotton crop in that

ountry as a complete success, and opening dazzling visions of future wealth. - The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says the mountains in that State are covered with snow and look as white as they de

in mid-winter. - Gen. C. T. James, the inventor of improved rifled guns, and of projectiles, has been killed by the explosion of one of his own shells.

- The late Margaret Burr, of New York, left the sum of \$230,000 to be divided among various charitable and benevelent organizations.

- A circular has been issued by the rebel government to he newspapers, forbidding the tion proclamation. - Gen. Asboth has been assigned to duty in the Depart-

ment of the Ohio, and ordered to report in person to General Wright at Cincinnati. - The gardeners in Washington have for some time been

engaged in cutting down and removing from the capitol garden all the ailanthus trees. - A Union lady at Frederick, Md., saved 90 rifles belonging to the home guard, when the rebels entered the place, by

throwing them into a well. - A bear weighing 324 pounds was killed on Thursday week at Irasburg, Vt. It is reported that bears are making

great havoc in that vicinity. - The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indias, which goes into operation in July next, grants the owners \$120 for each slave.

- Three rebel agents were arrested at St. Louis a few days ago, who had \$1000 worth of drugs in their possession, which they had bought in Chicago.

- On October 15th there was a frost in New Orleans. The

round was white, and the ladies had been wearing furs several days because of the cold. - Government obtained 2,000 bales of Sea Island cotton from Port Royal last year, which sold for \$600,000. This year

the crop will amount to 3.500. - Eight hundred or one thousand contrabands, mostly omen and children, now at Cairo, are said to be in a most

deplorable state of destitution. - Cotton in Kansas has ripened perfectly this year producing a heavy crop of good staple upland cotton; and it was not grown by the aid of slave labor.

- There are now twenty-four steamers, English and Amercan, plying on the great Chinese river, Yang-tse-Kiang, lately opened to the commerce of the world

- St. Louis is paying a tax of six millions per annum, and the Mississippi valley fifteen millions, in extra freight, in consequence of the closing of the Mississippi.

 A soldier from Delaware county, Iowa, states that the first information he had of the President's proclamation was from a runaway negro slave in Mississippi.

- Late California papers state that sugar and sirup from the Chinese cane, and a better article than the imported, has been made in considerable quantities in the State. - Commissioner Boutwell has decided that a bond and

nortgage each requires a stamp—so that transactions of that haracter are subject to a double stamp duty. - The Legislature of Indiana is set down by the State Sentinel, as 27 Democrats, 21 Republicans, and 2 Independent.

The House 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans. - The yellow fever is raging fearfully at Wrightsville Sound, N. C. In about a fortnight 60 to 70 persons died. The tores are closed and the inhabitants are fleeing.

- The Connecticut river is unusually low for this season of the year. Several of the streams among the hills are so low that manufactories are impeded in consequence.

- New York is not so occupied with the war as to leave no time for amusements. The number of visitors to Central Park Saturday week was 40,000. The carriages numbered 4,378.

#### RECRUITING OFFICERS of the RURAL BRIGADE

An efficient Agent of the RURAL writes that "it's about time for Gen. MOORE, of the RURAL BRIGADE, to call the roll and prepare for the Winter Campaign "—that "some Recruiting Officers will want to know about the bounties (premiums) offered for successful scouting, (canvassing,) while all ought to be posted as to the general progamme of terms, &c., in order to enter upon the campaign intelligently, and with a prospect of He further intimates that he shall "roll up his usual number, (about fifty.) and more too, without regard to any premium." and hopes others "will help the Rwal for the love of it and the good it has done and is doing," &c. In response to which, and many other gratifying and encouraging epistles from Agent-Friends, we beg, (after tendering acknowledgments fer past favors and present kind offers,) to say that, though illness and pressing duties have thus far prevented us from making the usual arrangements for the Winter Campaign, we shall soon issue the "documents"—Bills, Prospectuses, Premium Lists, &c. Meantime we hope every Recruiting Officer of the Brigade will not only prepare for but commence action.

Those who begin early,—now, before the field is occupied by the canvassers for tashy papers -will do the most good and be the most successful. Friends! will you not respond to this sugges tion by commencing your lists at once?—remembering that our lowest club rate for 1863 (as announced last week, with cogen

Adhere to Terms.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to affer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

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.

#### Special Notices.

Persons wishing to preserve flowers; also, any desiring to hire or buy Electrical Instruments, send stamp to C. M. ROLLINS,

313 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CHAPPELL & SPRACHS.

ROCHESTER, Nov., 1862. Owing to the large advance in Labor and Material, in addition to the heavy taxes now imposed, we are compelled to adadvance the price of BOOTH'S Patent Shaker to Eight Dollars.

PARTIAL LIST OF GIFTS - Given at the Metroplitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo Street, Rochester, at its branch, No. 199 Main Street, Buffalo, during the month of October. were 54 gold and silver watches, 31 silver ice pitchers, 63 silver patent castors, 42 of them cut glass bottles, 36 silver cake baskets, 21 silver card receivers, 18 silver coffee and tea urns, 3 Bohemian glass punch bowls, 28 silver butter dishes, 4 pairs silver flower vases, 18 silver syrup pitchers, 31 silver tea and coffee pots, 4 setts silver salts, gold lined in morocco cases, 8 gold guard chains, 31 gold band bracelets, over 300 setts tea and table spoons, 75 setts silver forks, besides over 5,000 other articles of value. A handsome gift accompanies each book, varying in value from 50c to \$100. The largest assortment of Photograph Albums, to be found in the city, are always on exhibition at the Metropolitan.

#### Markets, Commerce, &c.

Our market exhibits but little change, and though quiet in all departments, figures are firm. Buckwheat is purchased to some extent at 40 cents per bushel. We put Barley up 2 cents per bushel. Butter is still moving upward. Potatoes are offered in large quantities, but are readily taken for shipment with a range of from 35 to 45 cents, as to variety.

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 16@17c
Flour, winter wheat,\$6.50@7.50	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do. 6.25(a)6.50	Candles, box 121/0.13c
Flour, buckwheat 2 00.02.00	Candles, extra 14@14c
Meal. Indian 1.18@1.18	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1.15@1.30	Apples, bushel 25@300
Best white Canada 1 35@1.35	Do. dried \$2 tb 3@3s
Corn. old 56@60c.	Peaches, do 10@10c
Corn, new 56@60c.	Cherries, do 10@11c
Rye, 60 ibs & bush 55@60c.	Plums, do 7(a/80
Oats, by weight, 42(a)43C.	Potatoes 85@45c
Barley 95@105c.	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 40@00c.	Slaughter 5%@6c
Beans 1.25@1.75	Calf 7@8c
Meats.	Sheep Pelts \$1 25 a 2 00
Pork, mess\$11.00@11.50	Lamb Pelts 250(21.50
Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt. 4.00@ 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef. cwt. 4.00@ 5.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25
Spring lambs each 1.50(a) 2.00	Timothy 2.0002.25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00 Mutton, carcass 5@5c	Timothy 2.00@2.25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00 Mutton, carcass 5@5c Hams, smoked 16@11c.	Timothy 2.00@2.25 Sundries. Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00 Mutton, carcass 5.25c Hams, smoked 10@11c. Shoulders 5.25%c.	Timothy 2.00@2.25 Sundries \$3.00@5.00 Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft 3.00@5.00
Spring lambs, each         1.50@ 2.00           Mutton, carcass         5@5c           Hams, smoked         10@11c           Shoulders         5@5%c           Chickens         8@9c	Timothy 2.00@2.25  Sundries.  Wood, hard 33.00@5.00  Wood, soft 3.00@5.00  Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
Spring lambs, each   1.50	Timothy
Spring lambs, esch   1.60@ 2.00   Mutton, carcass   50@ 50   50.05	Timothy 2.00(2.25 Sundries. Wood, hard \$3.00(25.09 Wood, soft 3.00(25.00 Coal, Scranton 5.50(25.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50(25.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50(25.50
Spring lambs, each   1.80@ 2.00   Mutton, carcass   Kaj5c   Hams, smoked   10   Gille. Shoulders   50   54   50   54   50   54   50   54   50   54   50   54   50   54   50   50	Timothy
Spring lambs, each   1.60\tilde{a} 2.00	Timothy 2.00(2.25 Sundries. Wood, hard \$3.00(25.09 Wood, soft 3.00(25.00 Coal, Scranton 5.50(25.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50(25.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50(25.50
Spring lambs, each   1.60\(\text{d}\) 2.00     Mutton, carcass   \(\text{\$\infty}\) \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Hams, smoked   10\(\text{\$\infty}\) 110.5     Shoulders   \(\text{\$\infty}\) \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Chickens   \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Chickens   \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Chickens   \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Chickens   \(\text{\$\infty}\) (3.00     Shoulders   \(\$\inf	Timothy. 20022.25  Wood, hard. \$3.00@8.09  Wood, soft. \$3.00@8.09  Wood, soft. \$3.00@8.00  Coal, Scranton \$6.60@5.50  Coal, Pittston \$6.60@5.50  Coal, Char 70@8e  Salt, bbl. \$1.62@1.75
Spring lambs, each   1.60\(\text{d}\) 2.00     Mutton, carcass   \tilde{\alpha}_0	Timothy. 20022.25 Wood, hard. \$3.00@8.00 Wood, soft. 3.00@8.00 Coal, Scranton. 5.60@8.50 Coal, Pittston. 5.60@5.50 Coal, Shamokin. 6.60@5.60 Coal, Char. 7@8e Satt, bbl. \$1.62@1.75 Straw tun. 6.00@7.80
Spring lambs, each   1.60\(\text{d}\) 2.00     Mutton, carcass   \tilde{\alpha}_0	Timothy. 20022.25 Wood, hard. \$3.00@8.00 Wood, soft. \$3.00@8.00 Coal, Scranton. \$.50@8.50 Coal, Pittston. \$.50@5.50 Coal, Shamokin. \$.50@5.50 Coal, Char 7(288 Satt, bbl. \$1.62@1.75 Straw tun. \$.00@7.00 Hay, tun. \$.00@7.00 Wool, \$9 15 \$00@60c
Spring lambs, each   1.00@ 2.00     Mutton, carcass   K@50     K@50   K@50     K@50   K@50     K@50   K@54c     K@50   K@54c     K@50   K@50	Timothy. 20022.25  Wood, hard. \$3.0036.00  Wood, soft. 3.0036.00  Coal, Scranton 5.6036.50  Coal, Pitston 5.6036.50  Coal, Shamokin 6.6036.50  Coal, Char 7.88  Salt, bbl \$1.6231.75  Straw tun 6.0037.90  Hay, tun 8.00315.00  Wool, \$9 th 50365.60  Whitefish, half bbl 3.2263.50  Codfish, ountal 4.6036.53
Spring lambs, each   1.00@ 2.00     Mutton, carcass   K@50     K@50   K@50     K@50   K@50     K@50   K@54c     K@50   K@54c     K@50   K@50	Timothy. 20022.25  Wood, hard. \$3.0036.00  Wood, soft. 3.0036.00  Coal, Scranton 5.65036.50  Coal, Pitston 5.65036.50  Coal, Shamokin 6.65036.50  Coal, Char 7.28  Satt, bbl. \$1.6231.75  Straw tun 6.0027.90  Hay, tun 8.00315.00  Wool, 29 16 503650

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—FLOUR—The market continues heavy and unsettled, and prices may be again quoted the lower, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$56,565,75 for superfine State; 5,506,20 for extra state; \$5,566,575 for superfine State; 5,506,20 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,506,65 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$6,506,25 for trade brands do,—the market closing dull. Canadian flour heavy and lower, with a moderate demand; sales at \$6,006,15 for common, and \$6,202,80 for would be choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$5,006,600 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady; sales at \$4,10 for Brandywine; \$4,006,10 for Marsh's caloric, and \$3,70 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted Ic lower, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales Chicago spring at 1,1350,123. Milwaukee club at \$1,226,1-23, amber 16wa at \$1,296,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,336,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,296,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,336,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,206,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,382,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,206,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,382,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,206,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,382,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,206,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,382,1-23, amber flowa at \$1,200,1,31; winter red Western, at \$1,382,1-23, and choice amber State at \$1,41. Rye continues scate and very firm; sales four-rowed State at \$1,40. Barley mait continues nominal at about \$1,50. Peas quiet and firm: sales at \$1,00. Corn very scarce and market ic better, with a fair demand for export and home consumption; sales at \$2,606 for damaged and heated Western, 56,2710 for Eastern; \$2,666 for damaged and heated Western, 56,6710 for Eastern; \$2,666 for damaged and heated Western. Oats in more active demand; sales at \$6,605 for mess; \$12,506,010 for prime mess; \$12,506,010 for prime mess; \$12,506,010 for

56@07c for new, and 58@60c for old Jersey, Uanada, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork easier, with a fair business; sales at \$13,00 (213,00 for mess; \$12,60@13,00 for prime mess; \$12,00@12,00 for prime; \$12,25 for thin mess, and \$14,00 for clear. Beef rules steady: sales at \$5.50@7.00 for country prime; \$8.00@10.75 for country mess; \$12@18.75 for re-packed do; \$13,50@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef rules dull and nominal. Beef hams easier and in moderate demand; sales at \$15@17.00 for old and new. Cut meats in light demand and steady; sales at 46 for Western and city shoulders, 7½@7½c, for hams. Smoked meste steady and unchanged. Bacon sides steady and moderately active; sales on private terms. Lard market less active and easier; sales at \$2@000½c. for No 1 to choice. Butter steady and firm, at 15@20 for Ohic, and 20@24e for State.—Chéese rules steady and in good demand, at 8@11c for common to choice. wonoice.
ASERS—Firm; small sales at \$7,62\207.62\% for Pots, and \$7,62\607.75 for Pearls.

621/27.75 for Pearls.
HOPS—Continue in good demand for export and home use, with sales of 12(2)1300 bales new at 18(2)23c, and very choice 24(2) 25 cents, cash. In old there have been no transactions.
SEDS—Clover seed is in demand at 9(2)2/c. Timothy seed is quiet—sales of 300 bushels \$2,12½.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Flour and Meal—The market for flour without quotable change, with only a moderate business

doing.	
Common to good State,\$6	3,25@6,40
Fancy and Extra State	5,40(0)6,60
Common to good Western	5.50(a)6.75
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c,	5.80(@8.00
Extra Ohio,	3.75 @ 8.10
Common Canadian,	3,50 706,90
Extra Canadian.	7 000 8 00
Fancy Genesee.	7 000 07 25
Extra Genesee and city brands,	1,000
EXTR Generoe and city brades	3,00@0,20
Corn Meal has further improved in value 6d \$2 100	ns., aum
the week, with an active demand at \$1,31@1,41.	

the week, with an active demand at \$1.3021,\$1.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet, but firmly held. Rye steady. Corn in limited request at unchanged prices. In Barley there is but little doing but the market is very firm with only a limited quantity offering. Sales 500 bushels four-rowed State at \$1.45.

Oats higher and active. Sales 21.000 but State at 57c.

FRED.—Sales 20 tens 30 in feed at \$1.12½ \$100 ibs.

Oats higher and active. Sales 21,000 by. State at 37c.

FRED. Sales 20 turns 30 in feed at \$1,122 # 100 ibs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—FLOR—The market moderately active mainly for interior trade; sales extra Wisconsin and Illinois at \$6,226,000, choice extra spring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, white wheat double extra shring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, white wheat double extra shring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, white wheat double extra shring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, white wheat double extra shring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, white wheat double extra shring wheat Illinois at \$6,226, can be shring at \$1,120, can be shring at \$1,12

CHEESS—In good demand, with free sales during the past cesk. Quoted at 10% for ordinary, 11@12s for good to choice. SEEDS—The market quiet; sales mainly at retail. Quoted at 1,25 for ordinary Visconsia, \$2 for prime Illinois Timothy, and 1,12% Qu.23 for Belgian Timothy. Clover at \$4,600,000. Frax-

\$2,18%02.25 for Belgian Timothy. Clover at \$3,26%.

PROVISIONS—The market dull with but little doing; mess pork, \$11,60@12.00. Lard firm at 9%c. Hams and Shoulders—none in the hands of packers. White fish and Trout in half barrels firm at \$3,26@3,50.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Our. 28-The current prices for the week at

NEW YORK, OUT. 28—The current prices i	or me weer
ll the markets are as follows:	
BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, 29 cwt. Ordinary quality, 29	\$8,69@9.00
Ordinary quality.	7 28 08 25
Common quality,	6.50(07.00
Inferior quality	5.50(a)6.50
COMPAND CALVES	, •
First quality, Ordinary quality,	4K 00/2/50 00
Ordinary quality.	40,000,045,00
Common quality,	30 00 735 00
Inferior quality	25 00(2)28 00
Inferior quality, VRAL CALVES.	20,000,000,00
First quality 30 ft	63670614
Ordinary quality,	412006
Common quality,	4%@6% 4%@4%
Inferior quality.	4 04%
SHREP AND LAMBS.	6,2,40
Prime quality	\$4.50@5.50
Ordinary,	4.00(2)4.50
Common,	3.25 03.75
Inferior,	2.87(03.25
SWINE.	
Corn-fed,	3%@4%0
Still-fed,	. 3% 04%c
Very poor,	3 @3%
1 orl bone	
ALRANY, Nov. 8 Reeves The morket is	of Sue Hub

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Beeves.—The merket is dull and lower this week. The supply, in view of the comparatively light demand, is altogether too large while the average quality is by no means what it ought to be. The sales made indicate a decline to 15  $\pm$ 250 g 100 Hbs on all grades, and there is no animation in the trade even at this falling off.

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

	CattleSheep Hogs	6,327	Last week 3,120 4,400	Cor. week last year. 2,464 3,736 158
	Aver. we receipts las Cattle		Fotal since January 1. 149,773 185,435 9,351	Total same date last year. 152,126 156,924 2,081
	To the above receipts of were driven in, making to cars of Cattle, or 961 head, Bridge, for want of cars. PRICES—The following s	he total on lying over	sale 4,212, a at Buffalo a	nd there are 60
١	Premium,	Th	is week.	Last week. \$0,00@0,00

Extra. 4.30/34.60 4.38/34.75
First quality. 3.80/34.65 4.00/34.25
Second quality. 3.10/33.40 3.20(33.50
Third quality. 3.20(32.55 2.56)(32.65
SHEEP— The inquiry is light: sales several hundred during he week at 41/64.40. The total sales do not exceed 2500 head.
Hougs—The sales have been about 2000 head at the following

[Atlas and Argus.]
BRIGHTON, Oct. 30 — At market, 1,800 Beef Cattle, 650 Stores, 4,300 Sheep and Lambs, 91 Swine.
BEBY CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,7506,75: first quality, \$6,50@ 9.00; second do, \$6,0 69,00; third do, \$4,50@5,00.
WORKING OXEN—None.
MILDE COWS—\$38.00; @0.00; Stores—Vention, \$1,000,00.
STORES—Yearling, \$7,00@9,00; Two years old, \$14@16; Three yearwold, \$17@19, 37,00@9,00; Two years old, \$14@16; Three yearwold, \$17@19, 30. Tallow—736@736.
PELITS—\$1,00(2),25; each. Calf Skins—\$0,96 \$7 th.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$2,00@2,25; extra, \$2,750,300.
SWINZ—\$50res, wholesale, 0 @00; retail, 6,000. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 5 @5c; retail, 5@60.

CAMBRIPGE, Oct. 29.—At market 2562 Cattle, about 1,800 Beeves, and 162 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BERSF—Exta (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fied Oxen) \$6,500,61.5 first quality, \$6,00,625; second 0, \$5,000,000; third 0, \$4,000,000; ordinary, \$-@--WORKING OXEN, \$Pair—\$75,52159.

COWS AND CALVES. \$20, \$250,000. Two years old, \$13,2015; Three years old, \$18,220.

SHEEF AND LAMSS—4960 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,500,2.

Figs. \$1,000,25,75.

HIDES—65,627 c \$1 fb. Tallow—74,2074c.

PELYSS—\$1501,25 Calf Strins—32,90 \$1 fb.

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

#### PORK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI. Oct. 30.—In the pork-packing business a beginning has been made. Four houses commenced cutting today. Operations, however, will not be in full blast for some time yet, as the weather is altogether too uncurran at this early period of the season for heavy undertakings; but there will be more or less doing from this time forward. About 1,200 head sold during the week at \$4.50@4,75, mainly for November delivery. The outside figure was established to-day—2,000 head having sold, part on the spot, at \$4.75. Extensive preparations have been made for packing for the English narket, and competition promises to be lively, so that we may expect to see prices strained to the highest justifiable point, if not higher.—Prime lard, on the spot, brings 94c, and green hams 64c. For other articles of the new product, there is no demand. Hams are a good article at present; so is lard; sides will go into boxes; shoulders will be packed for England, and more than the usual proportion of the hog will be turned into lard, at least as long as prices of the latter are maintained. Mess pork is dull at \$10-10@11,00. No hing doing in bulk me-t or bacon, in the private way. At Covington, to-day, Brooks, Johnson & Co. were awarded 50,000 fbs. bacon shoulders at \$5.68; 60,000 do at \$5.62; 50,000 do at \$5.64; and 120 bris. mess pork at \$10,87.—Gazette.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.— The demand is less animated for all kinds, but with a reduced supply, holders generally are very firm in auticipatino of an improved demand and a further advance in prices. The sales are 1,200 hs native fleece at 62½/670c for fine medium, coarse and tub-washed; 10,000 hs Canadian at 650; 200 bales California; 100 do Donskoi, and 100 do Rosario at were full mises.

Saxony Fleece # fb	60(@62
American full-blood Merino	60\@62
American half and three-fourths Merino	62(0.65
American Native and quarter Merino	62.065
Extra pulled	56(0.53
Superfine pulled	56@58
No. 1 pulled	48(a)50
· Lamb's pulled	@
California fine, unwashed	34(2)45
California common do	20(@30
Peruvian washed	40@50
Peruvian washed	32(7)34
Chilian Metiza unwashed	32@34
Valparaiso unwashed	19@22
South American Merino unwashed	28(a)30
South American Mestiza unwashed	20@27
South American common washed	
South American Entre Rios do	
South American unwashed	
South American Cordova washed	37(@40
Cape Good Hope unwashed East India washed	30(a.35
East India washed	35(@45
African unwashed	26@38
African washed	40/@46
Mexican unwashed	25@30
Taxas	00@00
Smyrna unwashed	26 @33
Smyrna washed	36 @46
Syrian unwashed	28@26

Smyrna unwashed		26 7033
Smyrna washed		36 046
Syrian unwashed		28/0/26
		_
BOSTON, October 28.—Ther	e is a steady demand i	for fleece
wool. Pulled is scarce and the	best lots of extra sell l	nigh.
Saxony and Mer., fine,60@62	Texas.	000000
Full blood	Smyrna, washed	33(a)50
% and % blood60@65	Do unwashed	19@8/
Jommon	Syrian.	18(0)38
Pulled, extra,	Cape,	30(@68
Do. superfine,	Crimea,	16@28
Do. No. 1	Buenos Ayres,	18/à/54
Do No. 2,00@00	Peruvian, washed,	26@4
Western mixed,	Canada	
		_
ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The mark	ket for all kinds is tirm	, but dur

ng the week there has been no activity, and the sales have been limited. Sales 4,500 ibs. medium and common fleece at about 62c.—Journal.

## Died.

Or apoplexy, in Mendon, Oct. 24th, 1852, ELIZA SHELDON, wife of Henry A. Sheldon, in the 67th year of her age. white of HENRY A. SHELDON, in the 67th year of her age.

In White Creek, Washington Co., N. T., Oct. 24th, MERCY, daughter of H. K. EMILY C. WOOD, aged ten years. In the same town, Oct. 25th, LIBBIE, daughter of H. K. & EMILY C. WOOD, aged three years.

In Darien, Genessee Co., August 18th, of a lingering illness, ROBERT S. GIBSON, aged 62 years. As a Christian, citizen, companion and friend, the deceased was highly esteemed for his moral excellence, a constant adherence to the right and the exercise of those genial virtues which gladden and embellish life.

#### New Advertisements.

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

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER -

TIDER MILLS.—I have now on hand, in store, several of the celebrated Higgor Cider Mills, which I will sell at manufacturers' price, transportation added, at the Genesee Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, Rochester, N. Y.

J. RAPALJE, Agent.

DARTON & MILLENER was awarded the First
Premium, at the State Fair, on Corn Stalk, Hay, and
Straw Cutters, and Chopping Axes. First premium on Carpenter Edge Tools.
All kinds of MECHANICS TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and HARDWARE generally, at the Old Stand
first building west of Main St. Bridge, Rochester. N. Y. All
articles of our manufacture warranted.

#### FAULKNER NURSERIES. Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

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

Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Two and three years from bud, very fine.
PLUM TREES, 2 and 3 years from bud, very fine.
CREERY TREES, 2 years from bud, very fine.
200,000 Apple Stocks, 2 years old.
50,000 Angers Quince Stocks.
A very large stock of Apple Trees, 4 years old, 5 to 8 feet, at \$45 per 1000, very fine; together with a general assortment of

Small Fruits and Evergreens. We will sell our stock at prices to suit the times for cash, on time, with approved notes payable at bank. [667.3te Dansville, Oct., 1362. WILLIAMS, RAMSDEN & CO.

#### FOR CHEESE FACTORIES ROE'S PATENT VAT,

COOPER'S IMPROVEMENTS, made especially for large with calculated iron bodies, and bottoms to the tin Vals.

SIZES FOR CHEESE FACTORIES. 10 " by 27½ " " 210 " deeper, \$5 00 10 " by 31½ " " 265 " \$6 00 3 feet by 10, " 235 " \$8 00 3 " 11, " 367 " 95 00 10 " 100 00 3 7-12" 11, " 466 " 110 00

TERMS.—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.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

Watertown, Y. N., Oct. 25, 1862.

Watertown, Y. N., Oct. 25, 1862.

#### THE NEW YORK OBSERVER IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR NEWSPAPER.

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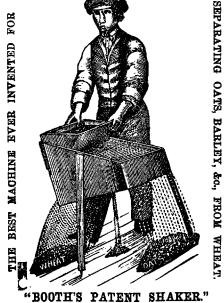
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E. PIERFONT, SECRETARY. Rochester, Aug. 16, 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE DYING SOLDIER'S DREAM.

EM-BYENTS

BY S. W. WIDNEY.

On a pallet of straw, in the far southern land, Lay the bravest and best of a heroic band; Fair and lofty his brow-bright and piercing his eye, Out of which looked a soul that could danger defv. The storm beat amain on his fragile cloth tent, Where its flickering glimmer a dim taper lent. It was midnight, and all save the sentries were still, And the vast camp seemed slumb'ring o'er valley and hill

The soldier was haggard and pale, save a flush That reddened each cheek, like a pure maiden's blush, It told of the fires that were wasting away The strength of his manhood in life's early day. By his side-kneeled his captain—an athletic form, That often had breasted the battle's dread storm : He watched while, a moment, the sufferer slept:

He loved his brave comrade, and silently wept. Short rest had the sleeper,—soon opened his eyes, And, gazing around, with a look of surprise, "Where am I?" he whispered,—" Am I not at home? My mother-my sister-come hither, oh come! They come not—they speak not—although but just now Their kiss of affection was warm on my brow,

I sat by their fireside, while, brim full of glee. My little twin brothers were perched on each knee.

"My cap they both lifted, and each of the pair With their soft tiny hands smoothed down my rough hair ; While my mother and sister-a picture of bliss-Bending o'er me imprinted that warm-hearted kiss Where am I? alas! now the vision has fled; Soon, Captain, aye, soon, I shall sleep with the dead. Give the loved ones at home my dying farewell Until with the angels together we dwell.

"In my haversack there is my Bible,—a gift From the hand of my mother the morning I left,-Her name on the fly-leaf, wrote by that same hand; By my sister's a hymn on the 'Bright Spirit Land.' Bring that blessed book-read that name, and that hymn, I would read them myself but my eyes grow so dim. Oh, thank you! Now read, for my soul to lean on, That beautiful chapter, the fifteenth of John: You will find a small ribbon my mother put there, With one end turned in at the SAVIOUR'S last prayer." With tremulous accents the Captain complied; Calmly listened the soldier-and peacefully died.

# The Story-Teller.

IWritten for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

#### AN AUTHOR IN THE FAMILY.

BY BARBARA G. MOORE.

It was a wild, wet, November night. Out of doors all was dreary enough. The heavy-laden. dun-colored clouds were speeding along the sky at the rate of ever-so-many knots an hour, casting anchor now and then to throw overboard part of their rain-cargo, which came down, helter-skelter, in great fitful splashes upon the already soaking earth, the wind, that "grand old harper," was holding a great musical soirce in the tree-tops and chimneys-now shricking and screaming like a lunatic; now sobbing like a tired child, and anon sighing in tones as sweet and low as the mother's lullaby to her first little babe, or a lover's whispers to the maid he adores.

Inside, all was cozy and cheerful. The shades were drawn; the ruddy coals sent forth their enlivening radiance from the open grate, and the kerosene lamp its pleasant light from the table. Near the latter article of furniture sat papa, in armchair and slippers, reading a late periodical; near papa was stationed the partner of his joys and sorrows, busy as usual, with her needle; on one side of the fire, grandma was "toeing off" a huge woolen stocking; and in the opposite corner of the "ingleside" sat Uncle JEWEL, smoking his beloved meerschaum, while on a rug at uncle's feet-stretched out in comfortable indolence—lay McClellan.

Now, don't be startled, reader, nor for a moment suppose that "GEO. B. McClellan, Major-General U. S. A.," was really lying on the rug in our humble sitting-room. Dear me, no. Our McClellan-"Mac," for short—is a large and handsome specimen of the canine persuasion, and Georgius Rex gave him that name, because he thought he had discov-General.

The rest of us were scattered around the roomand as it would take too much time and paper to describe so large and lovely a family, the reader must please imagine us. (We are good looking, every mother's son of us!)

There was a pause of about five minutes in the conversation, and everybody seemed listening to the voice of the storm without, when papa broke the silence by ejaculating, "Bless my soul!" very suddenly, very loudly, and in tones of the deepest surprise, holding his paper out at arm's length and eyeing it fiercelv.

Every one looked up to see what was the matter, and I began to shake in my gaiters; for I knew what was coming. Papa vouchsafed no explanation of his strange conduct, but still continued to regard the paper in his hand with wide-eved, open-mouthed astonishment, until a second time, losing his selfpossession, he gave vent to his excited feelings by saying, "The Deuce!"

Mamma, being an energetic, courageous woman, and withal possessing a little of the spice of curiesity in her composition, determined to inquire into the meaning of this irregular proceeding on the part of her lord and master; accordingly, she opened her mouth with-

"Mr. Moore, if you have got done making remarks which are highly improper and very unbecoming in a man of your years, and before the children, too! perhaps you'll be so good as to tell us what's the matter, and what ails the paper?"

For reply, papa put his finger on a certain part of the paper, and very energetically thrust finger and paper into an alarming proximity to mamma's nasal organ. That worthy lady looked intensely indignant, but offered no comment, probably influenced by the important fact that she was "before the children."

"Well." she observed, after a moment's scrutiny, "I don't see anything unusual in the paper."

"You don't?" shrieked papa, "O bless my soul, Mrs. M., I thought you were a woman of discernment," and he snatched the paper from the hands of his spouse.

"You don't see that!" reading in spasmodic jerks, ""Written for ---- By -- Barbara -- G. -- Moore!" You don't know who she is, I suppose, Mrs. M?" ironically concluded this excited pater-familias, dropping back into his chair with a low howl of agony, and mopping his dripping countenance with | finished laughing, he burst out vivaciously with his

an ample bandanna. Everybody looked aghast, astonished, astounded,

bewildered, confounded, shocked, and surprised; everybody but me-I don't know how I looked; but oh! I felt unutterable things, and I presume I blushed every color from black to cerulean blue.

There was an awful silence for about three minutes and forty-five seconds, and then everybody began to fire off nasty little short sentences and exclamations at my devoted head.

"Our Bobby an author!" exclaimed CARL, his pretty grey eyes as large as saucers; "O dear me! you'll die an old maid, sis, as sure as shooting!" and he stroked his infant moustache with an air of pity.

"That's so, die an old maid," repeated JACK, who is two years younger than CARL, and his echo and faithful imitator upon all occasions from the oiling of his hair to the adjusting of his neck-tie.

"A bive stocking!" quoth Georgius Rex. "O BARBARA, who that ever knew you when you were an innocent little girl in pantalettes, would have thought you would come to this!"

"Literary!" howled papa from the arm-chair, "O. the deu-dickens!"

"TOMMY TROT." said Uncle Jewel, "what's all this about? what have you been doing, Tommy?" "Writing, sir," I replied, not daring to look up, and feeling very much ashamed of myself generally.

"For the newspapers, Tommy?" "Yes, sir," very faintly.

He resumed his meerschaum in silence; but there was a look of unmitigated woe on his face. I began to feel worse.

"I thought BARBARA would be such a help and a comfort to me when she grew up," sighed mamma. "In my day," said grandma, in a severe tone, "gals were brought up to work, and not to be ashamed on't, either; and we never used to hear any talk about litery folks, nor blue stockings, nor newspapers, and sich! For my part, I don't see what BARB'R'Y thinks she's coming to!"

"It's terrible, grandmother," said Georgius, gravely, "and there will be no such thing as keeping anything private here any more; she will be dragging us and all our household gods into print when she gets swamped for ideas, and can't draw on her imagination any longer. That's the way with these authors; they always 'show up' their friends and relatives and all their affairs to the public, sooner or later, and that will be the way with BARBARY. Dear me!" and the young man shook his head with a melancholy sigh that sounded as if it had been drawn from an empty hogshead; "dear me, it will be a sad day for us when all the neighbors and our friends, to say nothing of strangers, will know all our family affairs!"

Appalled by this sad picture, grandma threw down her knitting, and buried her weeping physiognomy in a red silk pocket handkerchief.

"If you ever put me in print, Bobby," said CARL, "I must have my new neck-tie on, remember; my hair parted so, and my moustache fully developed. Won't I cut a 'big' figure, though?"

"And your striped Sunday go-to-meeting pantaloons," added I, eagerly, forgetting, in the ardor of my profession, the disgrace I had brought upon the family. Carl is so handsome, and he would make such a lovely hero! I delighted for a moment in the thought of dressing him up in print, but mamma's stern voice speedily brought me to a "sense of my situation," as our minister says.

"BARBARA, you hardened girl, I am ashamed of you—disappointed in you! To think I have only got in literature! proves most conclusively the truth but one daughter, and she is turning out to be a writer! and there was a look on mamma's face such as one would have supposed Mrs. TULLIVER ("Mill on the Floss") to wear when she was accustomed to remark, "it seems hard as I should have but one gell an' her so comical; folks'ull think it's a judgment on me as I've got such a child—they'll think I've done summat wicked."

I began to feel very "low" indeed, and contemplated crawling into an enormous hole in the heel of papa's sock which I was darning; but just then Georgius asked papa if he would not read aloud BARBARA'S first literary effort, for the edification of the family; and, as the rest of the folks seconded the motion, papa adjusted his spectacles, cleared his throat, and began.

My story, in manuscript, seemed to me the very embodiment of poetry and love; but when read aloud in papa's spasmodic, jerky, excited utterance, ered "points" (that's the term, I believe, isn't it?) aloud in papa's spasmodic, jerky, excited utterance, in our youthful quadruped which corresponded in it didn't sound a bit nice; and I didn't wonder that a slight degree to those of the glorious young he stopped every few moments to grean, or that mamma and grandma frequently interrupted him with their sighs, and the boys with irrepressible giggles.

The story was entitled "Red-haired Suke, or, the Maiden's Destiny: A Tale of Love, Hate, Blood, Brimstone, Murder, and Matrimony." It was written to illustrate a favorite dream of mine; that of humble and homely young women being loved devotedly and distractedly for themselves alone—the indispensable riches and beauty being in possession of the fortunate beings of the male persuasion. The first part of this remarkable and thrilling romance, (that which was read to our family circle,) broke off at a very exciting place, where the rich, proud, handsome, and high-born St. GEORGE FITZ AUGUSTUS RODOL-PHUS EUGENE is standing in the moonlight under his lady-love's window, singing, to a hand-organ accompaniment, some heart-rending verses of his own composition, beginning thus:

> "O maiden fair. With fiery hair.

And eyes of livid green," etc., etc., when her papa, a very disagreeable, coarse, common sort of an old gentleman, rushes upon the heroic young lover with a carving knife, and threatens to do a lot of impolitic and nasty things; half-a-dozen bull-dogs seize upon his aristocratic nether extremities, while SUKEY'S mamma, an excessively evilminded and vicious old lady, amuses herself with aiming forks and darning needles at the adorable ST. GEORGE FITZ AUGUSTUS RODOLPHUS EUGENE from the basement windows. In this critical and rather unpleasant situation I left him, "to be continued in our next," while the air was dark with the hideous forms of coming police, and the red-haired but devoted Susan was tying her garters together,

her lover's fate. Papa concluded with a most jaw-breaking howl and leaned back in his chair perfectly exhausted, and quite incapable of even a respectable-sized grean. Mamma and grandma exchanged looks of pious horror, and then, the latter, overcome again, introduced her venerable "phizmahogany" once more to the sympathizing folds of the red silk pocket-handkerchief.

preparatory to descending the walls and sharing

GEORGIUS sat regarding me with looks of grave wonder, while Uncle JEWEL completely shut himself from view by clouds of smoke. CARL, as usual, was the first to speak, and, after he had favorite term of compliment:

"Вовву, you're a brick!"

"Yes, Bobby," said Jack, briskly, "you're two bricks!

But it didn't console me any, for I felt so miserable! I didn't cry—it's against my principles to do that but, oh! the unspeakable state of mind I was in! If I am principled against crying, my grandmother is not; in fact, she excels in that rather moist accomplishment; and, just then she "lifted up her voice" from behind the red silk handkerchief "and wept." Of course, mamma joined in the chorps, and then ensued a duet of sobbing and sighing and wiping of eyes and noses that can "better be imagined than described," to use a very uncommon expression.

The boys looked on awe-struck, while papa relieved the monotony of this feminine weeping and wailing by giving vent to energetic little yells and manly groans. Altogether, it was a very affecting performance, and lasted for the space of six minutes and seventy-five seconds by the clock. Then papa. quite worn out, feebly requested the females to subside, as it was time to have evening prayers. They obeyed, and the book being brought, papa read the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and prayed a lengthy prayer, all for my especial benefit. I suppose I ought to have been very much obliged to him, but I am afraid I wasn't; I felt too depressed to be grateful for anything.

After we were comfortably seated again, papa arose, flourished his handkerchief as if it were a triumphal banner, and hemmed and hawed in a manner suggestive of a speech.

"My friends," said he, solemnly, "it has pleased Providence to give me a large family of children: or, to express myself in a more poetical manner, olive-branches of every size and age clamber the paternal walls-all of them luxuriant, and flourishing and—and—green!"

A slight titter from one of the male olive-branches I didn't laugh-it's against my principles.

"All boys," went on papa, with emotion, "but one; and that one," shaking his handkerchief at me-"a girl! your grand-daughter, mother; brother JEWEL, your niece, whom you distinguished by the pet name of Tommy TROT; boys, your only sister; Mrs. Moore, our daughter, whom, several years ago we carried to the temple erected for holy worship and dressed in a long, white frock, (BARBARA, not the temple,) and had baptized by the name we saw in the newspaper to-night. Little did we then think," shedding tears, "that, instead of growing up to be the pride and comfort of our old age, she would develop tastes and inclinations and propensities that are peculiarly dreadful and highly reprehensible in a young female! Had it been one of the boys I should have endeavored to become resigned; but to think that our only daughter should be in any way accessory to forty-horse-power-sensationlove-stories ---!" here papa squeezed the handkerchief tightly between both hands and rolled up his eyes to the ceiling by way of supplying the hiatus.

"It is my duty," continued he, after a moment's pause, "to put a stop to this sort of thing, and I intend to do it. Therefore, resolved, that BARBARA be henceforth prohibited the use of pen or pencil; be put through a severe course of the broomstick exercise, dish-washing and stocking-darning, and be kept on a low diet; and if that don't cure her of her passion for writing love-and-murder nonsense, nothing will. The idea of a woman dabbling of the poet's observation:

· A little learning is a dangerous thing." "If that's so," whispered CARL, "what a bad way

poor papa must be in!" "Now, BARBARA," continued my paternal relative, handing me a lamp, "you may go to your room and reflect upon what I have said, and I trust it may bring you to a realizing sense of—of—"

"My situation," suggested I, meekly. I didn't feel funny when I said it, and I don't think there was anything funny in the remark; but the hove all roared out laughing, and I beat a hasty retreat to my room. When there I did reflect upon all that had been said, and I then came to the conclusion that I was a genius, and that writing is my forte. I felt it in that most suscepible part of me-my bones; and I resolved to continue writing, though all the world should oppose me, and I have done it. While the household are asleen I hurn the "midnich oil" and scribble to my heart's content; and the stories thus written I send to the world under the

signature of "LILLIE LOONY." I am quite sure that I shall become famous in course of time, and that people will be dedicating poems to me, and calling patent medicines and hoop-skirts and things after my levely nom de plume. Won't papa be surprised, though, when he finds out that the "low diet" didn't have the desired effect, and that the young and talented "LILLIE LOONY" is his own BARBARA G. MOORE!

#### A MUSICAL HORSE.

WHEN I was a boy, my father owned a sorrel mare, which was called Tib. She was ordinarily sluggish, but possessed good speed and great power. She never frightened at anything, and aside from her laziness, was a good beast, except on particular occasions, when she, without any apparent cause, My 13, 1, 3, 11, 9 is a city in Canada. would refuse to go. For a long time she was subjected to the usual treatment of balky animals severe whipping, pounding, torturing, etc. But my father and the hired man gave it up as a bad course, and she was released from this harassment. A close observation of her tantrums led me to the conclusion that she was subject to paroxyms of the nervous system, growing out of electrical changes in the atmosphere. She was always true to draw or travel in bright, clear, blue-sky spring or summer weather; and for the dozen years that we owned her, we were never troubled with her in a cold, frosty, still winter's day. But on a summer's day, when the electric fluid passed rapidly from the earth's surface, and dyspeptics would look like committing suicide, and rheumatics would predict a change of atmosphere, when thunder caps white and gorgeous as an East Indian palace lifted their heads in the north-west, betokening the clash and flash of coming storm, then look out for old Tib. She would suddenly stop in the furrow, in the harvest field or highway, and pitchfork tines, or apple tree clubs, or bundles of fired straw under her belly, could not start her. Like a sentinel at his post, she was deaf to all urgencies and appeals, save one. That would start her after awhile. The same result would be witnessed in a winter's day, when the air was from the South and thawy. So she was always worked with these reservations, for she was not always reliable. After we had owned her about eight years my father hired a man by the name of John Hart. He was a pious man, and liked above all things to sing. One bright August morning we were drawing. in wheat, and old Tib had been drafted into harness. She had worked well till about four o'clock in the | flag that proudly waves, red, white and blue,

afternoon, when suddenly, as we were loading, there came a clap of thunder from an almost "Clear sky"

on our ears, and we saw in the west a cloud a little bigger than a man's hand, portending rain. We were not far from the barn, and hoping to get loaded and into the barn before the rain reached us, the sheaves were thrown on by two men, and loaded by Hart with great dexterity. Our hopes were quite sanguine Tib would be reasonable this time - first. because she had had hard thunder shower experience enough to know that it was not pleasant to her nor at all obliging to those employing her; second, because she was "homeward bound," and a little effort would put us all under dry cover. She made no hostile demonstration till the rack was loaded. when, at the usual word, she refused to budge one inch. The men proposed to pound her, which my father forbade, but suggested to Hart to sing. He had a full, manly, melodious voice, which rung from his throat in tones sweet and beautiful, for he knew all the ballads from Robin Hood to Yankee Doodle. and the Methodist hymns from "Blow the Trumpet" to "How happy are They." 'Twas a scene for Turner's pencil. In the west the heavens were black as Erebus. In the east lay huge thunder caps white as snow, like Pelion upon Osse. North and south the rain had flanked us like the wings of an army. Here and there fell a big rain drop, harbinger of more, whilst around the load stood the hired men, aching to pound old Tib into mince meat. Hart was on the load. "Sing," said my father.

Hart began and sung a hymn, every two lines of which was a chorus of

"Blow ye the trumpet! Blow! Sing glory! Hallelujah!"

and his eye dilated, and his breast heaved, and he forgot that behind him, but a little way off, was thunder and lightning enough rightly expended, to "blow" up half of creation; and that before him was a crazy old mare within ten rods of a good barn, too mad, or too upset, however, to make her way to it. He thought of his mission, which was to sing God's praise 'mid flashing fire and thunder stroke, and he filled his mission full.

"Sing away!" cried my father, "sing away, Hart! the old hag is relenting-I see it in her eye; and the tip of her ear is playing to your music like the fingers of a maiden to a guitar. She likes the Hallelujah strain. It soothes her brain, which seethes under this thunder like lead in a red-hot cauldron. Ha! ha! give her the rein; she'll go-hurrah! we're in time - hurrah! there has been no such singing since Timotheus sung at the feast of Alexander."

We had made a discovery. Hart's voice could control the old mare in her tantrums, like the lyre of Orpheus the trees; and whilst he lived with my father, a Methodist hymn would always start her. She was a Methodist from instinct, and Hart always declared that Tib knew a Methodist from a Presbyterian hymn instanter.—Dr. Jackson.

# Wit and Kumor.

Logic. - Granger, who was a remarkably ugly man, contended that he was the handsomest thing in the world. He proved it thus: "The handsomest part of the world," said he, "is Europe; of Europe, France; of France, Paris; of Paris, the University; of the University, the College of-; in the College of—the handsomest room is mine; in my room I am the handsomest thing; ergo-I am the handsomest thing in the world?" ,

A Man hired an over-cute fellow to saw a load of wood, agreeing to pay him sixpence an hour. He showed him a specimen of the shortest stove wood: but the fellow turned on his heel, declaring "he was not quite so green as to saw wood, short as that, for sixpence an hour!"

"MAMMA," said an inquisitive little lady of some six summers. "what makes the sea so hot in a storm?" "Hot my dear?" mamma answered: "what makes you think it is hot?" "Why, mamma, I have just been reading about the boiling waves."

A BURGLAR was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "go away! ain't you ashamed!'

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 17 letters. My 3, 8, 13, 12 is a river in Wales. My 4, 9, 8, 11, 5 is a river in Vermont. My 12, 1, 6, 13, 17, 3, 18 is a county in Virginia. My 7, 13, 2, 17 is a county in Delaware. My 16, 8, 17, 3 is a mountain in Oregon My 15, 4, 5, 9, 13 is a river in France. My 7, 11, 9, 14 is a range of mountains in Africa. My 16, 13, 1 is a river in Alabama. My 16, 1, 17, 1, 10, 4, 9, 8, 1 is a division of South America My 3, 1, 16, 17, 15 is a river in Hindestan. My 13, 10, 4, 15 is an island in Polynesia.

My 14, 13, 5, 11, 1 is a city in Sardinia My 13, 17, 9, 1 is a mountain in Sicily. My whole is a name that will live forever in the annals of Ancient History. EMMA FARIT. Whitefield, Marshall Co., Ill., Sept., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

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

A CANNON BALL is discharged from a caunen at an angle of levation of 45° and descends to the horizon at a distance of 500 feet from the point of projection. Required the velocity of the ball, the greatest altitude, and time of flight. Verona, N. Y., 1862. S. G. CAGWIN.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE.

HENRY C. B-

My first it is an instrument By pedagogues much used at present: My second is a class of people That live upon this mighty beetle; My third the man that does command Upon the sea or on the land; My whole it is a welcome hird. The name of which it revokes the word.

Answer in two weeks.

Willett, 1862.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 666.

Answer to Biblical Enigma-Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest. Answer to Acrostical Enigma-Michael Corcoran. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma-Three cheers for our

#### Special Notices.

TO ALL OUR READERS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1863 .- Timely Announcenent 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 RURAL 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 present 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 RURAL 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 us (including the tax) Five 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 1868. 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 subcription—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 rigor. 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.

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

BACK VELUMES.—Bound copies of our last volume are now ready for delivery — price. \$3: unbound. \$2 We would again state that neither of the first ave volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each - or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, we those of 1859, '60 and '61 — price, \$2 each.

### The Kublisher to the Kublic.

### Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

THE Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER ommenced 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 thouands of would-be subscribers, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presented to renew or subscribe. Single, Club and Trial Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited.

### THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

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

#### A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

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

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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 expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the Cash Plan is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

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SON TO SEE