

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRIGULTURAL.

#### NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

An Out-Door Cellar.

Eds. Rural 'New-Yorker :- Will yo : give some hints that will aid me in making an out-door cellar, if you think such a construction valuable for the farmer. We have a fair cellar under the house, but it is not large enough for storing roots, &c., for stock. More than this, such use of a house cellar keeps it always dirty, and is in every way inconvenient. I feel the need of more cellar room and plenty of it, and will be thankful for any advice on the subject. - FARMER, Cayuga

It is very unwise to store a large quantity of veg etables in the cellar of a farm house even if it is of sufficient capacity. In the latter part of winter there will be some decay, and nothing can be more detrimental to health than living over a mass of decaving vegetable matter. But few cellars are large enough to hold the products of the farm that require winter storage. As we devote more attention to the economical feeding of stock, the necessity of good root cellars will be felt more seriously. Carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, and the like, require cellar room. A sandy hillside is the best place for making a cellar, as in this situation good drainage is secured as well as easy access. A good cellar, however, can be made in any place where the water will not be within three or four feet of the surface. Especial pains must be taken to secure good drain-Dig down as far as drainage will throw the earth back, to be used in banking up. If rough stone are to be had, they are best for the walls: if not, posts and plank will answer. A strong ridge pole is necessary, which must be supported by posts. Bank up the sides with earth, and plank the roof, and cover with straw or leaves, over which rough boards, or something of the kind, must be placed to prevent blowing off. An easy entrance should be made at the front by digging down the earth in a gradual slope; and as this part will be exposed to the weather, it should be made double: and if of boards, filled between with straw. Where stone is used a space for air is sufficient. Perhans some of our readers who have had experience in the building and use of out-door cellars, will give us the benefit of their knowledge of the subject.

An Ice House.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:-I would like to get a little information through the columns of your excellent paper, in regard to the building of an ice house. Although it is a little out of season, I would like to know if one large enough for a common sized family could not be built in a cellar ; and if so what is the best way to build a cheap one, and what materials ought to be used? If some one who has tried it, will give the required information, it will oblige me, and I have no doubt many other readers of your paper. - E. J. BAKER, West Kendal, Orleans Co., N. Y.

This query, contrary to the intimation of our correspondent, we think quite seasonable, for it is best that all preparation for keeping ice should be made before cold weather sets in, when out-door work is both slow and unpleasant. A dry cellar, with good drainage and well ventilated, will answer for keeping ice, but we should much prefer to build a cheap place above ground. Damp and heat are the two great agents that cause our ice to thaw, and our efforts must be directed to counteract these. The old plan of building ice-houses under ground was bad, as it was almost impossible to secure good drainage and sufficient ventilation to arrest the dampness which is sure to exist in all underground rooms or houses. Then the ground is too good a conductor and communicates its heat very readily to other bodies, much more so than even the air. The best material for an ice-house is wood, next brick, and then stone. The wooden walls should be made double by boarding both on the outside and inside of the frame timbers, the space between being filled with some non-conducting material. Charcoal dust is an excellent non-conductor; dry tan-bark or sawdust will do very well, and if neither of these can be procured, straw will answer a very good purpose. We have known ice to keep well when the house was made of one thickness of common boards. with plenty of straw packed at the sides, well covered, and with good ventilation at the top.

Where the natural drainage is not first rate, drains must be dug and filled up with stones. If left open, the cold air will pass through them very freely, and its place be supplied by warm air from above. Great care must be exercised to obtain thorough drainage, and to secure the rapid passage of water that forms from the thawing ice. Lay branches on the bettom of the house as evenly as possible, and cover these with straw before commencing to pack. This is a very simple and cheap way, and is all the flooring required, though any other plan may be adopted that will accomplish the end-quick and thorough drainage.

Ice keeps best in large masses, and for several reasons. In a large body there is much less surface exposed in proportion to the whole. Melting ice absorbs and renders latent a large amount of heat, so that the thawing of a part helps preserve that which remains. A house twelve feet each way on the ground, and eight or ten feet high, is large enough for any family, and even for two or three families; yet it is as small as we would recommend any one to build, as the cost and trouble is but little more than for a house just large enough, and the supply is certain. The ice made in the early part of the winter, and that which has been subjected to no change from freezing to thawing, is the best. It should be sawed out in square cakes as uniform in size and thickness as possible. All snow, and ice formed from half-melted snow, should be rejected, as it will not keep. After one layer is put down, the crevices should be filled with pounded ice, and this should be continued until the house is filled, when the whole will freeze into a solid mass. A few inches of straw should be placed between the walls of the house and the ice, and this should be done while the house is being filled. Then cover the whole with a foot or so of straw, and the work is done An opening must be made in the roof for ventilation

Onions and Onion Seed.

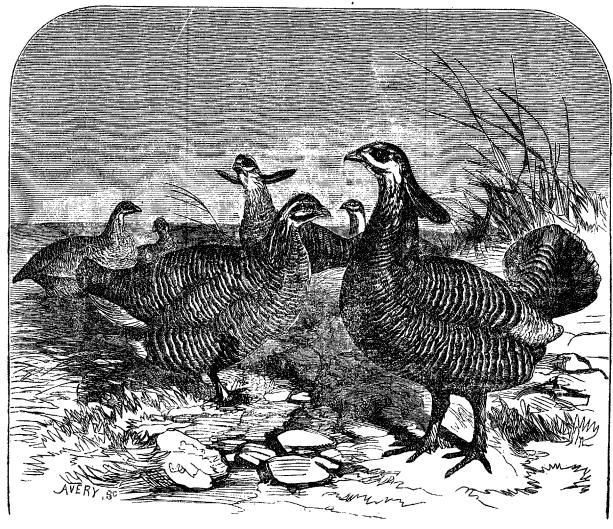
EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- In a late number of the RURAL I read a proposition for farmers and gardeners to raise their own seed. May I tell you my experience with onions? I have always bought the seed at the stores, it being more trouble to raise the little I wanted than to buy it. The result has been, for more than 30 times I have failed to get a good crop. I had thought the seed must be the cause. I visited large seed garden and found seed growing from inferior onions such as I guessed could not be sold in market. I was asking a friend last spring, a large grower of onions, (B. H. Gifford of Bristol, R. I.,) what he did with his scallions, (a variety of onions with very thick stalk and little bulb.) Said he did not raise such—he raised his own seed. I asked him to send m ome seed if he had any to spare. In one of the last days of May, I received a package of seed, and though late, I planted a patch, about half of a rod. They are decidedly the best crop I ever raised; they are yet growing, not all big; some them. I have taken no more pains with them than I have at other times, when more than half would be scallions.

I planted in a hot bed last spring, what I bought for brocoli The plants have grown finely, but they have neither head nor heart; but leaves two feet eight inches long. I don't know what to do with them .- DANIEL EDWARDS. Little Geneses N. Y.

As a general rule, "like produces like," and if we grow seeds from inferior vegetables, the crop will be inferior. The very best specimens of vegetables, grains, &c., should be saved for seed. If strict attention was given to this rule, we would soon observe a great improvement, both in our garden and field crops. It is well for the farmer and gardener to save all the seeds he needs, as far as possible, if he will exercise proper care to keep them pure, but home-saved seeds, as generally grown. are worse than worthless, and the same is true of much that is offered in the market. The regular seed-grower possesses many advantages over the farmer for obtaining pure and good seed, if he understands his business, and if he is strictly honest these advantages will benefit the purchaser more than the seller. But, there is great temptation to fraud in the seed business, for poor seeds, as a general thing, are produced at a much less cost than those that are good, while the purchaser is unable to detect the difference. As a general rule, the poorer a plant is, and the more nearly it approaches a wild and worthless condition, the more abundant the seed. To this rule, of course, there are many exceptions, as the grains, and other plants the value of which resides in the seed. Seedsmen we presume are as trustworthy as any other class of business men, as it is certainly their interest to be.

We are satisfied, however, from long experience that seeds saved from the best onions, will, in some seasons and under certain treatment, produce a good proportion of "scallions." Onions will not form good bulbs very readily in a wet season, and if the seed is planted too deep, or the soil is poor or undrained, the crop is generally about worthless. Onions that have been transplanted when small, almost universally produce fine bulbs. To raise a good crop of onions, obtain the best seed you can, make the soil rich, deep and mellow, sow as early as possible, only just covering the seed, and then roll the ground to make it firm. Some of the gardeners in this neighborhood sow the seed on the surface of the ground and tread it in with the feet. This they call "scuffling." Those who pursue this plan, as far as we have observed, meet with good

success. Brocoli is an uncertain crop in this country. It will sometimes head in the cellar if taken up before severe frost.



PINNATED GROUSE, OR AMERICAN PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

recognized as life-like by many of our readers, West. Wilkes' Spirit of the 1st inst., (to which we are indebted for the illustration.) says that "the pinnated grouse, prairie chicken commonly called, field of the great West, as thick as the artist has here grouped them. These beautiful game birds are uncommonly abundant in the prairie regions of In its article on Grouse, the New American Cy
leaves, berries, and grains. They do not migrate, but remain all the year in their favorite and barren Illinois and the States west of the Mississippi. In the season a vast quantity of them are shot and shipped from Chicago to New York and other eastern marts. The pinnated grouse of the plains is not near as wild and shy a bird as the beautiful ruffed grouse of our woodlands. On a frosty morning, in the West, the former may sometimes be seen

The above beautiful and spirited engraving is sitting in long rows upon the rail fences, and some with transverse bands of white on a brown ground, appropriate at the present season, and will be fellows of the baser sort seize that opportunity, sometimes, to commit 'murder.' The pinnated especially by those in the prairie regions of the grouse, when young, fat, and properly cooked and different specimens vary much in color. The length served, is a delicious dish. We know of no brown bird, unless it be the canvas back duck, that beats him, in his prime, for the table. They have recently | in the Atlantic states, is now mostly confined to the are now in seasion, and may be seen in many a been introduced in England, and have bred this western prairies and plains; the old name in New season in the garden of Mr. Grantley Berkeley," | York was heath hen. The food is acorns, buds,

clopædia thus describes the subject of our illustra- | grounds; in the spring the males are in the habit of tion:-"The pinnated grouse, prairie hen or chicken | meeting at break of day in what are called 'scratch-(T. cupido, Linn.; genus, cupidonia; Reich.,) has a | ing places,' where they swell and strut with great tail of 18 feathers, short, truncate, and much gradu- pomp, and engage in fierce contests, uttering a peated, and a tuft of long, lanceolate feathers on each | culiar sound rendered more intense by the large side of the neck, covering a bare space capable of | inflated sacs on the sides of the neck. Their flesh considerable inflation. The plumage is covered is excellent food."

the latter nearly black, and the former with a rufous tinge, above; long leathers of the throat black; is about 17 inches, with an extent of wings of 28, and a weight of 3 lbs. This species, once common leaves, berries, and grains. They do not migrate,

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE HOMESTEAD.

I am not sorry there is no law of primogeniture governing the disposal of estates in this country; but I have sometimes regretted that some law did not exist by which the homestead of a family might forever remain sacred to it, regardless of the claims of usurers and other land-sharks of that ilk - by which it might always remain a home to which each succeeding generations might return and gather in the halls of its forefathers in family re-union --- by which the accumulated household treasures and souvenirs might be placed beyond the reach of the sheriff and his processes, to remain on the homestead and give pleasure to and revive the early associations of the returned wanderer. I am aware that it is a nice point to decide where this matter might begin and where it should end and yet secure justice to all. It is not my purpose to discuss it; but but to impress the lesson it suggests, or that sug-

Few men whose early life has been spent on a farm, and who have left a homestead to buffet with the world, but will sympathize in the sentiment, when I say there is no greater pleasure, no more exquisite enjoyment realized by visiting any spot on earth, than that of returning, after long years of absence, to the place of one's birth, to the home of his childhood, to the mother who bore him and to the father who counseled with him during his minority. The sensation of pleasure is felt the moment one's face is turned homeward, and is intensified in exact ratio to his progress thither; if not, he is not a true man, or his early life and home have been shadowed with sorrow, or chilled with unnatural associations.

The lesson then, is this:—It is good to have a home to return to—a place of refuge where the wanderer, no matter what his circumstances may be, will be welcome. It is good to have this home associated with all that is affectionate and cheerful with use and beauty— with industry and thrift—with purity and truth -with all that is lovely and of good retainly the duty of the farmer. To make it beautiful abide in it.

and symmetrical in outline and feature is his duty; for the impression that is made upon the mind of the child, in early life, lasts. It molds his (the child's) whole life, affecting not only his character but his life-work. The heritage of such associations and the privilege of returning to such a home, is better than an inheritance of gold. The life of the child is renewed in the man. A clear perception of dross and its value compared with the good and the enjoyable is secured;—the picture and fact reproduced.

I have no apostrophe to address to home. I have

no personal experiences that I desire to obtrude on the reader's attention - no sentimental scenes to reproduce on paper. But I have to urge the advantages which follow a permanent settlement for life in one's own chosen and created (almost) home There is great gain in being settled down. It is two-fold. Each year accumulates about the farmer the material by which labor is lessened. The rough channels of labor become worn and smooth. The friction of the system is constantly diminished. These accumulations are adapted to the locality and its needs. A change involves a great loss; and it is rare that there is a corresponding gain. The waste of frequent removal is enormous. Time is lost; labor is expended; money is paid out; the wear and tear of removal is no small item; and above all the breaking up of old associations (if good) is often disastrous in the extreme. Parents and children become unsettled. It is a radical change in the lives of all, from which recovery is rare.

It is true, we are getting cosmopolitan in our habits: but it is not the less true that this fact renders the homestead all the more necessary. The homes of a people are the fortresses they fight to defend. Without them, a people become nomadic in their habits, and the spot of ground that subsists them is as dear to them as any other, no matter in what country or under what government it may be. It may be said there is no danger that we will become such a people. But it cannot be successfully established that we are not tending in that direction: Let the man who has a homestead keep it; let him that has none, get one, and labor to render it attracport. To make such a home for his children is cer- tive to the absent, and a constant joy to those who SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS.

Some plain spoken, right-minded farmer will ask, as he reads the above heading, "What in tophet is that? Sam-who?" I saw this Sam along the roadsides bounding some of the New York farms. I saw it (him) in the fence corners, thrusting its (his) head out of the stone-heaps, through the stone walls, from among the rail rubbish piled up where last year's fence was removed. It (he) stood in the barn-yards invaded the plowed fields of Farmer Shiftless,

who invariably gives him plenty of room. This Sam - cus ought to be driven out of the country. He is no sort of relation to our respected Uncle Sam; but he has long taxed many Eastern farmers as heavily—and even now, when the latter is trying taxing on pretty hard, Sam-bu-cus lightens his hold not a bit. I should not have given the fellow so much space in these columns, at this time, but for the fact that a certain very respectable gentleman out West has been trying to induce him (Sambucus) to settle in the West - or rather to induce Western farmers to invite him and adopt measures to get him there. I asked an old neighbor, whose fences were nearly hidden by this interesting individual, if he did not think it (him) a pretty shrub -- its flowers fragrant, its berries luscious, its bark useful, and the whole thing of great value in an ornamental and economical point of view; telling him, at the same time, of the effort to introduce it in the West. As I talked of its good qualities his face grew redder and redder, his whiskers grew irritable, and his lips assumed an expression of ineffable scorn. He only replied, " Blast it!"

And so say I, blast it—the common elder—the Sambucus Canadensis.

THE ROAD LAW AND ITS EFFECTS.

I find the road law of New York is every where received with favor, and is enforced. I sav every where; it may be that near cities and large towns the class of persons who pastured their cattle in the streets, do not like it. But among farmers its practical operation is gratifying. The farmer who owns a large farm, keeps a large dairy of cows, (at home,) and a large herd of young stock, (in the road,) finds

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practically resulting in compelling each man to fence his own stock-removing the necessity of road fences, except as a protection from droves that may pass along the street. Such a law in the West would save an enormous tax to the grain growers. Perhaps the time has not come when a law, compelling each man to fence his own stock, would be just in all localities; but a law similar to this New York law would be a good step, in the right direction, in the more thickly settled portions of the country. The present law, in Illinois, is good so far as it goes; but its process is not so summary - if I remember it right - as is this. [Will not the Conductor of the RURAL re-publish the New York Law?]

One gentleman told me he had determined to remove his road fences. They were a heavy tax in more than one respect. He had heard the startling figures of Mr. Peters - published on page 334 o the RURAL, a few weeks ago - but he said it could safely be multiplied by two in his case. For he had either to throw down his entire road fence every year, at the commencement of winter, or shovel snow all winter long. He had rather lose something by droves that might occasionally pass in the street, than submit to the tax involved by keeping up the fences.

WIRE FENCE IN SUCH CASE,

Is the best that can be made. In stoney regions stone walls have been adopted as the favorite fence. because no drifts make beside them. But stone walls are expensive. Wire fence is less objectionable as a road fence. It is cheap and durable, if well made. I looked at a fence I helped build eleven years ago, and found it in a good condition as when new. Not a dime, nor a moment, has been spent in repairing it. It has been tested thoroughly by stock of all kinds; and it is an excellent fence. It is true that fence made at the same time, costing less, built in a shiftless, half-way style, "went to the dogs" long ago and is now nowhere. But set the posts eight feet apart, three feet in the ground, anchored with a pin through the bottom thereof, th hole filled up with small stone, and then packed with soil; bore said posts with a three-eighths or or three-quarters bit, at distances to suit, to receive the wires; insert the wire, fastening it firmly to firmly set end-posts; tighten it with a small horizontal capstan or windless - not so as to over-strain it. but enough to straighten it perfectly tight; then drive in beside each wire on each side of each post, a pine or cedar plug, which has been previously prepared, and soaked in oil; do this before the windlass is removed, or any effort is made to fasten the end at which the straightening power is applied. Drive these plugs in the holes above, or over the wire. They should be of a size to drive snugly and such length that they may protrude from the hole and protect the wire at the point where it enters the post. The driving these plugs beside the wire in each post, divides the strain, prevents it from working in the holes the entire length, if an animal runs against it, and thus, while rendering it more efficient, renders it at the same time more durable. About No. 9 wire is the best size. No. 11 is used and for a top wire over a half wall will answer; but No. 9 or 10 is better. After the wire is in the post, as above, take a paint-pot and brush, and walk along the wires back and forth and paint them. It is done as fast as a man can walk, and adds to the age of the fence materially. Gas tar is excellent for such a purpose and is cheaper than almost anything else.

I am satisfied that such a fence is more durable, equally efficient, cheaper in its first cost, and better every way in windy and snowy countries, than the ordinary post and board fence. It is certainly better looking.

COMMINUTION.

One of the most impressible facts found on the farms down East - especially on the old stiff loams with clay and hard-pan subsoil—is that which crops out on the undrained surfaces in the shape of a bricky condition - baked and cracked, and packed as hard as if ground, and pressed in an immense convex mold. Knowing their capacity for production when properly manipulated, I longed for one season of respite from other duties, and a carte lanche to put one of these clayey loam fields in condition to produce-say potatoes. Take the single field on which I dug tubers a half day with a long-handled, four-tined fork. It is a side hill, loam, with plenty of clay underneath it. There is no need that the clay of the subsoil be mixed with the loam of the surface. Some portions of it needed underdrains. I would provide them. Then the surface, in sward, should have been turned over about six inches deep. It probably was; perhaps deeper. The surface plow should have been followed with a subsoil plow that would have stirred it at least eight inches below, when the surface plow began to lift-no matter if the loosened soil is eighteen inches deep.

What next? Since seeing the revolving malleable iron belts of Evans' Rotary Digger, as exhibited by HEPBURN, at the New York State Fair - described on page 326, current volume of RURAL - in operation. I have thought a good deal of the adaptability of that machine to such soils as I am writing of. Those steel teeth may be made to penetrate this broken seed bed four, six, or eight inches. Suppose we give it a four-inch dip on the field already plowed and subsoiled. Harrowing is the usual process of preparing sod in such cases. If it is full of fibrous roots, and tough, this Digger will comminute it with the same team in less time than it can be put in condition by harrowing, and do it better. The operation of harrowing is often as much of a packing process as is plowing - especially so if the harrow must be driven repeatedly over the same surface. But by the use of this Digger, the ground is left light, thoroughly pulverized, comminuted, aerated. The seed bed, if this work is done when the soil is in the proper condition, is as light and fine, and soft as mold need be. Whatever is put in it will grow without effort. There will be no check upon the development of the radicle into the root, or of the plumule into an ascending axis for foliage and fruit.

The more I think of the operation of this Digger, the more I discover to commend it to the soil cultivator. Its operation is first to crush clods, compress the surface, and second to lift and lighten, and mix or comminute the soil over which it passes. Mr. HEPBURN told me he intended, when he had perfected it in its adaptation to the work of preparing the soil, to apply steam to it as a propelling power. The natural inference is that it is designed to apply the power to traction wheels from which the cylinders with the revolving iron belts and protruding steel forks are suspended; inasmuch as the present power is an almost dead draft, by the team attached in front-a vertical, revolving drag, literally. The principle upon which the work is done, is as nearly unobjectionable as any I have ever seen. Add the

it necessary to "deacon" more calves. This law is | power by which time can be saved, and we shall have advanced a century in the science of comminution.

#### WOMEN FARMERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have been lecturng on the great rebellion, the past two months, in Western and Southern New York. While in Niagara county, I spent a few days in the family of MARVIN and PAULINA ROBERTS. They are farmers, having some 300 acres, and the farming is mostly done by the mother and her four daughters, and a niece, who is as a daughter. I send you an extract from my journal, kept while there. Print it in your valuable journal, if you think it adapted to subserve the interests of humanity:

"PEKIN, Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1862.—I am in the family of MARVIN and PAULINA ROBERTS They are in the midst of harvest. I am just in from a tour over the farm. Two of the daughters were cutting wheat with a reaper-one managing the horses, and the other raking off the platform. To see them operate, I rode on the reaper several times around the field. I have just had a conversation with the father and mother, respecting the amount of labor done on the farm this season by the mother and four daughters, the eldest of whom is 20, the youngest 14, and a niece of 17. From them I learn the following details:-45 acres of Spring wheat; 15 acres of Winter wheat; 60 acres of oats; 15 acres of flax-making 135 acres, all cut with a reaper-the two eldest daughters doing the whole, excepting two days' work done by the father. One half the labor of loading and unloading and stacking the whole, has been done by the three youngest daughters. Three-fourths of the plowing, five-sixths of the harrowing, and all the rolling, all the reaping. (two days excepted,) has been done by the mother and five daughters-reckoning the niece as a daughter. The daughters have done the work of putting in, weeding and cultivating three acres of carrots, from which they will get at least 2,000 bushels. The whole labor of this crop, except a man to draw the drill in sowing the seed, was done by the young girls. They have put in and cultivated three quarters of an acre of onions, from which they will get at least 200 bushels; the whole work of this crop the drawing of the drill excepted, being done by the daughters. The same girls, assisted by the mother, have done one-half the work of putting in and cu'tivating ten acres of potatoes, from which they will get, at least, 500 bushels. They have also done the work of putting in and cultivating five acres of corn. One of the daughters has done all the work of cutting, with a mower, 40 acres of grass, and three of the others half the work of making the hay and getting it in, there being over 40 tuns.

"Besides this work on the farm, in raising and harvesting the crops, the mother and daughters have milked and taken care of the milk of 22 cows, making it into cheese and butter. The girls have also helped to shingle and lath a large addition to the dwelling house, a cheese house, and a house for a family, from the husband and father of which they expected much help; but he, with another hired man, enlisted and have just gone to the war, leaving the mother and daughters to carry on the farm and gather the crops, and put in the fall seed for next year's harvest. These daughters, with their mother. make their own dresses, do most of the washing and all the ironing for the whole family, and the cooking and housekeeping generally.

"I asked the parents, 'How much do you consider the labor of your three eldest daughters worth, per month?' Ten dollars and their board.' was the reply. 'To the daughter of 14 we give \$8 per month: to the niece \$6-this being her first season of labor on land. This amount we give from the first of April to the first of November. In winter we have not enough for them to do to earn this amount."

Such are the labors of one mother and her daughters, as farmers, during this season. The raw material for food and raiment must be grown. Who will grow it? Over one million of men are gone and going to the war. They are mostly from laborers on the land. Their wives, mothers, daughters must grow the raw material for food and raiment, or suffer. Health, as well as necessity and comfort, invite woman to out-door labor as a gardener or a farmer. Give her the means of intellectual and social culture and refinement, in connection with her labors as a farmer, and her womanly nature and attributes, in all relations, will never be injured by labor on land, in the free, open air. On the contrary, such employment for her head, her heart, and her hands, will insure to her health of body and soul, an independent subsistence, and a firm, steady self-reliance. Healthy and vigorous bodies, and intelligent, thinking, loving, refined and happy souls, may be cultivated more successfully, and with more certainty, in connection with cultivating the soil as gardeners or farmers, than in connection with any hand labor that confines weman to the close air and monotonous employments of dark kitchens and parlors. There is more room and opportunity to develop the intellect and the heart, to beautify and ennoble the character of woman, and to call out, strengthen and refine all her womanly nature and qualities, in the cultivation of the soil, and in the production of the raw material, than in any of the mechanical operations necessary to prepare that raw material for use. The science and the practice of farming are far better fitted to expand, to refine, and ennoble woman's intellectual, affectional and moral powers, and fit her to be the true, loving, gentle, and self-sustained wife, mother, daughter and friend, than the science and practice of crotcheting dogs and cats, of dancing, shopping, or playing on the piano and guitar. All these are good and desirable in their place, as accomplishments, but to know how to produce and actually to produce a good crop of wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit, or of any raw material essential to human life and happiness, is the first and noblest accomplishment of man or woman. The next is to know how. skillfully, tastefully and healthfully to prepare that raw material, most perfectly to contribute to human life and health.

The health of woman, body and soul, is essential to the elevation and happiness of the human race. On her health, more than on political or ecclesiastical institutions, depends the destiny of man in the great and sublime future of this world. Her health must continue to decline, and the race to grow more diseased, unless woman emerges from the close, impure air and the darkness of heated rooms and air-tight houses, to exercise her powers of body and soul in out-door labor, and that in cultivating the earth.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Montrose, Penn., Nov., 1862.

### The Bee-Beeper.

Account of the Bee-Eater.

We had in this village, more than twenty years ago, an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who, from a child, showed a strong propensity to bees; they were his food, his amusement, his sole object; and as people of this cast have seldom more than one point in view, so this lad exerted all his few faculties on this one pursuit. In the winter he dozed away his time, within his father's house, by the fireside, in a kind of torpid state, seldom departing from the chimney corner; but in the summer he was all alert, and in quest of his game in the fields and on sunny banks. Honey bees, humble bees, and wasps, were his prey, whenever he found them. He had no apprehensions from their stings, but would seize them nudis manibus, and at once disarm them of their weapons, and suck their bodies for their honey bags. Sometimes he would fill his bosom between his shirt and his skin, with a number of these captives; and sometimes would confine them in bottles. He was a very merops apiaster, or bee bird, and very injurious to men that kept bees; for he would slide into their bee gardens, and, sitting down before their stools, he would rap with his finger on the hives, and so take the bees as they came out. He has been known to overturn hives for the sake of honey, of which he was passionately fond. Where metheglin was making, he would linger around the tubs and vessels, begging a draught of what he called bee wine. As he ran about, he used to make a humming noise with his lips, resembling the buzzing of bees. This lad was lean and sallow, and of a cadaverous complexion; and, except in his favorite pursuit, in which he was wonderfully adroit, he discovered no manner of understanding. Had his capacity been better, and directed to the same object, he had perhaps abated much of our wonder at the feats of a more modern exhibitor; and we may justly say of him now,

> Had thy presiding star propitious shone, Should'st Wildman be."

When a tall youth, he was removed from hence o a distant village, where he died, as I understand, before he arrived at manhood.—White's Natural History of Selborne, England.

Large Deposit of Honey.

A somewhat singular discovery was made in a house in St. Louis. The Argus gave the following account of the story: - "The inmates of one of our largest up-town mansion houses, a few days since were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent to investigate. On entering the rooms, he exclaimed: 'You have honey somewhere here, and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire-board, he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey-comb, which was hanging down into the fire-place, and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full, and the bees were industriously at work there also. These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside. and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues. On removing the fire-board, the bees, seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows, until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees, and from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of honey."

Superstition.-Among the peasants of Livonia, the genuine bee-keeper never pronounces the word 'bee," as he believes the expression would inevitably bring misfortune on his apiary. He always speaks of them as "forest birds," and however frequently or severely he may be stung, he bears the pain with mute stoical fortitude; never giving utterance to his feelings, for fear he should offend his

ANTS are frequently troublesome pests in an apiary. To get rid of them, mix equal parts of potash and sugar, pulverizing the whole in a mortar. Set the mixture, in shallow plates, in places which the ants frequent.—Bee Journal.

HE may be regarded as a master in bee culture who knows how to winter his stocks in a healthy condition, with the least loss of bees, the smallest consumption of stores, and with the combs unsoiled.

## Rural Spirit of the Bress.

The Flaxseed Crop.

In reference to the new crop of flaxseed the Cincinnati Price Current says:- A good deal of inquiry has been made of us regarding the flaxseed. The crop is a large one, and has been saved in good order. The yield is fully twenty per cent. greater than that of last year. The contract system controls the great bulk of the crop, however, so that the price is an arbitrary one and indicates nothing. The crushers furnish the seed to the farmers on condition that they sell them the crop at one dollar per bushel, and hence this is the price the farmer now

Foot-Ail in Cattle.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Albany Cultivator. n response to an inquiry upon this subject, says: "I would prescribe as a sure remedy, spirits of common salt, (muriatic acid.) A teaspoonful, applied to the diseased parts once in two or three days, for half a dozen times, will cure its worst form, and a single application taken in season will often be enough. Farmers, please try it, and let me hear from you. The milder form, or scratches, as it is often called, which often appears on horses as well as cattle, may easily be cured by the application of pot fat, or lard well saturated with salt. The former is best. Both sure remedies in this vicinity. Every farmer should keep the former by him."

## A New Whippletree.

THE Maine Farmer says :- "Many accidents occur from horses getting frightened and running away, caused by the whippletree being detached and dropping upon the horse's heels. An invention to obviate this difficuty has been made, and a model of the whippletree forwarded us by the inventor, Nevember.

Jacob Muzzy, of East Eddington, Me. The whippletree is hollow, and is strengthened by an iron fastened upon the under side, of the same dimensions as the whippletree. Through the wood part a leather strap passes, playing at each end over a roller. To the ends of this strap the fastenings for the traces are firmly placed. The whippletree is designed to remain stationary, the motion of the horse or carriage acting with ease by means of the rollers at each end, and all noise or clatter is done away with."

#### Reading for Farmers.

WE heartily endorse what the Maine Farmer says below, on this subject, and about Farmers' Clubs. The farmers of the whole country are, or should be interested in the establishment of Agricultural Libraries, the organization and operation of Farmers' Clubs, and the circulation of Agricultural Journals, and now is the time to give such matters attention:

The Vermont Phoenix mentions as an item of news, that in five towns in that State the sum of \$600, or an average of \$120 for each town, has been raised for the purpose of establishing an agricultural library in each town. It adds: - "We are pleased to see these libraries springing up in nearly all our villages. They are sure precursors of a greatly improved system of agriculture, which is sure to be followed by increased profits from its pursuit."

Will not this fact inspire our farmers with a determination to do something of the same kind the present fall? A few farmers in a town or neighborhood could each contribute a small amount, making in the aggregate a sufficient sum to purchase a few standard works on agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, &c., and the benefits derived from their perusal would surely be found in larger crops and better animals and fruits. What has become of our Farmers' Clubs? Now is the time for them to reorganize and work to produce better crops, in order to keep up the increased demand required by the army.

#### Prepare for Winter.

THE following suggestions, from the New England Farmer, are appropriate at this season, and applicable to a wide extent of country:

Many farmers too long delay the necessary preparations for winter. In this cold and changeable climate, it shows a great want of proper foresight and economy to neglect such repairs and preventives as will secure shelter and warmth for themselves and their stock, and tend to the preservation of the harvests of every kind which have been secured. A board off, or a pane or two of glass gone here and there, may prove the loss of young and tender animals, or of a portion of the potatoes, roots or apples which have been stored away. In such case there is a double loss-a loss of the property itself and of the labor which produced it, and to which is to be added the inconvenience of supplying a like amount, if it be absolutely required for wintering out the stock. But this is not all. If the places where animals are kept are windy and damp, a large amount of the food that would otherwise go to increase the bulk of the carcass, is consumed in making good the waste induced in meeting the large demand for animal heat. It is said by those who have given special attention to this matter, that from one-fourth to one-third more food is required to keep up the proper amount of animal heat, for an animal exposed to the cold, than is required for one that is protected from the elements by proper shelter.

So with regard to the house. A day or two spent in making all tight about the underpinning, in supplying whole, for broken glass, and in making the ledges about the windows so close as to prevent them from rattling, or admitting the wind-and similar attention given to the doors-will save considerable expense in the amount of fuel required during the winter, and greatly promote the comfort and happiness of the family. No barn or house can be kept warm at a moderate cost, where the wind is allowed to pass freely under the floors, as the air rapidly driven up by the constant current of cold age." Mr. Greens, who has been a member of the State air from below. This condition of things in the room is expensive, uncomfortable and trying, and has a decided effect upon the spirit and manners. No person could long preserve a cheerful equanimity, and be exemplary in tone and manner, under such circumstances. They make a class of trials which no considerate husband should allow hisfamily to contend against.

These are only suggestions. Many other things are to be looked after, which a discreet foresight will place in proper order.

Care of Animals in November.

HERE is another sensible and timely article from the N. E. Farmer:

One of the most dreary aspects of life in the country is that of animals roaming over barren pastures and exhausted fields, in the month of November. They are turned out from the shelter of the barn-yard, after a stinted breakfast of dry husks, to wander through the gusty day where there is nothing to eat, and where the sharp north wind is blowing away the very heat and moisture which animate their empty bodies! Under such treatment their hair soon looks long and frowy, their ears flop about as though hung on a single pinion, their eyes lose luster, and the countenance is dejected, while they stand in the blast with all their feet so close as almost to touch each other.

This is the poorest possible beginning for a stock of cattle as cold weather approaches, and it will cost the farmer twice as much money to restore the fat and flesh which they lose under this treatment, as it would to add an equal amount if the cattle were properly cared for. Between the time of a plentitul supply of grass, and that of feeding upon dry fodder, is a trying period for stock,-one in which they require unusual care rather than neglect. They are deprived of their accustomed supply of green and succulent food, at a time when the cold weather is making unusual demands upon the animal heat of the system, and for this reason alone they should be fed with good hay, a little corn, pumpkins, and other heat and fat-making food. If to these are added the leaves of cabbage, mangolds, beets, corrots, or turnips, a small foddering at a time, two or three times in the day, they will lay on fat and flesh rapidly, and enter upon their winter course in excellent condition to grow or yield milk in abundance. On the other hand, cattle that go to their winter quarters in a thin and shabby manner, cannot be brought up to a sleek and healthy condition short of extraordinary effort and cost. It is poor economy to neglect cattle in the month of

## Rural Notes and Items.

THE TERMS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. - When we penned announcement relative to the club terms, published in the RURAL of the 1st inst., we stated that the same quantity of paper we were using this year, would next year cost us, at the advanced price, Three Thousand Dollars more than ever before. But our article had scarcely been put to press ere we learned of a still further advance, which, if continued, would make the difference in that one item full \$5 000 instead of \$3,000. If the present price of printing paper is malutained during the ensuing year, we can make little or nothing on copies of the RUBAL furnished at \$1,50; and ought to advance the price to \$2,50 for a single copy, and make \$2 the lowest club rate-which would not be higher than some of our comtemporaries charge in proportion to the cost of their journals compared with ours. But we propose to stand by the figures already announced—one copy for \$2, 3 copies for \$5, 6 for \$10, and 10 for \$15-even if we lose money by so doing. That the Agents and Subscribers of the RURAL will sustain us in the small advance, we are confident, and hence shall make no argument or special appeal on the subject. The case is so clear that no special pleading is necessary in addressing a jury of sensible and reasonable men, and we therefore leave it to the honor and conscience of all interested. If, as we believe they will, its friends decide and act in its behalf, the RURAL will be sustained in preference to the so called cleap big story" papers, and reprints of daily and other journals -but if otherwise we shall endeavor to bear the reverse with ecoming fortitude.

- While closing the above paragraph, our paper maker called. On reading it to him he remarked-"Your terr too low; you ought to make the lowest club price \$2." But as we replied, "our flag is nailed to the mast, and we will stand by the terms already announced."

THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR was held at Sacramento, Sept. Oth to Oct. 4th inclusive. According to a report in the California Farmer of the 3d ult. we infer that the display was neagre in several departments. It says "the Fruits were highly creditable to the exhibitors, but the majority of them were from Eldorado and Placer counties—two or three exhib-iters only from Sacramento." The Stock Grounds were the great attraction. "The entries were numerous, especially in the 'horse' line, of which there were some as splendid specimens as any State of our Union can boast, and we think England, with her 'whalebone' steeds, couldn't beat our fast ones. The entries at the Stock Grounds, up to noon of Wednesday, (the second day.) numbered 683 from 105 exhibitors " The report says that the Hall of the Pavilion did not present a very satisfactory appearance; that there was a great lack of interest on the part of the tillers of the soil and producers generally; that a vast number of the staple products of the county of Sacramento were not represented, and many of the tables remained empty throughout the Fair. "A single bag of wheat, but not one sheaf of wheat, to represent Ceres, was there." There was comparatively nothing to represent the home manufacturing interests in the shape of agricultural implements. The attendance must have been large, as it is said strangers 'filled the city to repletion." Yet nothing is said of the receipts at the Fair, or whether it was a success financially. In concluding its report the Farmer says-"The Race Ground was the Agricultural Fair this year. All the interest and attention centered there, much to the dissatisfaction of those who feel an interest in the cause of farming, orcharding and vine growing. These interests were swallowed up in the Race Track and its associations."

GYPSUM IN MICHIGAN.-As most of our readers are aware, there is an extensive bed of gypsum at Grand Rapids, Mich., from which a large quantity of superior plaster has been annually furnished for a number of years. We have some beautifully polished specimens of this gypsum—such as we have heard, incidentally, are used somewhat for the fronts of stores and other buildings in Grand Rapids, (though we cannot wouch for the accuracy of the statement.) We now learn from an exchange, that a deposit of gypsum, of one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia article, has been discovered within sixty rods of Tawns bay, Saginaw county, Michigan. It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or twenty feet without going through. It can be mined for fifty cents per tun. This discovery is of great importance, as the deposit is in close proximity to the route which all westward-bound vessels take. If these statements are correct, the discovery will prove a mine of wealth to the farmers of the West-more valuable than a lode of gold or silver—and we congratulate them accordingly.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN of the 1st inst. appound es the retirement of WM. BUCKMINSTER, who has edited it for ore than twenty-one years, and that he and his son "have sold and transferred to the Hon. Hugh W. Greene their copyright and good-will of the paper." Mr. B. is in the 79th year of his age, has done good service in the cause, and hence is entitled to the benefits of the retired list. We cordially concur with a contemperary who says Mr. B. "retires to his pleasant farm in Framingham, where we wish him all the peace and prosperity that ought to accompany a green old affairs, is characterized as an upright, intelligent and honorable man. We welcome him to his new field of labor and usefulness in the hope that the Plowman (why not spell it so?) will be as well sustained in the future as it has been under the guidance of his venerable predecessor.

A PRINTER-SOLDIER ON FURLOUGE.—In common with many others of his "hosts of friends" we were last week pleased to meet Mr. Chas. G. Van Schuyver, of the 3d N. Y. Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Newbern, N. C. VAN left the RURAL Office a litte over a year ago, enlisting as a private. He was soon made corporal, was subsequently promoted to the responsible position of sergeant, and evidently has a fair prospect of winning the shoulder straps-for, as we said when he joined the service, CHABLIE is plucky and patriotic, and has mind and muscle enough to figure and fight to the best advantage. As he is about to return to his Regiment, we repeat our remark when he first left for the tented field-" May he fight the good fight for the Union most valiantly, and return safely, covered with glory and honor." And may he be spared the fate of his friend, the lamented Lieut. VAN INGER, (also from this office,) who fell, mortally wounded, while heroically fighting under BURNSIDE at Antietam.

SORGHUM BEGASSE FOR PAPER. - Your issue of Nev. 8th. which is just at hand, contains an item under the head "What are paper consumers to do ?" In the West manufacturers are seeking to solve this question, and experiments have been instituted to determine whether paper may not be made from Sorghum begasse. I have before me a sample of brown wrapping paper-the result of a first experiment-manufactured from it; and the machinery is being now put up for the purpose of more extended experiments in its manufacture into print paper. There is little doubt in the minds of the parties making these experiments, that they will succeed, I am told. The great difficulty is in keeping the begasse after the juice has been extracted; for if the juice has not been completely taken out, and the weather is warm, fermentation soon follows, and the fiber decays. The importance of this matter to the paper consumers warrants the encouragement of these experiments. Those referred to are at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. - Q. D. B.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.—The following is a table of the value of American exports for the three years ending June 30, 62.

It is made up from returns of the Treasury Department:							
i	1859.	1880.	1861.				
Products of the Sea,	\$4,432,974	\$4,156,480	\$4,451,519				
Products of the Forest,		1,783,559	10,260,805				
Of Animals,	15,549,817	20,215.226	24,035,100				
Vegetable Food,	24,046,752	27,590,298	74,191,993				
Cotton,	161,434,923	191,806,555	84,051.588				
Tobacco,	21,074,038	15,906,547	13,784.700				
Flaxseed,	8,177	3,810	49.609				
Cloverseed,	. 536,781	596,919	1,063.141				
Hemp,	9,279	9.531	8,608				
Brown Sugar,	196,985	103,24 <del>4</del>	301.329				
Heps,	57,016	32,866	2,006,058				
Manufactures,	33,853.660	39,544,398	85,786.804				
Coal,i	653,586	740.783	577.336				
Ice,	164,581	183,134	172,263				
Quicksilver,		258,682	631.455				
Gold and Silver bullion,		30,913,173	10,488.596				
Raw produce not specified	1,858,205	1,355,391	2,794,046				

HOESES IN VERMONT.—The Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says that the number of horses in that State before the rebellion was 55,000, since which nearly 10,000 have been carried away for army purposes.

## HORTICULTURAL.

SEEDS AND TREES.

No class of men have received better advice, and perhaps none have been better abused, than the nurserymen and seedsmen. If they do not improve under such treatment and become models of business integrity, there will be much good advice and labor lost. The last infliction of the kind we find in the November number of the Horticulturist, and as it contains some very good things which all would do well to remember, and gives us an opportunity to make a few remarks which we think are necessary to a proper understanding of the subject we copy it entire:

"' WEEPING SUFFERER' has struck a lead, as we say at the mines, which I hope to see followed up. He is after the fraudulent nurserymen. May he lack no recruits to join in the hue and cry, until they skedaddle across the mountains into the Pacific. and take up their abode among their Chinese brethren. A pretty sure way to get a good fruit tree from a known plant-swindler is to contract for some worthless sort which is so out of date as not to be had. He, determined not to be outdone, puts in something good, in order to satisfy his evil disposition by supplying an article not contracted for. To illustrate:

Several years ago, I had the misfortune to allow a person of this class to become indebted to me. He was apparently a man of large means; but I knew that he never paid his contracts except in nurserystock. I had resolved to cultivate fine pears. I knew he had some young dwarfs, just budded with good varieties. I also knew, if I contracted for these, I was quite sure to get those not budded at all, or, if so, of worthless sorts. I therefore proposed to take in payment, Summer Bell, Summer Bon Chretien, and Bergamot Suisse, as being of old and tried sorts. My nurseryman was at first a little non plussed; said they were getting very scarce; great demand; large orders; becoming popular; doubts as to newer varieties succeeding; dwarfs an experiment; might not succeed; rather believed they would; knew a party that had a few; held at a high figure; lived a hundred miles up the country: expensive going there; mail but once a week; could get them to oblige a friend.

The result was I contracted for the number of trees wanted, and had the satisfaction of knowing that they were dug out on his own grounds, from the recently budded varieties, and have this year enjoyed Beurre Giffard, Duchesse de Berry d'Ete, Stevens' Genesee, etc., to the gratification of myself and family, feeling satisfied that if I had contracted for these varieties, I should have been choked off from pear culture entirely, and have been ready now, with many of his customers, to declare dwarf pears a failure. Had your correspondent tried my plan, he probably would have got Delaware instead of spurious Dianas, and had less reason to "weep" or "suffer" from the imposition. There is this difference between us: I had my eye teeth cut a quarter of a century ago; his canines are just appearing. But, aside from all badinage, why do not the nurserymen unite in their might and put down these few pretenders who throw such discredit on their profession? What if a rascal or two has made money by cheating? they have prostituted talents, which, honestly applied, would have quadrupled their worldly goods, and laid up treasure in heaven at the same time. What their chance for the future is, I will not presume to say. Honesty is the best policy. I know more than one nurseryman who has tried it successfully; not he, however, who declines to make restitution for a fraud, or he who refuses to pay his honest debts under the plea that he 'can not claim any thing as his own,' because it has been previously legally! transferred to his wife or son.

But, Mr. Editor, there is another grievous evil which your patrons are suffering from yearly, that you alone can correct by holding the parties up to scorn and ridicule. The amount involved is so small that each prefers to 'bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of;' that is, to put up with a small fraud rather than to go to law planting and care, and from these facts they get recent visit, we actually detected at least one dozen. for redress. I allude to the frauds in seeds. The nuisance has, however, become so extensive, that 'it is time to speak.' Every country store, and every dry goods, grocery, and drug store in all our country towns are loaded down with garden and other seeds, which often remain over from year to year, and have no vitality. These are put up by unknown persons, living in obscure places, so that they can not be hunted up or exposed. This might be corrected, if in each country town some one person of character would undertake the seed business, and assume the responsibility to sell none but good seed, purchasing their stock from well-established houses in the larger cities, or from men of character who grow them.

The frauds in seeds affect a class of people who are less able to bear the disappointment, than those who own large tracts of land on which to plant erchards and vineyards; they are the laborers, market gardeners, mechanics, and men of small income, who cultivate patches, and who wish their families to enjoy vegetables, flowers, and small fruits, and to whom it is a serious loss to buy old beans or onion seed, which they find, when too late, will not vegetate; or who, if he can spare fifty cents for a dozen Japan Pink seed, is terribly disgusted to find that what he bought for Dianthus Chinensis Heddewigii Flora Plena Hybridus Imperialis, proves to be but a common Pink.

They also affect a class that can not well gird on the sword to combat the common enemy, and who, unfortunately, do not often enough know their own power to wield the pen in self-defence. I mean the ladies; and there, you and I, Mr. Editor, are bound to protect. One assumes to oversee my doings, has in her border purple and white Candytuft; seeing 'scarlet' advertised, remits the requisite number of postage stamps, and receives white and purple mixed. She can not be made to comprehend how these colors can be combined to make scarlet, red being an original color. From another she orders 'Petunias, mixed,' for bedding, which all come up of one color. Again, six Dahlias, described in catalogue as 'very beautiful, making a fine assortment for a small border,' prove to be all a dingy brown, and so near alike that an expert can see little or no difference, and no one can discover any beauty. But the crowning annoyance was the reception of a dozen nicely folded papers, labelled 'German Asters,' in which not a single seed could be found. A was stated to be 'a mistake.' If a lady makes 'a not a seedsman?

frauds are mostly exposed in the agricultural journals, and he who will not read them deserves to lose ten times the subscription every year. But the seedsman who knowingly sells bad seeds, barters his conscience to the devil for a very small sum. even if the price of his five or ten cent papers is all profit. Can not your self-protecting association in clude this class of dealers also? Can they not be brought up with a round turn, and made to be honest from fear of exposure if not so? Let seedsmen be notified, that when they put up and vend worthless seeds, they are to be held bound for the loss, and for all the labor and disappointment caused thereby; that for five or ten cents received for trash, they will be expected to pay as many dollars, and they will soon understand what is meant by a hundredfold."

It is quite natural for men to blame others for the results of their own misconduct. This desire to think the responsibility of our evil deeds was inherited, and it is as natural as breathing. Adam, when he found himself in a scrape, excused himself by saying, "the woman whom thou gavest to be with me. she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." Scores of times have we seen trees utterly ruined by neglect, and the owners, never once thought that they were in the least chargable for their loss, of the trees, but were very bitter in their denunciation of dishonest nurserymen who furnished trees that would not grow, and this class of people will be found generally among the "weeping sufferers," for it seems a great deal more easy for some people to suffer, and cry, than to do right. A few years ago we were traveling in the western part of Canada, and observing a fine looking farm with the house standing bare, without a fruit or shade tree, or flower around, we inquired of the owner, who happened to be near the house with his team, why he did not plant an orchard and obtain fruit for use and sale, and a few flowers, and make his home pleasant, when he informed us that he had twice planted an orchard, and not a tree would grow - they were half dead when they reached him, and one after another died until they were all gone. He would not waste any more money in that way. Would rather buy what apples he wanted, and thought the nurserymen a dishonest set, whose main business seemed to be to impose upon honest farmers. He then pointed out half-adozen neglected scrubby trees, growing in a low meadow, that were the remains of his two purchases. We suggested very mildly that he had not taken care of the trees, but this he would not admit for a moment. Passing on, in less than a quarter of a mile, we came to a blacksmith's shop, and on a side hill near we observed a neat house with a flower and vegetable garden, and about an acre in young apple trees, about six or seven years planted. and as thrifty as could be desired. The bark was smooth and glossy, and there was every evidence of thrift. We alighted and asked of the honest blacksmith the privilege of examining the trees and making some inquiries. The first question was how he succeeded in growing such fine trees when his neighbors failed. The answer was, "I take care of my trees. I don't buy them to throw away or make kindlings, nor to feed cattle with." I remarked that one of his neighbors had informed me that he tried twice and failed, and that his trees had been well cared for. "I know who you mean," was his reply, "for he is always grumbling about those trees. My trees was bought with his first lot. He planted his in a wheat field, then it was grass for a year or two, where the cattle had full range, then wheat again. He calls that good care, but I don't."

In nine cases out of ten, or even more, that have come under our observation, of difficulty between buyers and sellers of trees, the cause of all the trouble has been ill-treatment and neglect. The same is true of seeds, for as a general thing it requires more care to get seed started than to grow a tree, when taken from a nursery.

Many seem to think that seeds will grow anywhere and under any circumstances. They have observed the farmer make a hole and throw his corn in, and in a little while it was up and growing vigorously. They have learned, too, that the seeds of our native trees and weeds grow without grounds without a solitary specimen. But during a the idea that it is of little consequence how or in his nursery of forty acres, after a wet season where seeds are planted, so that they are in the But it is not merely the absence of weeds that renground. But, these should remember that the seeds planted by the farmer produce stronger and more ness. His walks, alleys, boundaries, and lines of robust plants than those of the florist, and thus are are enabled to bear more hardships and to live under more unfavorable circumstances. Still, the farmers are fast learning that the better they prepare the ground, and the more they study the nature and wants of the plants they cultivate, the better the crop. Another fact should be remembered, that not one seed in a thousand matured by our forest trees and shrubs, produces a living plant. We can not afford to purchase costly seeds and lose such a large proportion, which we shall do if we plant in the same manner. Our weeds are hardy and prolific, very tenacious of life, and are able to propagate themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances, otherwise they would not be weeds. Most of our troublesome weeds are of foreign origin, the seeds being brought here by accident. Perhaps the largest part thus introduced have lived for a season and perished unnoticed, while the hardiest became naturalized. If the florist would be satisfied with only the most hardy and prolific flowers, such as would take care of themselves, then he might pursue a careless system of planting and cultivation, and fill his grounds with dandelions and poppies; but he wants the rare and beautiful flowers of every land, as far as climate will permit, to adorn his garden. He must have those that flourish naturally in warmer climes, and under more genial skies, and to do so, care and skill is required, and a different system of culture than is necessary for the propagation

We will examine the causes of failure. If fine seeds are planted too deep, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of the warmth necessary to their germination, or after germination perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air, so that that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

of weeds.

If the soil is a stiff elay, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination, for it must be understood that warmth and moisture are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most dollar's worth of patience was expended before it likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place mistake,' she has to pay dearly for it; why should | them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with I say nothing about the Mummy Corn, Australian heavy or clay soil is, that it becomes hard on the Coffee, Japanese Wheat, and Indian Hemp, for these | surface, and this prevents the young plant from |

happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken.

If seeds are sown in rough, tumpy ground, a portion will be buried under the clods and never grow, and many that start will not find a fit soil for their tender roots, and periah. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish.

But, it may be asked what we have to say in case where seeds, grow and plants thrive, but the flowers are not as represented. Of this we have little to say, and nothing certainly that would excuse deception or fraud. But, in many cases persons read descriptions, and perhaps see colored plates of flowers, and they resolve at once to obtain seeds. When the flowers are produced they are far inferior to the description, and the whole thing is at once pronounced a fraud — a humbug. Now, it must be remembered that the description was of the flower as grown in the best manner possible, and not the product of a half-starved, stunted plant. The advice we have to give is to purchase trees and seeds of the most reliable establishments, regardless of a few shillings of cost more or less, and give them the best of treatment. Half-a-dozen trees or plants, well cared for, will give more pleasure than a hundred neglected specimens. We give the article from the Horticulturist by request, but could not consistently do so without a few remarks, which we hope will prove valuable to cultivators.

> THE LATE WILLIAM REID, Nurseryman, of Blizabeth, N. J.

THE uncertainty of human life comes home to us with peculiar force in the case of our late friend, WM. REID. During the meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, from the 15th to the 19th of September, Mr. REID was with us, and participated in all the proceedings of the Society. On the morning of the 19th, I parted with him, as we approached the city of New York on the Fall River steamer, hoping to have the pleasure of meeting him in a short time.

In less than three weeks from that day we were summoned to attend his tuneral. For a year or two past, Mr. Reid had suffered from an affection of the heart. He caught cold at Boston, which aggravated his illness somewhat and gave uneasiness to his friends there, but he seemed to recover on his way home, and before he had reached New York, appeared to have regained his usual health. Very soon after that, however, he was prostrated with another attack, which resulted fatally in a few days. in the words of another, "We have lost a good friend, and the community a valuable citizen." I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Reid some 25 years ago, when his nursery was at Murray Hill, now occupied with the most costly dwelling houses in the city of New York. In 1839 or '40, he removed to Elizabeth, N. J. His grounds there, when they came into his possession, were of the most unpromising description. Low, wet, and mostly a stiff obdurate clay, that few men would have had sufficient courage to enter upon with a view to found a large nursery. But a short time elapsed, however, before the scene was changed. His practical mind at once suggested the course to be purued, and in a lew years we find it converted into a perfect Eden.

His trees were remarkable for their vigorous growth, and his grass, walks, and live hedges of great variety, models of perfection. From one extremity of his grounds to the other, order, system and skill, with a liberal and refined taste, were practically illustrated, and thus his nursery became an object of the highest interest and importance to the Horticultural world. As a proof of this, I would quote from the Country Gentleman, edited by JOHN J. THOMAS, whose taste, discrimination and truthfulness are universally acknowledged:

"We have never seen so neatly kept a nursery as that of WILLIAM REID, of Elizabeth, N. J. Its cultivation is nearly perfect. His common rule is to allow no weeds whatever. We have seen his ders his place so remarkable a specimen of neat trees, are arranged with mathematical precision. Miles of grass walk, between the nursery rows, in its short, velvetty turf, constantly reminded us of a Wilton carpet. Even the sides of the open drains, which in some places are necessary for carrying off

the surplus water, are trimmed like velvet." Mr. REID was not only distinguished for his skill and taste as a cultivator, but also for his enterprise and public spirit. He entered heartily into all public movements for the promotion of horticulture. and was an active member and supporter of the various Horticultural Societies that existed in and around New York, as well as in New Jersey. He was one of the first members of the American Pomological Society, and never failed to attend its meetings, and contribute liberally both his fruits and the results of his experience. He was ever among the foremost to introduce such new varieties of fruits or ornamental trees and plants as promised to be really useful, yet was cautious in recommending or disseminating them until he had ascertained their character by experience. Mr REID was eminently successful in business, having acquired a handsome fortune. His success was no the result of a fortunate speculation, but of patient, persevering, well directed industry in his legitimate pursuit.

He leved his profession-his heart was in it-his zeal never flagged. The love of ease, which often creeps over men's babits as they advance in yearspolitics, which in this country draw away so many from their regular pursuits—these, and in fact no outside influences, were permitted to come between him and his business. Not even failing health could dampen the ardor which characterized his whole life. The nurserymen of America—the earnest men among them who love their profession-will cherish the memory of Mr. REID as one who in his time contributed largely to the honor and interest of his profession—they will hold him up as a noble exam-

ple for those who are to follow. Mr. Reip's business and social relations with his brethren in the trade were of the most agreeable kind. Wherever he went among them he was welcomed as a friend and brother. At home, no man could be more courteous to strangers who visited his grounds, nor more kindly cordial and hospitable to his friends. His heart was warm, generous and sympathizing. In society he discharged his various duties with scrupulous fidelity, deserving and receiving the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. REID lost his wife several years ago, and | mcipated. - s. B. E.

coming up," or, if during showery weather they leaves behind him a family of two daughters, the eldest having nearly attained womanhood; the youngest is still at school. These young ladies have the sympathies of the numerous friends of their deceased father in their bereavement. As for this world's goods, they are well provided, and we commend them to the care of Him who is the father of the fatherless.

## Morticultural Notes.

PRUITS RECEIVED. - From WILLIAM FIELDING, of Clarkson, basket of splendid Baldwin apples—the largest and finest we

From E. CHAMBERLIN, Rochester, a box of Isabella grapes, large and ripe.

From Prof. S. S. Curring, Rochester, a very large and fine specimen of the Buerre Diel pear.

From George Mercer, Genesco, N. Y., a pear for name the Onondage or Swan's Orange.

From Prof S. W. CLARK, of Homer, superior spesimens of sahella grapes, grown in his vineyard at Naples. His crop sold at 121/2 cts. per lb. - a large price for this year.

SUPERIOR ROSES .- It will thus be seen (says the Cottage Gardener, of a London exhibition,) that whenever a Rose Show is held, there are some kinds which are sure to hold a leading place; and that all over the country General Jacqueminot, Eugene Appert, Madame Vidot, Jules Margottin, and other well known names are certain of victory, or of a place in the victor's triumph.

A Curiosity. - Did you ever see or hear of the like? I never did. Probably it may be called a Canadian curiosity! What is it? Why-an apple tree in blow from the month of May until September. Let me explain. In the garden of Mr. CRISTOR, in the village of Orono, four miles from the north shore of Lake Ontario, is an apple tree which has this year, and I am told in former years, behaved in that manner. year it blowed out fully at the regular time, and apples formed, but instead of desisting it continued to blossom, sometimes more, sometimes less, until the last of August or the first of September, bearing apples of all sizes, from a hen's egg downwards, whilst the ground underneath was nearly covered with fallen fruit, varying in size from half an inch in diameter

Perhaps some of your readers will hardly believe this story, but as seeing is believing. I must believe it—as I have seen it s lozen times during the summer. I will also inclose aspecimen which I took from the tree about the first of August, so that you may see as well as myself. Yours truly, -J. B.

CIRCULAR. - AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY - The un dersigned, President of the American Pomological Society, congratulates the cultivators of Fruit and the public generally ipon the gratifying progress which the science of Pomology has made in our country. This advance is mainly to be attribated to the establishment and induence of Horticultural Societies. Prominent among these is the American Pomological Society, embracing, as it does, within its organization all the States and Territories of the Union, the Canadas, and the Eastern British Provinces. This Association held its ninth session in the city of Boston, during the last month. The attendance was large, embracing nearly two hundred delegates and members, and in which fourteen States and Territories were represented. The contributions of fruit were numerous, and the discussions of a highly interesting character. These, like the ormer proceedings, are to be published in the volumes of the Society, and in which will also appear the new Catalogue of Fruits, together with a list of the various States and districts to which they are best adapted.

All persons who are desirous of obtaining these Transac tions, are respectfully solicited to become members of the Society, by forwarding to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned, at Boston, the requisite fees. Ten Dollars constitutes a Life, and Two Dollars a Biennial Membership. Life Members will be furnished as far as possible, with the back volumes of the Society's Publications. Persons desirous of responding to this Circular will please do so immediately, that their names may appear in the forth-MARSHALL P. WILDER, President. oming volume. Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1862.

ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. PROGRAMME OF FXERCISES FOR WINTER MEETING, Commencing Dec. 2d, at 10 A. M., at Bloomington.

> TO CONTINUE FOUR DAYS. PIRST DAY.

Morning Exercises—Essays and Addresses. Address by O. B. Galusha, the President.

Essays on Apples. S. G. Minkler, Specie Grove, F. K. Phœnix, Bloomington.

F. K. Phœnix, Bloomi G. H. Baker, Cobden.

Afternoon Exercises-Essays on Pears. Robert Douglas, Waukega Verry Aldrich, Tiskilwa, C. A. Montross, Centralia.

Evening Exercises—Essays on Peaches.

James E. Starr, Alton.
—— Clark, South Pass. SECOND DAY.

Morning Exercises—Essays on Grapes.

C. N. Andrews, Rockford. H. L. Brush, Ottawa. C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport, on Foreign Grapes.

Afternoon Exercises—Essays on small Fruits, Strawberries

and Blackberries. H. M. Kidder, Evanston on Strawberries.

H Shaw, Tremont, on Strawherries Chas Merritt, Battle Creek, Mich. Blackberries, A. P. Crosby, Centralia, on Blackberries.

Evening Exercises—Essays on small Fruits, Raspberries, &c.

Chas. Kennicott. Sandoval. on amall Fruits of Egypt.
H. M. Kidder, on Raspherries.
C. H. Rosenstiel. on Raspherries.
J. Asa Kennicott, Chicago. Ornamental Fruit Trees.

Question for discussion on the second day p. m.:

Resolved, That this Society disproves the extensive cultivaon of fruit for the purpose of manufacturing stimulating or
overlanding display. ntoxicating drinks.

THIRD DAY. Morning Exercises—Essays on small Fruits.

Chas Hamilton. Henry, on Gooseberries.
J. T. Little. Dixon. Currants.
Jas. Wakeman, Cottage Hill, on Cherries.
C. H. Rosenstiel. Freeport, on Plums, Prunes and Cherries.

After noon Exercises-Essays on Evergreens, &c. 8 Edwards, La Moille, on Evergreens.
M. L. Dunlap. Champaign. on Screeus, &c.
C. B. Overman, on Landeuspe Gardening.
C. T. Chase, Chicago, Beautifying our Homes.
Rlection of Officers

Evening Exercises-Miscellaneous Essays. J. Periam, Hope. Kitchen and Market Gardening. G. W. Minier, Mackinaw. Forest Trees. Dr. Geo. Haskell, Fruits of Michigan.

FOURTH DAY. Morning Exercises - Miscellaneous Essay J. A. Warder, Ciucinnati, optional, B. D. Walsh, Rock Island, Entomology.

P. R. Hoy, Racine, Wis., optional. The essays and addresses will be followed by discussions of the ropics treated of. Evening-A Social re-union.

The citizens of Boomington, with their usual liberality, of fer to the members the hospitalities of their homes. By order of the President, C. T. Chase, Cor. Secretary.

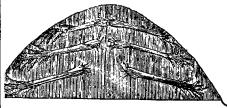
There are thousands of RURAL readers in the West who will read the above programme. They are respectfully urged to be present at this meeting. The programme alone ought to be sufficient attraction; but with the essays as suggestions. the discussions will be animated and profitable-and the more so in proportion to the number of the enthusiastic lovers of horticulture in attendance.

The gentlemen whose names are above given as essayists, re urged to be prepared with their papers and promptly on hand at the time specified to read them; at least, if not able to he passent personally, send the papers. It is the purpos of the Society to publish these essays in a volume of Transac tions. They will be valuable because they will be written by men deveted to the departments of horticulture of which they write, as specialities in most cases. A good time is an

## Inquiries and Answers.

KEEPING CELEEY.—Will you please tell me the hest way to store Celery for winter use !—AMATEUR.

There are many ways of storing celery. The plants may remain in the ground where grown, and be covered with boards, over which manure, leaves, &c., are placed to prevent freezing. A very good way is to dig trenches—some three feet deep, according to the height of the celery. Set the roots on the bottom of the trench, the plants being erect, so that the tops of the leaves will come about even with the top of the trench. Pack so that the plants will support each other, but not too close, and then cover the trench with boards, over which throw leaves or manure to keep out the frost. Some pack their celery in the cellar, in a corner or barrel, covering the roots and a portion of the stems with earth. For early use the cellar is the best place, but it will not keep as long as outside. The Gardener's Monthly gives the following method:-'An elevated piece of ground is chosen, where the water can easily run off. A double row of celery is then laid along on the ground, each row slightly elevated to throw out any moisture that may chance to get in. A thin layer of soil is then thrown over, and another layer of celery, setting each layer a little further in than the one below it, so that when finished, the whole stack will form a ridge. Soil is then cast over the whole and 'banked' or smoothed over. In order to guard



still more against wet, a small gutter is dug around the ridge, to carry off the water. A covering of corn stalks or any waste litter will exclude frost, and on an occasional fine day through the winter the 'cairn' may be opened and a supply taken out." This mode of saving celery is made plain by the engraving, and seems worthy of trial.

## Pomestic Gconomp.

APPLE BUTTER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-We are exceedingly anxious to make a little apple butter, but do not understand the way. Please inform and oblige-Mrs. C. D. R., Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862. In answer to the foregoing query we re-publish, from the RURAL of Nov. 3d, 1860, three methods, as hen furnished by correspondents:

ELIZA, of West Fayette, N. Y., says that she can recommend apple butter thus made:-Take two barrels of cider manufactured from nice, sound, sweet apples; draw off six or eight gallons; then boil the remainder to sirup. Peel and core five bushels of sweet, and the same quantity of sour apples.- put the raw cider in the kettle, (which should be copper or brass,) boil and skim it; then put in the sweet apples, and boil till tender. Dip part of them out and put in the sour ones; boil a lew minutes; then gradually add the apples you took out, and the sirup; boil till smooth; spice to taste. Commence stirring as soon as you put in the apples, and continue till done, or it will be very sure to burn fast to the kettle.

NETTIE E., of Clyde, says the apples must be either all sweet or all sour. Pare, core, and cut as for drying. Boil in a little water, until they can be strained through a sieve. If sweet, add to one pint of the pulp half a pound of white sugar, of the best kind. If sour, add to one pint a pound of the same. Then put sugar and pulp in a kettle, and cook until it is clear; put into bowls and seal up tight. Seal with thin paper, rubbed with white of eggs.

An Eric County correspondent enters more into detail, giving the mode there adopted, as follows:-Apple butter, if properly made, is indeed excellent. When new, I prefer it to the best of preserves, and it will keep good eight or ten years. Apple butter making is considered somewhat expensive, as it requires a copper kettle, which will cost from twelve to fifteen dollars; but hereabout one man buys a kettle, does his own boiling with it, and then lets it out and charges twenty-five or fifty cents a day. To one barrel of cider, take five patent pailof wall neeled cored and cuer apples; then fill your kettle with cider, hang it over the fire, and before it begins to boil, skim it well. Boil down one-fourth, then rinse your apples in clean water, and put part in the kettle. Have ready what we call a stirrer, which you can make of a piece of inch board, five inches wide at the bottom, and two at the top, the length of which depends on the height of the kettle, with seven or eight holes in the bottom, and a handle attached to it at the top eight or ten feet long, so that you can stir without suffering from the heat of the fire. Stirring is done so as to scrape the bottom of the kettle to keep it from burning, keeping a brisk fire, and stir well, putting the remaining apples in as fast as you canand boil down to seven or eight gallons. The best way to try it is to put some in a saucer, and if it draws cider, it is not cooked enough. Take a large dipper, and dip it out into crocks. Have ready some ground cinnamon, sassafras, and anise seed; put half a tablespoonful in each crock, and stir it around; then tie cloth or paper around them, and set them away. When cold, it forms a sort of skin on top, which must remain unbroken till the time you want to use it.

BAKED BEANS .- Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks properly prepare them. Beans, generally, are not cooked half long enough. This is a sure method:-Two quarts of white beans, two pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans, wash them, and add a gallon of boiling hot soft water. Let them soak in it over night; in the morning, put them in fresh water, and boil gently till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus; take them up dry, put them in your dish, stir in the molasses; gash the pork and put it in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the top is just covered; bake them with a steady fire, four or five hours; watch them and add more water from time to time as it dries away.—Household Journal.

CURDS AND WHEY .- Infuse a piece of rennet in a ittle boiling water, as for making cheese; let it stand an hour or two; then put a table-spoonful to three pints of new milk warmed. Cover with a cloth, and leave until the curd is thick. Press out and use the whey, or sweeten and use both whey and curd. This makes a very nice dessert for

BREAD PUDDING.—Fill a four quart pan half full o' light bread, crumbled fine; add milk so as to nearly fill the pan; let it soak for two hours; then add two thirds of a cup of sugar, two eggs, two spoonfuls of sweet cream, a tea-spoonful of salt, half a nutmeg. Bake three fourths of an hour.

## Padies' Department.

WISHING.

A NURSERY SONG

RING, ting! I wish I were a primrose-A bright yellow primrose, blooming in the spring! The stooping boughs above me, The wandering bee to love me, The fern and moss to creep across, And the elm-tree for our king!

Nay, stay! I wish I were an elm-tree-A great lofty elm-tree, with green leaves gay i The wind would set them dancing, The sun and moonshine glance in, And birds would house among the boughs, And aweetly sing!

Oh, no! I wish I were a robin-A robin or a lime wren, everywhere to go, Through forest, field, or garden, And ask no leave or pardon, Till winter comes, with icy thumbs, To ruffle up our wing!

Well, tell! Where should I fly to? Where go to sleep in the dark wood or dell? Before a day was over, Home must come the rover For mother's kiss, sweeter this Than any other thing.

[Allingham

## AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

THE following letters from Washington to the Rochester Volunteers' Aid Society, and the comments of the Secretary of the Society, though referring to a local effort, will be read with interest by all our readers interested in meeting the wants and relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded Soldiers of the Union Army. And those engaged in preparing articles for the hospitals, and clothing for volunteers from their own localities, (as we trust thousands of RURAL readers are,) will derive useful hints by perusing the letters and remarks:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23d, 1862. Your boxes have arrived. Every thing came nicely. You must have had an experienced packer, for of all we have received, (over 100 boxes,) none have come so safely as yours. It takes much time to distribute the things. This work is fighting, too; and you who send things are fighting nobly. If you could see the glad and happy faces that we do, when giving out supplies, you would be more than paid for your exertions. When we visit the hospitals we inquire especially for New Yorkers, and bestow upon them what we have to give. That New York ladies show an interest in them does them more good than if twice the number went to see them from any other State.

The flannels you sent are particularly needed: most New Yorkers in hospital, here, are wearing cotton shirts. This is wrong; it is entirely too cold, and sickness must be the consequence. Can you not send flannel shirts and drawers, blankets and comfortables? Old flannels will do almost as well as new; for in the field they have not the means of washing, and after wearing holes in them must throw them away. Socks are in great demand, and slippers, either with or without leather soles. The Government supply of blankets is about out, and the soldiers will be badly off unless the ladies send blankets and comfortables. They can be made out of old linings of dresses, or old dresses, whether woolen er cotton. Instead of cotton, you can wad them with lint and newspapers-anything that will keep the poor fellows warm.

Pickles are hailed with joy by all, and especially by scurvy patients. It is quite necessary for their recovery that they have pickles; therefore your keg is particularly acceptable. We will gladly seek the members of the 108th, and do for them all we can. There are between 25 and 30 sick in that regiment. With many thanks from us for your confidence in us, and from the soldiers for your supplies, I remain,

CORNELIA S. MUNSON. Yours truly,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1862. I came here last week, not expecting to do any thing for hospitals: but I have become acquainted with Mrs. Munson, and on Saturday last I went to Harewood Hospital with her, to distribute necessaries to the sick soldiers, and found several Rochester boys there. Mrs. Munson had just received your Rochester boxes, and wishes me to acknowledge the receipt of them, and to thank Mrs. M. for her efforts in relation to them. Mrs. Owen Munson has resided in Albany, and also in Canandaigua, and interests herself in Western New York boys particularly. I think you may rest assured that everything you send will reach its destination.

Mrs. Munson is doing a hard work, but her heart seems to be in it, and I think she does it judiciously and successfully. The soldiers welcome her presence among them; they crowded around our ambulance, looking so wishfully. Oh! the poor fellows! a heart of stone would be moved to see all that we saw there in one hour. Mrs. M. says send second hand flannel shirts, and keep the new ones yourselves. It is not too late to make catsup or to dry fruit, where such an abundance prevails as in West-Respectfully. ern New York.

JULIA A. WILBUR.

THE above letters will not be without interest to those who have so generously assisted our Society in its endeavors to contribute to an object dear to every patriotic heart—the kind provision of delicacies and comforts, for our wounded, sick and suffering soldiers. We would solicit, both from city and country, such articles of food and clothing as are most needed by invalids. Half-worn shirts and drawers, especially of flannel, are much called for. Boiled cider, apple sauce, pickles, dried fruits and fresh butter would be very acceptable. Contributions may be left at Mrs. Bellows', corner of South Washington and Spring streets, Rochester.

CAROLINE MANN, Sec'y. ROCHESTER, Nov. 7, 1862.

CRINOLINE AMONG THE ORIENTALS.-The French papers publish accounts of the expedition of M. Lambert to Madagascar. Its object being primarily the spread of civilization and toleration, the envoy took out for the princesses of that island an abundant stock of crimson robes, having skirts Majesty. But the object of universal interest took everything else down, the only question being whether it should be worn above or beneath the dress. A French officer says that one of Radama's daughters decided on wearing the "cage" on the outside, and probably that will be the fashion in

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

Do you remember it, NELLIE? The old spring at the foot of the hill, that bubbled up clear as crystal from its home among the rocks, and went tinkling away over the shining pebbles in a merry little rivulet? Do you remember how the azure eyed violets nodded their graceful heads over the sparkling water, and the yellow king-cups stood tiptoe on the mossy banks, waiting to fill their golden goblets from its clear, cool depths? And the grass-grown foot-path that wound round the hill and through the orchard in the valley, till it terminated at the little rustic gate that peeped out from the o'erhanging boughs of the golden willow that shaded it? And, NELLIE, do you remember how we fashioned emerald drinking cups from the broad leaves of the Paw Paw, and filled them at the old spring? How sweet and pure were its waters, and how we laughed as we saw our childish faces reflected from its crystal depths. There, too, was the old tree where we carved our names. Ah! NELLIE, we were gladsome children then, our brows unshaded by the dreary shadows of the weary world. Do you mind the bright airy castles we used to build as we sat on the grassy bank beside that old spring? How sweet the dreaming-how dreary the reality!

NELLIE, they tell me that the old spring is unchanged—its waters are as sweet and clear as in other days. The early violets still wast their perfumed breath over the rippling brooklet, and the rustic gate still stands beneath the willow boughs. But where is the happy, childish face that was mirrored on the surface of the bubbling spring? Gone -gone forever-and in its place a pale, thin face, grown old, not with years, but with heart-throbs; eyes that have grown dim with unshed tears. Homeless! Motherless! O! NELLIE, NELLIE, do you wonder that I long to fold my hands and lie down to slumber? Homeless, Motherless! O! for a draught from the old spring to cool my fevered lips and bathe my aching brow. The shadows deepen, the hot tears blind my eyes. Homeless! Motherless! But I will not repine. A little longer. only a little longer, and I shall be homeless no more. My mother's arms shall enfold me, and I shall drink of the living water, more precious by far than the old spring could yield.

SHIRLEY CLAIR.

#### WHAT IS A LADY?

A GREAT deal of argument is going the rounds respecting the title of lady and the name of woman. The expression "Lady" is so much abused, that I infinitely prefer the sweet, unpretending title of woman. If we could but sift the chaff from the wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," there could be no objecting to the title; but ministers of grace defend us from some ladies of the present day, who do not even know why a woman should be so called. A lady must possess perfect refinement and intelligence. She must be gracious, affable, and hospitable, without the slightest degree of fussiness. She must be a Christian, mild, gentle, and charitable, unostentatious, and doing good by stealth. She must be deaf to scandal and gossip. She must possess discrimination, knowledge of human nature, and tact sufficient to avoid offending one's weak points, steering wide of all subjects which may be disagreeable to any one. She must look upon personal cleanliness and freshness of attire as next to godliness. Her dress must be in accordance with her means, not flashy. Abhorring everything like soiled or faded finery, or mock jewelry, her pure mind and clear concience will cause the foot of time to pass as lightly over the smooth brow as if she stepped on flowers, and, as she moves with quiet grace and dignity, all will accord her instinctively the title of lady. If I had time and your patience, I could present the other view of the case, looking upon this picture and upon that. But when one constantly comes in contact, in omnibuses, cars, stores, the promenade, places of public amusement, wherever women are generally found, with those who loudly arrogate to themselves the contested title, can you wonder at the disgust it

## WOMEN TOO CREDULOUS.

How is it that almost every scamp, with or without a prepossessing personal appearance, can go about the country winning the affections of respectable women so successfully? A fellow, recently arrested in London, was discovered to have married four different women within a short period; and how many more he has inveigled into a similar snare in other places may be left to the imagination. He was poor, not well dressed, not good looking, and possessed of but small powers of conversation; and still he made love triumphantly wherever he went to some fair creature, and won her heart and hand only to leave her in a melancholy dilemma shortly afterwards. Can it be that they so fear the idea of the position of an "old maid," that they grasp at the chance of acquiring a husband, without pausing to estimate his worth or study his character? Whatever may be the reason that women so readily become the dupes of designing men, it is palpable that very little pains are taken by many of them to ascertain who and what a suitor is, when he applies for a lady's hand. It rarely, indeed, happens that a stranger in a town is incapable of supplying, when asked, some reliable evidence of his antece dents; and who has a better right to demand the production of such evidence, than a woman who is on the eve of entrusting to his care her whole future? She neglects her duty to herself, to her friends, to her reputation, if she fails to secure some proof of his sincerity in his representations; and his object must be a sinister one if he takes offence at such a scrutiny, or attempts to throw obstacles in the way of an arrival, on her part, at a complete knowledge of his position and prospects.

THE DESERTED ROOM.—Few things are calculated to make a more painful impression than the view of empty rooms, once containing within their walls so much of the warmth, and light, and joy of life. There is a voice in their silence, ever proclaiming the mutability of human things; the dull ashes in the cheerless grate are emblematical of the decaying embers afordime brightly burning in bosoms now changed and cold; the remnants of a resplendent with embroidery, sent by her imperial string which lie about the floors, are types of the broken fibers whch once bound some fond heart to a among the fair was the expanding crinoline, which cherished object, severed now, but still refusing to quit their hold. It is nothing to tell us that "the change is for the better," that "they were glad to leave," that "they would be much better off when they are gone,"-but who has not felt the fallacious character of such comfort, in the bitterness of a

# Choice Miscellany.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Beside the toilsome way, Lonely and dark, by fruits and flowers unblest Which my worn feet tread sadly day by day, Longing in vain for rest,

An angel softly walks, With pale sweet face, and eyes cast meekly down, The while from withered leaves and flowerless stalks She weaves my fitting crown.

A look of firm endurance, true and tried, Of suffering meekly borne, rests on her face So pure-so glorified.

And when my fainting heart Desponds and murmurs at its adverse fate, Then quietly the angel's bright lips part, Murmuring softly, "Wait."

" Patience!" she sweetly saith,--"The Father's mercies never come too late ; Gird thee with patient strength and trusting faith, And firm endurance—wait!"

Angel, behold, I wait, Wearing the thorny crown through all life's hours,-Wait till thy hand shall ope the eternal gate, And change the thorns to flowers!

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker] THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

THE war is what I want to talk to RURAL readers about. I want to tell the young men, and the old men, too, not to disgrace their manhood by trying to evade the draft; and I want to tell the sisters and wives of those who are taken to serve their country, not to disgrace themselves by urging a father or brother to stay here idly when their presence is so much more needed in another direction, and that one in which duty calls. I do not deny that they are needed here, to a certain extent, but those homes which are now made desolate by the absence of our loved ones, would be made still more so if no attempt were made to arrest the ravages of the foe on our borders. You would suffer equally with others if they were allowed to come here, and it is their duty to go now, as it is yours to do all in your power to aid and assist them. There is no sense in talking your patriotism without some acting, but there is a world of dishonor. No one would do it who does not at heart sympathize with those devils in human shape who are now plotting and acting treason against our beloved country. I want to see our young men emerge from their somnolency, and wake up to a knowledge of their duty. Many have already gone, and many more are needed. Go and fight like men, and with Gop's help our armies will surely be victorious. God will always protect the

Do not say that one alone can do no good, but go and be one in that grand unit which shall be victorious wherever it goes. No true patriot wishes to see this fair land over-run with a lawless band of slaveholding tyrants. Think of the future of our country if such were the case, and then, with duty for your armor, go forth; and if it should be your lot to tall in defense of your country, you could look back, at your dying hour, and say, with a clear conscience, I have done my duty. Penn Yan, N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] PUBLIC SPIRIT.

THE man who can say "my country is the world, my countrymen all mankind," is the representative man of this age and country. He goes forth into the world, and meeting strangers, looks into the 'soul's windows" to find if there be redeeming traits. He is gracious and hospitable to the stranger; he recognizes in him a brother. Generous open-heartedness is admired by all men, and such a man is known and respected in his immediate neighborhood. He is the leading man there, because he is willing to sacrifice for the good of his a people, no matter how blinded by self, choose just such men to represent them. They know that his mind is comprehensive, and can grasp the great questions of State or National policy, and they appoint him to govern them. Such men are the WASHINGTONS, the JEFFERSONS of their country. Contrast with such men the man of one idea, the tight-fisted, grim-visaged sharper, the "pinch-sixpence" man, who looks upon everybody as a rogue. The man who is ungracious to strangers, who can find no redeeming traits in human character, such a man is unknown and unhonored in this world, and unmistakably lost in the next. For who would wish to keep a miser or a misanthropist on the other side of death.

Taken even in a selfish sense, generous, openhearted public spirit pays; pays in dollars and cents; pays in happiness here; pays after death. Then throw off this iron despotism of the almighty dollar, ye who are tortured in its inquisition, and resolve to live for the good of humanity. This done, a downy pillow awaits your weary head, when you wing your way from earth to heaven: this neglected, -

WHY THE SOLDIER WAS HAPPY.

A LETTER WRITER from Washington says:-It is astonishing to see how cheerful the wounded men are. Almost without exception they are lively and garrulous over the incidents of the battle. The most of these gallant fellows are in the Alexandria hospitals, though some are at Falls Church. One man in an Alexandria hospital, who had lost an arm was the happiest fellow, the night he was brought in, that I ever saw.

"You are in good spirits for a wounded man!" said a stranger to him. He looked up from his cot with a smiling, happy

face, and replied:

family."

"Yes, why should I not be happy? I have saved my life, and now I have got something to show to my family as long as I live. My children won't be ashamed to have it known that I lost that arm fighting for my country. No, sir! I doubt if now I would have that arm put on again. My grandfather lost a leg in the Revolutionary War. Our family boasted of that for near a hundred years. It was about time that somebody else did something for the family. The old story was getting to be a little too

There was patriotism, pride of character and philosophy from a common soldier.

VIRTUE OF ECONOMY.

ECONOMY is as much a gift of birth as the poetic gift, or any other element of genius. Some men are naturally managers. It is scarcely a matter of thought, but rather of instinct. From their childhood, we see traces of this disposition with many happy persons. It only takes a larger field of action as they grow up. But the quality itself begins with their life and ends only with their death. Where one is blessed with good sense, and fair opportunities, this spirit of Economy is one of the most beneficial of all secular gifts, and takes high rank among the minor virtues. It is by this mysterious power (to us always and everywhere profoundly mysterious!) that the loaf is multiplied, that using does not waste, that little becomes much, that scattered fragments grow to unity, and that out of mothing or next to nothing, comes the miracle of something! Economy is not merely saving, still less, parsimony. It is foresight and arrangement. It is insight and combination. It is a subtle philosophy of things by which new uses, new compositions are discovered. It causes inert things, to labor, useless things to serve necessities, perishing things to renew their vigor, and all things to exert themselves for human comfort. Economy is generalship in little things.

Here is my worthy friend Plutus, who has amassed much money, who lives in no inconsiderable state, is ostentatious in his furnishings, hospitable as goodnatured vanity prompts, and profuse upon occasion. And yet, no man enters his dwelling without a sense of furniture-suffocation. There is everywhere an impression of superfluity. The whole appearance of his houshold is not that of affluence, but of needlessness, and wastefulness. His table is overloaded. One feels in hdis ining room as if in a parlor-market, and in his saloons as if in a museum.

Close by him lives a neighbor, who rents his house, the whole of which might be swallowed up in one story of the ambitious mansion alluded to, who is not rich, but lives upon a moderate salary. But, all the wealth in the city could not furnish his house so admirably as he did by one single act, when he married the woman, now his wife, whose taste, exquisite economy and sweet decorum, spread out before him every day that fairest domestic panorama-household economy! Her single loaf is almost luminous. She buys where others buy. And yet, on her table, butter is no longer vulgar butter, but must have come from fairy herds, pastured on fragrant grasses, of celestial pastures. The simple tea-tray, bearing inexpensive delf, outshines all the gold and silver tea service of her neighbor. And yet there is no credit due her. It costs her neither pains nor thought. It happens so. Everything she touches happens right. Even the babe in the cradle is exquisitely economical. There is just enough of it, not a whit superfluous. Is it her gift to evoke beauty, fitness, symmetry and order from all things? A single flower lights up her room more than a wall full of pictures some other houses. Is it strange that her husband thinks that old bachelors must be fools? Why should he not? What is his but joy? Only in joyfulness is there no economy in this household. Of that there is legal abundance, and lavish profusion. His mornings come glorious. His evenings only soften the morning's joy to a little more sober tranquillity. The whole day is but as a cylinder in a music box, every hour a strain of music, and every minute, one point on the barrel, lifting and striking a musical bar.

But, this is a fancy picture! We don't know any body of this kind, except in day-dreams. We have a little kingdom up in the air, not a great ways up either, in which live the most notable people, the noblest dames, the most perfect artists, the rarest managers, the truest friends and friendships; and sometimes we forget, and describe these people of Air-dom, as if they lived down here!

But, we certainly do know men who live better upon a thousand dollars a year than others upon five thousand. We do know of very poor persons, who bear about with them in everything a sense of fitness and nice arrangement, which makes their life artistic. There are day-laborers who go home to more real comfort of neatness, arrangement, and propriety, in their single snug room, than is to be found in the lordly dwellings of many millionaires. And blessings be on their good angel of economy, which wastes nothing, and yet is not sordid in saving; that lavishes nothing, and yet is not parsimoniou in giving: that spreads out a little with the blessings of taste upon it, which, if it does not multiply the provision, more than makes it up in the pleasure given. Let no man despise economy.

POVERTY.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand dollars, and by habit he spends twelve or fifteen thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and enjoy their wealth, but there are thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

INWARD LIFE. - The age is splendid in its externalities. We have the most gorgeous upholstery of civilization that has ever been woven since the world was made, the most splendid implements, the most gorgeous vehicles; but I do not think we have as true an inward life, as correct a conscience, as deep and thoughtful a heart as men of other ages have had; and one of the great things we need is, to counterbalance this external tendency by coming back a little to the inward. And not only this, but we must remember that if we are living in the outward entirely, if externalities completely absorb us, we are losing the real resort of all life.—E. H. Chapin.

VERY WELL PUT .- Some one writes both gracefully and fercibly: "I would be glad to see more parents understand that when they spend money udiciously to improve and adorn the house, and the ground around it, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home as much as possible and enjoy it; but when they spend money unnecessarily in fine clothing and jewelry old; and now, sir, you see that I am the hero of the for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is, in those places where they can attract the most attention and make the most display."

# Sabbath Musings.

PRAYER.

BY EMILY J. ADAMS.

FATHER, this solemn night-time brooding o'er me Hath stirred my soul to deeper thoughts of thee, And in thine own great temple to adore thee On bended knee.

Alone a suppliant worshiper and lowly I to thy presence come, but in thy sight Abashed I stand; what offering have I holy For thee to-night?

That hath been wand'ring from thee all this day; I, trembling, lay the sacrifice before thee, Turn not away. The gift is proffered in all fear and meekness;

None, righteous Father, naught save heart unworthy

Accept it, Lord, although so low and mean, And give me strength and courage for my weakness And make me clean. That I may walk upright and pure in spirit; When prospered, humbled; patient thro' all ill;

Be of each precious gift that I inherit Grant to me, Lord, with heart to bless the giver, A voice forever ready to proclaim

Thy praise, and eye that is accustomed ever To read thy name In every blade of grass or humble flower

That every hour I crush beneath my tread, Or solemn glories that the migdnight hour Hangs o'er my head ; An ear to hear in every sound that reaches

In calm or storm from every stream and shore; A voice sublimely solemn that still teaches And O, for those I love, my Lord, my Savior!

To night lift I my voice unto thy throne, Nor ask thee tokens of thy blessed favor

Bless, bless us all ; lead safe thro' Death's dark portal ; O'er the cold river guide to that bright shore Where we shall dwell redeemed and crowned immortal [Ladies' Repository.

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

Wно can comprehend the mind?—the thinking, reasoning, loving, willing, spiritual, immortal part of man?—that part which shall live long after its frail casket shall have moldered back to dust, and the earth itself been wrapt in flames? Without the mind, man would be one of the least of living creatures; but with it, he is "the noblest work of God in this lower world." By the aid of that, he has been able to search out the wonders of the globe we tread on; to make the winds, the waters, and the lightning, the messengers of his will; and, while the body is still confined to this mundane sphere, to soar away into the boundless regions of space, and discern the magnitude, density and motion of you twinkling worlds.

It has been truly said, that "the human mind can comprehend almost everything except itself." It can philosophize on the mechanism of our own world and far distant worlds: but when it turns its researches within itself, it is lost in the boundless depths of its own infinitude. It can trace the paths of hundreds of worlds, as they move on nothing in their prescribed courses; but is bewildered in trying to follow the mazy labyrinths of its own journevings. It can measure the magnitude of suns and planets, but can invent nothing capable of defining its own vastness. It can trace on glowing canvass the beauty of face and figure; but what pen or pencil can describe the grandeur of a soul made perfect in the "beauty of holiness," as it rises in the glory of its majesty, to hold communion with the great Fountain Soul of all souls?

The very existence of a thing so wonderful shows plainly that it must have had a Creator, and that that Creator must have been vastly superior to the human mind-for the maker must always exceed the thing made. We talk of the wonders emanating from the hand of the artist; and yet they are but feeble miniatures of the great mind that designed them. And how infinitely great must be the Being that could form that mind-that wonderful, mysterious thing, which in the vividness of its imagination could conceive that noble work, and by the power of its will could make the members of the body move in perfect subjection to it, and transfer on marble or canvass the glowing ideal!

But I will close; for I have chosen a theme too high for my earth-bound intellect; and one which I can never understand, until when, freed from these fleshly toils, "this corruptible shall have put on incorruption," and "this mortal shall have put on immortality."

Lorain Co., Ohio, 1862.

TIMELY THOUGHTS.

EXTRACT from a sermon, on Proverbs, chapter 76, verse 10, by Rev. Hugh Blair, D. D., a Scotch clergyman, of the last century:

"While the wrath of man thus praises God by the advantages which it is made to bring to good men as individuals, the Divine hand is equally apparent in the similar effects which it is appointed to produce to nations and societies. When wars and commotions shake the earth, when factions rage, and internecine divisions embroil kingdoms that before were flourishing, Providence seems, at first view, to have abandoned public affairs to the misrule of human passions; yet, from the midst of this confusion, order is often made to spring, and from these mischiefs lasting advantages to arise. By such convulsions nations are aroused from that dangerous lethargy into which flowing wealth, long peace, and growing effeminacy of manners had sunk them. They are awakened to discern their true interests, and taught to take proper measures for security and defense against all their foes. Inveterate prejudices are corrected, and latent sources of danger are discovered; public spirit is called forth, and larger views of national happiness are formed; the corruptions to which every government is liable are often rectified by a ferment in the political body, as noxious humors in the animal frame are carried off by the shock of a disease. Attempts against a wise and well established civil constitution tend in the issue to strengthen it, and the disorders of licentiousness and faction teach men more highly to prize the blessings of tranquillity and legal protection."

A MAN is circumscribed in all his ways by God's providence just as he is in a ship; for though the man may walk freely on the decks, he must go whither the ship bears him.

## The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] ABOUT SCHOOL BOOKS, AGENTS, &c.

I was much gratified in reading an article in the RURAL of the 8th inst., under the title of "A Fraternal Epistle," and signed "JOPAS." Of all the nuisances that ever pervaded a community, that of school book agency is the worst, and one which should not be tolerated by any school trustee, commissioner, teacher, or superintendent. On the arrival of one of these agents into a district the cold shoulder should be turned to them at once, and before they have a chance to introduce their works. It is a duty the teacher, trustee, commissioner, &c., owe the patrons of our public schools, and the school itself, to discountenance the frequent and constant change, and introduction of new books into the school-room - many of which are well printed and highly illustrated with engravings, but whose reading matter is no improvement on, but far inferior to the books in use.

Beware then of the wily school book agent, if you would preserve your district school inviolate, which should be the first duty of the teacher, as well as the official and patron of a public or district school. Many of the book agents traversing the country are old, superannuated teachers, and having, while teaching, been bored and imposed upon by agents themselves, know well how to approach others. They first seek out some favorite teacher in a city public school, solict his co-operation, and endeavor to enlist him in behalf of the new books, by a bonus or otherwise. Then, on the recommendation of this teacher, he applies to the City Superintendent of Public Instruction, requesting his co-operation also, and with a fee in hand, the superintendent introduces the new works (though he knows them to be far inferior to those in use,) to the notice of the "Committee on Text-Books of the Board of Education." This Committee is generally composed of persons who have no interest, personally, in our public schools-having no pupils attending-leave the matter entirely in the hands of the superintendent, who proceeds at once to introduce the new books into the several schools, inforcing an unjust and turannical law-which some Boards of Education have passed — that if pupils do not. in a given period, (usually a very short time,) furnish themselves with said new books, they will be debarred the privilege of attending a public (?) school,institutions which the American people so much glory in.

Thus it will be seen the work is accomplished the agent is successful in the city, and proceeds to the districts armed with the recommendation of the City Superintendent, and the assurance that the books are to be used in the Public Schools of the City of ----, and have been "adopted by the Board of Education," he has no trouble in convincing the trustees or commissioner that his is just the book that should be used in that particular district. The consequence is the bate takes and the books are adopted, by the trustees or commissioner, without the consent or advice of the teacher, (who should be consulted,) thereby imposing an enormous tax upon the patrons of the schools, without benefiting pupils in the least, and entailing upon the attention of the teacher a book or set of books which he knows to be worthless, and injurious to the best interests of his school; but the edict has gone forth and he must submit to the dictum of the trustees or commissioner, as may be the case.

I am cognizant of an instance where a City Superintendent of Schools received a bonus of \$200 for the introduction of an inferior series of school readers (which he knew to be such) into the Public Schools of said city, and which so incensed the patrons of the schools that they raised such a clamor about the ears of this individual, that he was forced to resign his office. The case becoming known to the publishers of the works, they re-paid this recreant superintendent by appointing him a book agent at a salary o: \$1,600 per year — knowing as they well did, that he understood the matter and knew how to impose, not only upon the credulity of the "Text-Book ! mittee," and through them upon a city "Board of Education" of twenty members. Consequently this superintendent not only received a good bonus for being dishonest, in the introduction of books that he knew to be worthless, but also secured a good situation for being dishonest - thus fully illustrating the trite old adage that "there is honor among thieves."

The only way, in my opinion, to get rid of this evil is by exposing and holding up to public ridicule, these intrigueing school book agents. There should be a perfect concert of action between the teacher, trustees and commissioner upon this question of a change of text-books. Allow no agent inside of the school room to introduce his works.allow no book to be introduced into your district, through the influence of traveling book agents, for ten to one you will be cheated even in an even exchange of text-books, which is frequently done.

Another thing. There is nothing, as a general rule, to be gained to a school or district by a change of text-books-unless the new are in every respect superior to the old ones. Patrons of schools, as well as trustees, commissioners, and superintendents, should give this matter their serious consideration. Let every teacher show his independence by discountenancing the too frequent change of books, though requested to do so by the trustees or commissioner, and appeal to the patrons of his school to sustain him—and he will be sustained. It is no easy matter for the patrons of our public schools to be taxed every three, six, or twelve months,- as the case may be,—twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five cents each, for new school books, to meet the whims of some "text-book committee," at the instigation or bonus of some book agent.

The remarks of the editor of the RURAL, in this connection, are to the point, and worthy of attention. It is a truism, and will not bear contradiction or gainsaying, that editors too frequently commend school books without knowing or seemingly caring anything of the merits or demerits of the same, but puff them for the sake of the pay they receive, or the good opinion of the publishers; or allow publishers to write their own notices, and let them appear as editorials. This is a growing evil, and should be discontinued by all editors who wish honestly to serve the public interest. If editors cannot afford the time requisite to examine a textbook thoroughly, (which of all books, demand a thorough scrutiny,) they should not commend them to the public at all. They are in a great degree responsible for the text-books in use in the public schools, and it behooves them as public journalists, and the founders of "public opinion," to look well to this matter, and aid teachers, commissioners, and | be looking for great opportunities.

others, to make a proper and judicious selection of books to be used in our public schools; if they will but do this. I venture the assertion that we shall hear no more of the boreism of traveling school book agents, while the interests will be greatly enhanced by so doing.

"Joras" has commenced the good work in Ohio, and I trust there will rise up others, Jopas-like, not only in the Buckeye State, but also in every school district in the Union, and all will be well. Teachers be independent! don't be brow beaten or coaxed, by book agents or officials, into an exchange of textbooks, and you will receive the thanks of an appreciating public. Jopas has set a ball in motion which should not be stopped until this evil is also stopped. SENEX.

Monroe County, N. Y., Nov., 1862.

#### MORAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

THE moral education of the child should commence with its first perceptions. You are not to wait till it can distinguish between right and wrong, between good and evil, but you are to teach it to make that distinction. Therefore you must begin with the first dawn of intelligence. Every mother, whether she thinks of it or not, commences her instructions there, developing — I had almost said creating-the child's intelligence; teaching it to discern things that differ, and to save her trouble and itself discomfort by expressing its wants and necessities by the simplest signs and sounds. When this habit is acquired by her infant, she carries her tuition a step further. By the tone of her voice she conveys censure when the signs or sounds are omitted, and approval when they are employed. Thus, even when there is no religious motive on her part, the mother is careful to mold and guide her child's intelligence so far as her own personal comfort and the child's physical wants are concerned. In all this she is teaching her child the first great practical lesson of obediencs. Every narent knows that a child learns this at a very early age. It obeys in those things in reference to which it is taught obedience. But, as a Christian mother, you cannot stop here. This is only maternal instinct, prompted by the natural and praiseworthy desire of promoting the mutual comfort of herself and her child. You must bring this same discipline to bear upon its moral nature, teaching it in just the same way, that this temper is censurable, and that commendable. Experience will soon teach you that the child can almost as readily comprehend the moral tuition as the physical. Let me illustrate familiarly: The tender child will sometimes attempt to handle something that is hurtful, but will cease its efforts after repeated kindly but firm prohibitions. If it does not, the mother, rather than her child should receive, bodily harm, will resort to monitory punishment. Now, the display of passionate temper by that same child is just as much, and, if possible, more, an act of its will as its endeavor to reach something dangerous to its touch, and can be rebuked and checked by the same means. Yet how many mothers would use persuasion, prohibition, coercion in the one case, and in the other let the act pass unnoticed, or excuse it, on the ground that the child was too young to know better, or to understand reproof! Any observing parent knows that a child can be much earlier taught what to leave undone than what to do; and let me impress it upon your mind, in connection with this fact, that the earlier and more carefully you teach your child to avoid what is wrong, the earlier and more easily will you teach it do what is right. With kindness and love, but firmly and habitually, check the waywardness and petulance of infancy and childhood, and you gradually, but surely, prepare its mind for sweeter tempers and dispositions.—Ladies' Rep.

## TEACH SCHOLARS TO THINK.

WRITERS have often discussed the importance of correct habits of thought and have dwelt at length on methods of mental culture. While it would be unjust to decry the value of their labors, it may be asked of what use are they to persons who do not think? Every intelligent man must be conscious that there are many whose thinking is so extremely limited in its scope that they can scarcely be said to think at all. They are content to depend upon the thinking of others. Often they pay a heavy price for their folly.

It is the business of the educator to teach to think, as well as to teach how to think. This should be the one great object of his efforts. It is well for him to cause his pupils to acquire as many facts for future use as possible, and to give the memory its due share of culture. But let it be constantly borne in mind that the facts learned in the school room bear but a small proportion to those acquired by observation and reading. A true education will so develop the mental powers that they make a proper use of the knowledge thus gained. This result can only be reached by the cultivation of habits of thinking in the pupil. Not habits of thinking in this or that manner, but of continuous, earnest thought upon any subject that may be present till it is mastered.

MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Eminent speakers have died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subside. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

AN ABSENTEE .- A country school teacher, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils, and wrote down the questions and answers to the questions which he would put to them on examination day. The day came, and so came the young hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question came for the absentee, when the teacher asked: "In whom do you believe?" "Napoleon Bonaparte." "You believe in the Holy Catholic Church, do you not?" "No," said the pupil, amid roars of laughter, "the boy who believes in the church hasn't come to school to day: he is home sick abed."

It is one of the gravest mistakes in the world to

## Aseful, Scientific, &c.

INCREASE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg, has the following remarks on the progressive increase of

the Russian Empire: In the time of John III, that is to say, in the second half of the fifteenth century, it only occupied a surface of 18,000 square miles. In the reign of Alexis Michailovich, in 1650, its extent had already reached 237,000; under that of Peter the Great, 280,000; under Catharine II, 335,000; and under the present reign, 392,000 miles. The result is that the most considerable increase took place under Peter the Great and Catharine. The former conquered a part of Finland, the Daghestan, and some other Caucasian provinces, and the country of the Kirghises, and also annexed to the Empire Kamtschatka and some islands in the Pacific ocean. The western province, Courtland, the rest of Finland, the Crimea, a part of Bessarabia, and some other Caucasian provinces, and Georgia, were subjected to the scepter of the Czarina. The country of the Amour, an extent of 9,200 square miles, has been annexed under the present reign. The surrender of Schamyl pacified some provinces which may consequently be considered as having been added to the Russian territory. The population of the Empire has increased in an equal proportion. In 1792 it was fourteen millions; in 1803, thirty-six millions; in 1829, fifty millions, and at present it amounts to sixty-five millions.

#### HOW MIST IS GENERATED.

THE production of mist is the subject of a note by the veteran Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphrey) in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The cause usually assigned for mist is the access of cold air, and its admixture with warm air saturated, or nearly saturated with moisture, (such as that re-acting on the surface of large bodies of water,) and strikingly exemplified in our autumnal and winter fogs, when the water, owing to the heat absorbed during summer, is of higher temperature than the inflowing air.

Dr. Davy, however, refers to another cause, not so much noticed, viz :-- a mild, moist air, coming in contact with a colder air, equally humid, resting on cold surfaces, whether of land or water, about the end of winter or beginning of spring. He describes mists, which he considers to have been thus formed in the lake district of Cumberland. To a similar cause, also, he refers the phenomenon termed sweating, which is the precipitation of moisture on walls and flagged floors excluded from the influence of fire. He also attributes to a warm south wind, succeeding a very cold north wind, the deposition of a large quantity of moisture in the gallery of a nobleman in Devonshire, and quotes the saying in Homer, "The south wind wraps the mountain top in mist'

SINGULAR FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE. - The average length of human life is about 28 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7; one-half before reaching 17. Only one of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reaches the age of 65, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, it is estimated that 90,000 die every day; about 3,700 every hour, and 60 every minute, and 1 every second. These losses are more than counter-balanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in all civilized countries is greater now than at any anterior period. Macaulay, the distinguished historian, states that in the year 1685-not an unhealthy year-the deaths in England were as one to 20. but in 1850 one in 40. Dupui, a well known French writer, states that the average duration of life in France from 1776 to 1843 increased 52 days annually. The rate of mortality in 1781 was one in 29, but in 1850 one in 40. The rich men live, on an average, 42 years, but the poor only 30 years.—Free

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR .- Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three charlots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet high, and 653 feet on the sides; the base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

How Pontoon Bridges are Made. - Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as a baggage wagon for the pontoniers, carrying its proportion of string pieces and of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width. It is a fine sight to see a regiment come to a river bank with a pontoon train, unload and launch their boats, moor them in a line, and in less than five minutes from the time when the word "halt" was given, have a bridge say six hundred feet in length, over which an army can safely pass with artillery and baggage.

THE YEARS' COINAGE IN ENGLAND .- Seven millions and a half of sovereigns and over a million of half-sovereigns were coined last year. Since 1852, 16,000,000 florins, 24,000,000 shillings and 20,000,000 of sixpences have passed through the mint. During the same period, 47,000 silver two-penny pieces, 80,000,000 silver pence, and a large quantity of silver three-half-penny pieces were issued, the latter for circulation in Ceylon. The coinage of half-farthings ceased in 1856, when 913,000 were struck.

# Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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 15, 1862.

## THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Scenes in Our Hospitals.

Wno shall describe, with "thought that breathe and words that burn," in language that shall compress a volume into a sentence, a sentence into a word, the agony of mind and body, which is the hourly boon of the hundreds in our hospitals. Aged men and tender boys suffer alike. One youth, the very picture of manhood's budding beauty, has lost a foot or leg, and limps along upon his crutch. Another, with bandaged breast and brow, remembers the fatal bravery which inspired him on the battlefield, and weeps involuntarily, as he never wept before, at the sweet thought of home and mother. One touching incident we hear of - one that will draw tears to every eye, and thrill each bosom with a pang. Several charitable ladies lately visited one of the military hospitals. Every refreshment that could be furnished they supplied. Ice cream was handed round, and the poor invalids eagerly partook of it. In one corner of the room, however, the spoon and saucer had not been touched. On the bed, by the little table containing them, lay a young boy, his features pale, his eyelids drooping. A lady gently fanning his fair forehead, softly whispered "the poor little fellow is asleep, we must not disturb him."

"No, ma'am, I'm not asleep," he answered. It was a silvery voice, full of the sweetness of innocence and boyhood.

"Well, my little fellow," continued the lady, as

she nearer drew, "are you not fond of ice-cream?"
"Very much so," he replied. "Didn't you see me place this on your little table?"

reaching for the plate of cream. "Oh, yes," he answered, tremulously, "but I

shut my eyes and cried to myself." "Cried, my child? why, what made you cry, my

dear?" "Oh, madam! if you will pull the quilt down a

little, you will see."

The lady did so, and found that he had no arms! Both of them he had lost in battle.

Poor little fellow! the sympathy of silence and tears was all that could be bestowed upon his wounded spirit. The remembrance of sister and brother, or father and mother, of childish frolics and playmates loved of yore, was awakened to soothe the fancy of the little sufferer, and to wreathe his young brow with the still tenderer beauty of resignation to the will of God.

BLIND JOE PARSONS OF BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from the hospitals at Alexandria, relates the following anec-

Joe enlisted in the 1st Maryland regiment, and was plainly a "rough," originally. As we passed along the hall we first saw him, crouched near an open window, lustily singing, "I'm a bold soldier and handage over hi eyes, I said, "What's your name, my good fellow?"

"Joe, sir," he answered, "Joe Parsons."

"And what is the matter with you?"

"Blind, sir,-blind as a bat." "In battle?"

"Yes-at Antietam. Both eyes shot out at one clip."

Poor Joe was in the front, at Antietam creek; and a Minie ball had passed directly through his eyes, across his face, destroying his sight forever. He was but twenty years old; but he was as happy as a

lark! "It is dreadful," I said.

"I'm very thankful I'm alive, sir. It might ha' been worse, yer see," he continued. And then he told us his story.

"I was hit," he said, "and it knocked me down. I lay there all night, and next day the fight was renewed. I could stand the pain, yer see, but the balls was flyin' all round, and I wanted to get away. I couldn't see nothin', though. So I waited, and listened; and at last I heard a feller groanin' beyond me. 'Hello!' says I. 'Hello, yourself,' says he. Who be yer?' says I-'a rebel?' 'You're a Yankee.' says he. 'So I am says I: 'What's the matter with you?' 'My leg's smashed,' says he. 'Can't yer walk?' 'No.' 'Can yer see?' 'Yes.' 'Well,' says I,' 'you're a rebel, but, will you do me a little favor?' 'I will,' says he, 'ef I ken.' Then I says, Well, ole butternut, I can't see nothin.' My eves is knocked out; but I ken walk. Come over vere. Let's git out o' this. You p'int the way, an' I'll tote yer off the field, on my back.' 'Bully for you!' says he. And so we managed to git together. We shook hands on it. I took a wink outer his canteen, and he got on to my shoulders. I did the walkin' for both, an' he did the navigatin.' An' ef he did'nt make me carry him straight into a rebel Colonel's tent, a mile away, I'm a liar! Hows'ever, the colonel came up, an' says he, 'Whar d'yer come from? who be yer?' I told him. He said I was done fer, and coudn't do any more shoot'n; an' he sent me over to our lines. So, after three days, I came down here with the wounded boys, where we're doin' pretty well all, thngs considered."

"But you will never see the light again, my poor fellow," I suggested, sympathetically.

"That's so," he answered, glibly; "but I can't help it, you notice. I did my dooty - got shot, pop in the eye-an that's my misfort'n, not my fault, as the ole man said of his blind hoss. But-

'I'm a bold soldier boy,' "

The total value of all the pieces coined since 1852 he continued, cheerily renewing his song; and we to the beginning of the present year is about £64,- left him in his singular merriment. Poor, sightless, unlucky, but stout-hearted Joe Parsons!

Decease of two Able Federal Generals.

THE latest intelligence from the "Department of the South," is of a melancholy character, inasmuch as it brings to our knowledge the loss of one of our ablest military men - Major-General O. M. MITCHELL, who expired at Beaufort, S. C., at halfpast six o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 30th. A malignant fever, which for the previous ten days, had prevailed almost with the fury of a scourge, ended his life after four days of illness.

On the 25th ult., Gen. Mitchell removed with his personal staff to Beaufort. Lieut.-Col. W. P. Prentice, Capt. F. A. Mitchell, Capt. J. C. Williams and Capt. E. W. Mitchell, all of the General's military household, were at that time seriously ill, and it was for their improvement that the change of air and locality was made. Gen. Mitchell, at that date, was apparently as well as ever, but on the Monday following he was stricken with the fever. Nothing serious was apprehended in his case until Wednesday night, when he seemed to realize that he was sinking and beyond recovery. With this impression he sent for the Rev. Dr. Strickland, chaplain of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, whom he desired to attend him in his last moments; and to Maj. Birch, his aid-de-camp, he dictated the disposition of his property. Almost to the moment of his death he retained possession of his faculties, looking forward to his release with all the calmness and fortitude which the Christian faith can lend. His last words were, "I am ready to go;" and, when he was no longer able to speak, he pointed triumphantly towards heaven, and, smiling, breathed his last. As we have already given a full biographical sketch, together with a portrait of the General, (see RURAL of July 12th, present volume,) we now publish but an epitome of his life and times:

General Ormsby McKnight Mitchell was born in Union Co., Ky., August 28, 1810. On graduating at West Point, in 1829, he was made acting-assistant professor of mathematics, which post he held for two years. From 1832 to 1843 he was counselor at law at Cincinnati, Ohio; from 1834 to 1844 professor of mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy at Cincinnati College; in 1836 and '37 we find him chief engineer of the Little Miami Railroad; and in 1841 he was a member of the board of visitors of the Military Academy. In 1845, at the close of a course of lectures on astronomy in Cincinnati, he proposed the establishment of an observatory in that place; and the proposition having been carried out, mainly by his own exertions, he became director of the institution. In 1859 he was made director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, retaining at the same time his connection with that at Cincinnati. In September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and a few days after leaving his home at Albany for duty his wife died. This blow seemed to render him perfectly indifferent to either life or death, and he yielded up every energy to the war. His exploits and successes in Alabama are well known. He had but just commenced active operations in the department of South Carolina, when the fever carried him off.

Brigadier-General ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON, died at Sharpsburg, Md., from wounds received at the battle of Antietam. Gen. Richardson was a native of Vermont. He was commissioned Brigadier-General on the 17th of May, 1861. He was a graduate of West Point, class of 1841, and served in the army leaving it with the rank of Major a few years ago. At the battle of Bull Run he was Colonel of a Michigan regiment and acting Brigadier-General, and covered the retreat of the Federal army, and subsequently preferred charges against Col. Dixon H. Miles for intoxication. He remained with the army during its re-organization under Gen. McClellan; accompanied it to the Peninsula: fought with valor. determination and (skill; followed the fortunes of Gen. MClellan into Maryland; fought at Antietam, where he commanded the extreme left of the main column, was wounded and died.

## Gen. Schofield's Advance into Arkansas.

THE Cross Hollows (Ark.) correspondent of the Missouri Republican, under date of the 26th ult., has the following details of Gen. Schofield's ent into Arbo

This command left Springfield, Mo., early in October, for the purpose of engaging the enemy, wherever he might be found. He was reported at Newtonia, in Newton county, 8,000 strong, with separate commands at Neosho and Pineville, of 7,000, and small bodies at Cassville and Pea Ridge. At Sarcoxie we were joined by the Kansas forces under Gen. Blunt, and with tuis and his own division, Gen. Schofield decided to march at once upon the rebels in Newtonia. At eight o'clock in the evening the army marched in two columns, and by different roads, to the attack. Gen. Blunt was to attack the enemy left and front, while the column under Gen. Totten was expected to arrive in time to make a simultaneous attack on his right. When five miles from Newtonia, at four o'clock A. M., we came upon the enemy's pickets, one of whom was shot, one captured, and two escaped in the darkness. So well planned was the movement, and so well executed was it, that as we rose the hill two miles east of the town, we heard the first gun of Gen. Blunt.

The infantry stretched into line, while the cavalry and artillery prepared for action. The 26th Indiana and 37th Illinois, heroes of Pea Ridge, threw aside blankets, knapsacks, and whatever else might encumber them, and started eagerly for the fray. The enemy ignominiously retreated upon our approach to the woods near by, where it was impossible to approach him.

Gen. Schofield now made active preparations to attack the force at Pineville. After a day of rest, a part only of our forces started for that place. At Indian Creek, eighteen miles, we were overtaken by one of the most severe storms I have ever witnessed. For two days and two nights the rainfellnot in drops-it came in quantities, and without regard to measure. During the storm, however, Gen. Brown's brigade was sent forward with two mountain howitzers, to shell the enemy out of Pineville, or drive them out with the bayonet. The movement was successful. The enemy waited only to hear the second discharge, when he left in great haste. This left only the force at Cassville to be disposed of. While this movement of Gen. Brown's was going on, the forces under Gen. Totten were marching upon Cassville. The rebels, hearing of our approach, of course ran away. They were then said to be gathering in force at Pea Ridge. Up and at them was again the order, and after only two days rest the whole force started South. We were here joined by Gen. Herron, with his brigade.

So sudden was the movement of Gen. Schofield from Cassville, that four regiments of rebel infantry, under Rains, had barely time to get away with their five baggage trains, and we arrived at the old bat-

HELE WAY ON TO

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

tle ground, of which so much has been written, only to find the rude bowers and rough sheds under which the enemy had slept. So rapidly had we followed them, that they like ourselves, were worn down for the want of rest.

We soon learned that Rains was at Cross Hollows. fifteen miles south, with five thousand men; Shelby, near Huntsville, thirty miles southwest, with eight thousand, and Cooper on the way to Kansas, with five thousand cavalry and a battery of artillery. Gen. Schofield divided his forces again, sending Gen. Blunt, with the Kansas troops, after Cooper, and with the remainder, started himself for Hunts-

We marched all night, without food, and without refreshment of any kind. We marched twenty-four bours, and still our trains were behind. They were still in the gorges of the mountain; some were broken down, and of some the mules had given out. exhausted for the want of food. The houses we came to were either deserted or without food. The soldiers had eaten every crumb, and all, from the commanding general down to the lowest private, were sinking from exhaustion. Stray pigs, wherever found, were sacrificed to the hunger of the army; and still we were hungry. The general and staff, after many vain attempts, at length found a house where the good woman had meal-just meal, nothing else. We had mutton; so, dividing with our commander, he sat down to his meal, without tea, coffee, sugar or salt.

Next morning, the 23d, our advance entered Huntsville, eight miles distant, drove out the rear guard of the retreating foe, and took possession of the town. The rascals had now fairly escaped. It was only a few miles to the mountain range that divides the Arkansas River from the more level country in Southern Missouri. It was determined to make another night march upon the force left at Cross Hollows. Gen. Herron now had the advance. Totten was active, energetic as ever, and Schofield was everywhere, cheering the men and inspiring them with confidence. But we were doomed to disappointment again, and now for the cause.

The force sent out under Blunt, in a southwesterly direction, overtook the enemy near Maysville, and, after a sharp engagement of about one hour, entirely defeated him, capturing his entire artillery, thirty or forty prisoners, and killing several. The rebels were scattered in all directions, and the last heard of them they were running towards Fort Smith in squads of tens and hundreds, wholly demoralized and disheartened.

The firing was heard by Rains at Cross Hollows, eighteen miles east, and, fearing a flank movement from that direction, at 10 o'clock at night, bag and baggage, retreated to Fayetteville, eighteen miles south. We arrived at Mudtewn (appropriate name) the next day, having, in two days and two nights, marched over seventy miles through a wild, mountainous country and over rough roads. This was the same ground upon which seven hundred of the enemy had encamped only the night before, so near that we captured their entire picket at one station. Here we lay down without blankets, and, in many cases, without coats, and slept.

I doubt if the history of this war will record an instance of greater hardship endured by raw troops, or a more determined pursuit despite every obstacle that might be thrown in their way, than is shown by the army of the frontier in this long chase after the enemy. This country is what it never was before, completely cleaned out. True, guerrillas will infest it, perhaps, but you must reflect that guerrillas infest St. Louis county. Gen. Schofield has displayed great spirit and wonderful energy in this short campaign, and great confidence is telt in his generalship. His campaign thus far has been "short, quick, and decisive," and all the most hopeful could expect.

## The Army of Virginia.

Our telegraphic dispatches this (Monday) morning bring the unexpected intelligence that Major-General McClellan has been removed, and General Burnside appointed to his position. The dispatches read thus:

"Washington, Nov. 8 - Burnside is appointed in place of General McClellan. Hooker takes Burnside's position. The removal of General McClellan caused great excitement here to-night."

"SALEM, Va., Saturday 12 o'clock M.—The order relieving Maj.-Gen. McClellan from the command of the Potomac, was received at Headquarters, at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected by all, and therefore everybody was taken by surrise on its receipt. The command was immediately turned over to General Burnside. Gen. McClellan and staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he was ordered to report. The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person. His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, in a few words, informing them that the com-mand had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

On the 3d inst., the President received the following dispatch from A. B. Marcy, Chief of General McClellan's staff:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wheatland. Nov. 2. 8 P. M.

w neatland, Nov. 2, 8 P. M. "}
To His Excellency the President:—I have just received a dispatch from General McClellan, dated at Scicker's Gap, 7 P. M. stating that he has full possession of the Gap. When Gen. Hancack arrived session of the Gap. When Gen. Hancock arrived there, it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of 5,000 to 6.000 inat once creven out by a column of 5,000 to 5,000 in-fantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from the other side. It is said that Gens Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley op-posite. Gen. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at three o'clock this etternoon evoluting one of their revisers and this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons and capturing ten of their wounded left behind. A. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

The advance of the Army of the Potomac up the valley on the left side of the Blue Ridge is being pushed forward with all dispatch. Gen. Pleasanton occupied Upperville on the 3d inst., after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed but several wounded. The rebels left three of their dead on the field.

Information from the front on the 4th inst., stated that our cavalry under Stahl, had driven the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and a division of Shurz's advanced and took possession of it. No enemy remained in sight at dark. Bayard's force holds Aldie and the country between there and the front of Sigel's advance. Gen. Pleasanton remained over night at Marshall. On the 5th, he moved towards Barbour's, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town he came up with Gen. Stuart, with 3,000 men and one battery. The enemy had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the road, but were driven off. Col. Gregg, of the 8th Penn., charged on them with a full regiment, completely routing them. As the rebels fled, Capt Saunders with a squadron of the 6th Pennsylvania. charged on their flank, while Capt, Pennington, with another force, assaulted him with shells. The rebels left ten dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was had on board a valuable cargo of 106 tuns of mera Captain. The Adjutant of a Virginia regiment | chandize, consisting of shoes, blankets, &c. had a leg broken and is a prisoner.

A dispatch on the 6th says:—As the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barbour's becomes known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been. The rebels were under command of Gen. Stuart. and the Federals under command of Gen. Pleasanton. The final result shows that the rebels left 36 dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous. Our loss was 5 killed and 10 wounded.

The army corps of Gen. Reynolds took possession of Warrenton on the 7th. The place was occupied by Col. Payne with about 400 men and 2 howitzers. Gen. Longstreet's army corps had occupied Culpepper Court House for several days, but left town last Saturday, and it was generally reported that he would encamp on the hills south of the town. Gen. A. P. Hill's command was here Thursday, but retreated upon the Federal advance.

It is the general belief that Lee has succeeded in eluding McClellan and that a large portion of Lee's army is at Gordonsville. Gen. A. P. Hill's forces and Stuart's cavalry formed the rear guard of Lee, and the former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen. Pleasanton had pushed Stuart to Flint Hill.

Our troops found 270 wounded rebels in the hospital at Warrenton. Great distress prevails here among the citizens for the necessaries of life. All stores are exhausted of supplies and closed up. Cars are expected to arrive here to morrow.

Lieut. Col. Blunt, of Longstreet's staff was captured by Gen. Bayard on the 8th. Blunt is Provost Marshal General in the rebel army and was inspecting his pickets at the time of his capture.

Leading secessionists are prophecying a great battle hereabouts in a few days. They represent Stonewall Jackson only ten miles off with 70,000 men, and Lee is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that Lagrange. Jackson is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

Gen. Pleasanton in a skirmish with Stuart, near Little Washington on the 8th captured three pieces of artillery, also a captain and five privates and a lieutenant. No loss has been reported.

Gen. Bayard on the 8th occupied and now holds the R. R. Bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured. The bridge across the Broad Run has been destroyed.

There is nothing new up to this writing from the front at the Rappahannock. The weather is clear and cold.

Advices from Sigel's headquarters state that the rebel Gen. Hill's forces are at Front Royal, moving down the valley.

A portion of White's rebel cavalry was taken a Aldie by our cavalry under Gen. Stahl.

An important reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights was made on the 10th by Gen. Geary, with a large force of cavalry and 5 500 infantry, surprising the rebels at Hodstown, occupying Charlestown, and pushing on to near Berryville until the positions of the rebel Generals Hill and Longstreet in the vicinity of Front Royal were discovered, when the party returned to camp. They captured twelve prisoners, wounded several, and brought home afteen horses and twenty head of cattle.

A dispatch just received from Warrenton, Va. dated Nov. 10th, gives the following particulars relative to the transfer of the command from McClellan to Burnside:

General McClellan was to have left yesterday for the north, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day. He was, therefore, compelled to remain. At nine o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging to headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McClellan: 'The Army of the Potomac."

General McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, to day bade farewell to this army, visiting in succession the several army corps. As the General rode through the ranks the torn and tattered banners of the veteran regiments were dropped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent in continuous rounds of applause to feelings. The General and staff will leave by special train to-morrow for the north.

The following order was issued by General Burnside on taking command of the Army:

"In accordance with General Orders, No. 182, "In accordance with General Orders, No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I here-by assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure success. Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery, of the old army of the Potomac in Maryland, and being identified with them in the feeling of respect and esteem for Mai Gan Macles. feeling of respect and esteem for Maj. Gen. McClellar, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the 9th Army Corps:—Soldiers, so long and in-timately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army en-trusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail." A. E. Burnside, Maj. Gen. Comm'd'g.

## Department of the South.

A LETTER from the steamer Norwich, off Georgetown, S. C., states that a rebel fort had been destroyed and seven rebels killed.

Contrabands state that there is a good deal of sickness at Georgetown, and that a 6-gun floating battery is being built at Charleston, and a ten-inch iron clad. Also, four large cotton laden steamers are at Charleston waiting to run the blockade.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter dated Fortress Monroe, which states as follows:

The gunboat Delaware, from Newbern, arrived here on the 5th inst., bringing the intelligence that General Foster's expedition had surrounded 3,000 rebels at Plymouth, capital of Washington Co., N. C., half of them cavalry, who unconditionally surrendered.

The Newbern Progress of the 1st inst is received. In relation to the statement that the rebels at Wilmington are arming negroes to fight the Union troops, the Progress says:-We have learned direct from Wilmington, through a reliable source, that such is not the case. The distrust of the negro is so great that they dare not trust them with arms.

Southern papers are also at hand, from which the following interesting items are taken:

The Charleston Mercury gives an account of the capture of the Scotia while on her way from Nassau, N. P., to that port. She was commanded by Capt. Libby, of Charleston, the same who ran a privateer from that port, who was captured and

Letters of marque and reprisal have been issued to a certain officer of a splendid vessel to sail soon from some Confederate port. The 2d officer is Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, who for several months past has rendered efficient service to the Government.

The Mercury says:-It is evident that Mobile, Charleston, and probably Savannah, will soon be assailed by the naval and land forces of the Lincoln Government. The loss of these cities would not touch the vital strength of the South, yet it would inflict suffering and humiliation, which no sacrifice would be too great to prevent. Mobile can see in New Orleans what she has to expect. The occupation of Mobile by the Federals would enable them to penetrate hundreds of miles into the interior of Alabama, and inflict immense damage upon private and public interests. Charleston is an especial object of malignity, and would probably be made to drink the bitterest cup of all, if she was to fall into Yankee hands. We hope every Southern city will permit itself to be converted into ashes before surrendering to the invaders.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of October 28th, says the number of burials the previous day were five whites. Negroes were going off much more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic. The weather is cool, and no signs of frost.

### Movements in the West.

TENNESSEE .- A special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat says:

Gen. Grant, with several divisions of the army from Bolivar and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Mississippi, on the 4th inst. The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate it.

The railroad will be repaired immediately, so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly

Springs. Gen. Van Dorn is in command. If there s not a battle fought before many days, it will be because the enemy prefer running to fighting.

A telegram from Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry to headquarters at Cairo, says:

There was no doubt about Gen. Ransom having had a fight, with the rebel Woodward's command. in the vicinity of Garrettsburg. Reports from various sources indicate the route of the rebels. We have nothing definite, however.

A Memphis letter says 500 guerrillas are in the vicinity of Collyerville, enforcing a conscription. Gen. Sherman issued an order prohibiting the

mportation of liquors to Memphis, except by gentlemen, citizens or officers, for the exclusive use of themselves or families, by apothecaries for medicinal purposes, and to be retailed on physician's prescriptions and by keeper's of hotels, licensed saloons, in limited quantities, not exceeding at any one time one month's supply.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th, says that a large Federal army passed South on the Tuesday previous. It further learns, from a gentleman who lives in De Soto county, Mississippi, that for twenty miles out on Pigeon Roost road, the rebel cavalry have suddenly disappeared. The same gentleman says, that for several days past, the Confederates at Holly Springs have been moving back all their provisions and stores. This was understood to be preparatory to evacuating that place. It is believed they will fall back on Grenada.

Mississippi. — Advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday, the 5th, say that large re-enforcements from Texas and Louisiana are pouring in. There is no movement of rebels from that place, except Villepique's to Meridian.

People of Hernando are said to be moving their laves and other property into the interior. The Grenada Appeal says Judge J. O. Campbell

s appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, vice Prof. Bledsal, resigned.

The Appeal also says that there was a great fire in Augusta, Ga., on the 4th, which burned cotton warehouses, &c., valued at \$500,000.

George N. Sanders has returned from his European mission, and brings assurances of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiatory.

ARKANSAS.—On the 5th an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force 2 500 strong had congregated. They took five day's rations. Nothing has been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi, to punish the rebel hordes of guerrillas, who have given great annoyance by firing on our

An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles on the 4th, has returned. They saw nothing of the rebels in force. On the 7th, detachments of the 46th Indiana on picket duty were attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed with a severe loss, number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Hindman's outlaws committed sundry depredations upon Unionists in the vicinity of Helena. Federals retaliated on several sympathisers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

MISSOURI. - The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

CAMP CURTIS, JACKSON Co., Nov. 4, 1862. To Major-General Curtis:— For nearly a week I have pursued Quantrell's band of guerrillas with Major Ransom's cavalry, Captain Chestnut's company of the 12th Kansas, and one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Hunt. We have killed two, taken one prisoner, captured over 100 horses and mules, and driven the marauders out of this part of the are in full retreat south, evidenly intending to reach Arkansas. No casualties on our side. A considerable number of contrabands accompany us J. T. BARNES. Lieut-Col. Com'g.

## Items and Incidents.

A LUMBERMAN from up the Yazoo River, Mississippi, recently came on board the United States gun boat Benton, who had never heard of the secessionists troubles. He had been in the gum swamps for four years; during a large portion of the time he had not seen a single human being. When he met our gunboats, and heard of the war, he was on his way to Vicksburg to sell his lumber.

THE SOLDIER'S RESPECT FOR WOMEN.-One of the female nurses from Maine, who has been in active service now for more than a year, both in the field and in the hospital, states that during that whole period she has never had an improper or offensive word addressed to her, and never has received aught but the most respectful attention from all in the army, privates, as well as officers.

After one of Gen. McClellan's battles, as she was escaped from Boston. The Scotia, when captured, at work in the field among the wounded, she ap- 22 Unionists and 10 Democrats.

proached a squad of Irish soldiers, who lay wounded, and waiting for the surgeons; as she came near she heard one of them with the strong broque of his people, turn to the others near him and say, "Ah, boys, here comes one of the holy Mary's to help us." -Portland Press.

THE BASE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY. Gen. Wool closes a note denying some newspaper statements thus:

Harper's Ferry could have been defended by 10, Harper's Ferry could have been defended by 10,000 men. if rightly directed. Col. Miles surrendered
11,200. The possession of the Maryland Heights by
the enemy did not interfere with the defence of Harper's Ferry. They had no gnns on the Heights that
could do the slightest injury or prevent the defence
of the Heights of Harper's Ferry. If Col. Miles
had obeyed my orders the Maryland Heights would
not have been taken possession of by the received. not have been taken possession of by the rebels

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General. Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1862. Union and Rebel General Officers .-- The

official lists show the following number of General Officers in the Union and Rebel armies:

		Rebel.
General in Chief.	. 1	1
Major Generals, Regular Army	2	4
M810r Generals, Volunteers	45	24
Drigadier Generals, Regular Army	7	
Brigadier Generals, Volunteers,	204	105
Total General Officers,	260	134
The following table shows the number		1

the following table shows the number of casualties and resignations among the General Officers in both armies since the commencement of the war:

	Union		Rebel	
Killed,	M»j. Gens. 3	Brig, Gens. 11	Maj. Gens.	Brig. Gens. 16
Died, Resigned,	1	4 3	î	8
Declined,		<u>6</u>	1	-
Total,		24	4	30

#### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE President states that there is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to an apprehension of trouble between the United states and foreign powers, in connection with maritime affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of the English merchants and speculators in fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

The French Minister declares that there is not a word of truth in the report that the dispatches submitted by him to the State Department were of a threatening nature.

The Agent of the Associated Press inquired at the State Department about the current statements of Mr. Seward's having been consulted by Buchanan in the closing periods of his Administration; also about the startling hostile announcements having been made by M. Mercier to the Secretary of State, and about the protracted, adjourned and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes. The Secretary simply replied that the alleged consultations between himself and Buchanan were imaginary, the reported propositions of M. Mercier were apocryphal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings fabulous.

A special to the New York Sunday Mercury says: A Cabinet crisis ts impending. It is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair and Bates are to retire, their places to be filled by Fessenden, Colfax, Winter Davis, and some other Western Republican. It may not be announced before January, as the present heads of departments must make their reports to Congress in December.

Within the last ten days, or since the Department commenced acting upon applications to be released from military draft on the ground of alienage, several hundred cases have been decided. This business is promptly transacted. The larger number of applications are made through foreign consuls, and are in the nature of appeals from the Commissioners conducting the draft. The questions thus arising are determined according to the evidence necessary to be transmitted to the Department for

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

During the past two weeks the political parties of quite a number of the loyal States have met at the ballot box, and we give the results as far as

MINNESOTA. - The St. Paul Press says, Donnelly, Republican, in the 1st district, is elected member of Congress by 1,000 majority. In the 2d district, Windon, Republican, is also elected. The Republicans have a majority in the State of over 2,000.

Illinois.-Illinois has gone Democratic. This secures the election of Alexander Starne for State Treasurer; John O. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and James C. Allen, member of Congress at large. Members of Congress elected-Republicans, 6; Democrats, 8.

Indiana.—The official returns of the recent election in Indiana have been received. James S. Athon, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 127,777 votes, and Wm. A. Peele, Republi can, received 118 386. Democratic majority upon the State ticket, 9,391. Congress-Democrats, 7; Republicans, 4.

OHIO.—The official vote on the State ticket exhibits a Democratic majority of more than 5,000. Congressional representation-Democrats, 14; Re-

Kansas.—The entire Union-Republican ticket is

Wisconsin.—The Badger elects three members of Congress from the Democratic party and three from the Republican.

MISSOURI.-Details not yet definite. It is probable that three Emancipationists have been elected to Congress. These are Samuel Knox in the 1st district, Henry Blow in the 2d, and Col. Boyd in Springfield.

MICHIGAN.—This State is about 5,000 Republican. Four Republican Congressmen were chosen, with two districts still in doubt. MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Andrew (Rep.) is re-

elected by a large majority. Legislative and Congressional representation Republican.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democracy have carried New Jersey heavily. Their Governor has a large majority; four of the five Congressmen are Democrats. In the Legislature the Democrats control both branches, thus securing a U. S. Senator.

DELAWARE.—The Union candidate for Governor has been successful. Wm. Temple, Dem., has been elected to Congress.

NEW YORK. - The Democracy have carried the State by about 12,000 majority. Of the members of Congress 18 are Democrats and 13 Republicans. The Albany papers figure the Assembly at 65 Democrats, 63 Republicans, 7 doubtful. State Senate

## The News Condenser.

- England is building an iron-clad navy for the South, it is stated.

failure

day-night week.

- The American Bible Society distributed 175,000 bibles

during September. - An Institution of Arts and Trades for women has been

- They had nearly 600 cases of yellow fever in Wilmington, N. C., within seven days.

in Surrey, Eng., 21st Oct.

— A locomotive exploded on Saturday week at Jersey City,

— The present Jewish year is knewn as 6,682. There are 200,000 Jews in the United States.

on the 3d of Oct., in his 76th year.

-- The Cheshire Bowmen in England have awarded prizes

- Upwards of twenty thousand muskets were manufactured

at the Springfield Armory in October. - The Elmira (N. Y.) Press reports that a valuable lead

- A destructive fire occurred at St. Louis on the 1st inst. by which five river steamers were burned.

- Lotteries are now licensed in Ky. A per centage of the profits is to be used to buy a State library.

- Robert Flannigan died in Utica, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., aged 106 years, 8 months and 4 days.

- The Ophir Company, in Washoe county, Cal., is ship-

--- The Albany Gas Company have refused to sell their coke,

and determined to give it to the poor of the city. — The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the city

- The War Department has revoked the order encouraging

recruiting for the regular army amongst volunteers. - There are 30,000 blind persons in Great Britain. A move-

ment is on foet to give them permanent employment. - There is not a bale of cotton left in New Orleans, and no

- Mrs. Douglas resides near the Douglas Hospital, Wash-

ington, and is constant in her visits to comfort the sick. - California has sent a second \$100,000 to the New York. Sanitary Commissioners for the benefit of the sick soldiers.

- The Richmond Dispatch says that United States Treasury

- Communication by electric telegraph has taken place between London and Turnan, in Siberia, a distance of 4,029

- About 20,000 emigrants have reached Canada this year, chiefly from Great Britain. The influx is almost double that

— The people of Prince Edward's Island propose to send for the relief of the British operatives 1,900 bags of eatmeal of 50 pounds each.

- The strikes continue in New York. The horse-sheers nd house painters are combining to exact higher wages from their employers.

of Great Britain and Ireland in 1858, at twenty-nine thousand millions of dollars. — Prince Napoleon has selected at Corsica a site for a brouse

- It is reported that the small pox and typhoid fever are raging fearfully in the rebel army, and that at least 50 or 69

- A registered package was mailed at the New York office a few days since, the postage on which, prepaid by stamps, amounted to \$148.48.

adelphia, is dead. He was an old man, having served in the navy since since 1812. - A single cargo of cotton running the blockade from

Charleston to England, will purchase an Iron-olad steamer quite fit for rebel service. - Manufacturers of "fine cut" tobacco at Philadelphia have

- A Roman journal states that something like an incipient olcano has made its appearance near Civita Vecchia Railway,

ed a general advance in rates of insurance at Lloyd's of 2@3 per cent. on all American vessels. - A white robin was shot in Auburn on Monday week by

Wheeling Intelligencer says in numerical strength they may be likened unto the frogs in Egypt. - Parties, it is said, contemplate erecting an immense hotel

- The Pittsburgh, Pa., papers of Saturday week state that the feeling of disaffection in regard to the conscription is be-

he agricultural districts the tax levied by the federal government will not pay the cost of collecting.

Boards for Graves. They are to be of black walnut, clear of knots, four feet long and ten inches wide. - Counterfeit \$50 and \$100 raised from one's and twe's,

treasury notes, made their appearance in New York on the 7th.

and is assigned to the 6th Judicial District. — An order has been issued from the Internal Revenue De-

their hotel in London. They sent it to Lord John Russell, hoping England would pay it, but John refused. - The Oregon Legislature has memorialized Congress for

Memphis recently, just as she was passing into Dixie. — The Governor General of Canada has appointed Thursday, the 4th of December, a day of thanksgiving for the blessings

- The Great Exhibition in London has proved a financial

- A violent snow sterm eccurred at Cincinnati en Satur-

established in Paris.

- Sir Benj. Bredie, a distinguished surgeon, died at his seat

and five men were killed.

— A fire has occurred at Charles city, Iowa, doing damage to the amount of \$30,000.

- Admiral Sir J. W. D. Dundas died at Weymouth, Eng.,

to three women, for skill in archery.

mine has been discovered at Port Jervis.

ping \$70,000 to \$100,000 weekly in silver bullion.

of Toplitz, in Bohemia, has just been celebrated.

prospect of any receipts from the country at present. - The whaleships destroyed by the rebel steamer Alabama were valued at \$130,000, and were insured for \$32,000.

- Gen. Bragg and his staff have arrived in Richmond. This indicates that his army is effecting a junction with Gen. Lee. - A special to the Post says the War Department has decided to allow drafted men twenty days to procure substitutes.

notes command a premium of 110 per cent, in the rebel capital.

- A letter from a naval officer serving in the African squadron, speaks of slavers being "thick as peas in the soup on a. pork day."

of last year.

- A writer in the Edinburgh Review estimates the property

statue of Napoleon I., which is to be made from pieces of artillery taken at Jena.

- Com. Prendergrast, commander of the Navy Yard at Phil-

put up the price 33 per cent., and cut down the quality of the article in like proportion.

about two leagues from Rome. - The destruction of American ships by the Alabama caus-

John M. Aldrich, of Worcester, who discovered the rara avis in a flock of the pretty redbreasts. - Squirrels swarm the woods of Western Virginia. The

in Washington. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital is associated for the purpose. - Upwards of 7,000 collectors, deputy collectors, assessors and assistant assessors are now engaged in the collection of

Internal Revenue in the loyal States. - The Prince of Hawaii died at the Palace at Honolulu on he 27th August, after a brief illness. The Prince was about four years old, and a very bright boy.

ginning to assume alarming proportions. - It is said that a careful calculation shows that in some of

- The Government has advertised for two thousand Head

They are quite blurred and very defective. - David Davis of Ill., is appointed by the President an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

partment in Washington to the effect that a ten cent stamp nust be placed on all marriage certificates. - The Japanese ambassadors contracted a bill of \$20,000 at

arms and munitions of war to defend the State in case of need, and for an iron-clad at the mouth of the Columbia. - Twelve pairs of boots containing 12 bottles of whiskey, ere taken from beneath the clothes of a female smuggler at

of an abundant harvest and the continuance of peace.

#### RECRUITING OFFICERS of the RURAL BRIGADE.

An efficient Agent of the RURAL writes that "it's about time for Gen. Moorn, of the Rural Brigadu, to call the roll and prepare for the Winter Campaign"-that "some Recruiting Officers will want to know about the bounties (premiums effered for successful scouting, (canvassing) while all ought to be pested as to the general progamme of terms, &c., in order to enter upon the campaign intelligently, and with a prospect of victory." He further intimates that he shall "roll up his usual number, (about fifty.) and more toe, without regard to any premium," and hopes others "will help the Ryral fer 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 ackn. wledgments for 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 trashy papers—will do the most good and be the most successful. Friends! will you not respond to this suggestion by commencing your lists at encel-remembering that ou lowest club rate for 1863 (as announced last week, with cogent reasons,) is \$1.70 per copy.

ADHERE TO TERMS .- We endeavor to adhere strictly to sub scription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the Rusal at less than mublished 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.

CLUB RATES OF THE REGAL. - Agents will please make a note of the fact that the lowest Club rate of the Rural for 1863, is \$1.50. Many seem to have overlooked the announcement in late numbers, for we are daily receiving additions to clubs at the old rate of \$1 25 per copy. We cannot send the paper at that price without losing money, and surely none of our friends wish us to do that It is hoped those who have remitted at the \$1.25 rate since Nov. 1st, will collect and forward the deficiency. Our lowest price to clergymen, or for copies sent as presents to friends, is now \$1.70.

-So far as we have heard the views of agents and subscribers - and we have numerous expressions, oral and written with a single exception all concur in the justice and necessity of the advance from \$1.25 to \$1.50 as the lowest club rate.

#### Special Notices.

THE LADY MANAGERS of the HOME FOR THE PRIENDLESS will be happy to see the Friends of the Institution at their DONATION PARTY, Thursday, Nov. 13th. 1862, corner East Avenue and Alexander street, Rochester. While hearts and hands are open in aid of our noble Army, let none forget the more than destitute at home.

We trust the above invitation, which is extended to all in this region, will receive a very general acceptance and be responded to in a liberal manner. Our country friends. especially, have been "blessed in basket and in store," and having fewer calls than city people, are expected to contribute specimens of the bountiful products they possess.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

ROCHESTER, NOVEMBER 11th, 1862.

The changes for the week are very few, and these we note.-Buckwheat has advanced to 45 cts. Thushel. Butter is offered more plentifully, and can be readily purchased for 17@18 cents per pound. Petatees are higher and 50 cents is now effered for choice varieties. Sheep pelts have put on 25 cents during the

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices. | Eggs. dozen Flour and Grain.

_ riour and Grain.	Auggs, QOZen 16(6)176
Flour, winter wheat, \$6.50(\di7.50	Honey, box 12(a)14c
Flour, spring do, 6.25@6.50	Candles, box 123 @13s
Flour, buckwheat 200 a2.00	Candles, extra 14@14c
Meal, Indian 1.18.01.18	
Wheat, Genesee 1.15@1.80	Fruit and Roots.
Best white Canada 13i@1.35	Apples, bushel 25@30c
Corn, old 56@60c.	Do. dried 39 ib 8@3:
Corn, old	Peaches, do 10@10c
Rye, 60 tos & bush . 55@60c.	Cherries, do 10@11c
Oats, by weight, 42@43c.	Plums, do 7/4/80
Barley 95(a)105c.	Potatoes 40@60c
Buckwheat 40@45c.	Hides and Skins.
Beans 1.20@1.75	Slaughter 5%@6c
	Calf 8(4.9c
Meats.	Sheep Pelts \$1 25@2.25
Pork, mess\$11.00@11.50	Lamb Pelts 25c(a)1.50
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 6.00006.25
Spring lambs, each 1.60@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25
Mutton, carcass 5(a)50	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 10(a)11c.	Wood, hard\$5.00@5.00
Shoulders 5@5%C.	Wood, soft 8.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@6.50
Turkeys 9(a)10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50(46.50
Geese 40@80c.	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50 a 6.50
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7080
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl. \$1.62@1.75
Butter, roll 17@18c.	Strow tun
Butter, firkin 17(a)18c.	Straw tun 5.00@7.00 Hay, tun 8.00@15.00
Cheese 9½@10c.	Wast 30 5
Lard, tried 9%(a)10c.	Wool, \$9 fb 50@60c
Tallow, rough 6%(a)6% c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.60
Tallow, tried \$310%3.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25
Terrion, mion 2010/27	Trout, half bbl 3.26 3.50
THE DOADIEL	AND TO BE SHOWN

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.— FLOUR—Market steady and prices may be quoted 5@llc better, with a mederate business doing for export and home consumption, and a fair necutative inquiry. Sales at \$5.85,65.95 for superfine State, 6, 126,4,25 for extra state, 6,58.65,59 for superfine State, 6, 126,4,0 for common to medium extra Western; \$6,656,65 for superfine State, 6, 126,4,0 for pands extra cound dium extra Western; \$6,656,65 for shipping brands extra cound

Sales at \$5.85,0.29 for supertine State. 6, 10.26,25 for extra State, \$6,820,25 for stra State, \$6,820,25 for stra State, \$6,820,25 for stra State, \$6,826,25 for shipping brands extra cound did mextra Western. \$6,826,25 for shipping brands extra cound hooped Ohio, and \$7,45,26,25 for shipping brands extra cound hooped Ohio, and \$7,45,26,25 for shipping brands extra cound hooped Ohio, and \$7,45,26,25 for shipping brands extra cound command; sales at \$8,226,25 for shipping brands extra cound to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$4,15,400 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and steady at \$4,15,400 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and steady at \$4,15,400 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and steady; sales at \$4,262,42 for Brandywine; \$4,400,440 for Marsh's callorie, and \$3,400,45 for Jersey.

And \$3,76 for Jersey.

And \$3,76 for Jersey.

And \$4,262,45 for Brandywine; \$4,400,440 for Marsh's callorie, and \$3,400,43 for Jersey.

And the state of the

te choice.

Ashes—Firm; small sales at \$3,12½@8,12½ for Pots, and \$9.\$6.90.0 for Pearls.

Hors—Continue in good demand for expert, but the market
is less buoyant, owing to the high rate of freight, viz: 4c \$2
steamer, 2c \$2 packet: sales of 600 bales new at 18@23c, for ordinary to norme. Steamer, 2c 4) packet: sales of 600 bales new at 12@23c, for or-dinary to prime.

SEEDS—Clover seed is very scarce and small sales of prime are making at 10@10½c. Timothy seed is in limited request at \$2,12½@2,25.

re making at 106,010%c. Timothy seed is in limited request at \$2,12%(62,25.

BUFFALIA, Nov. 10.—FLOUR—In fair demand, mainly for interior trade; sales ordinary extra Ohio at \$6,12%; double extra white wheat at \$7; white wheat double extra Canada at \$5,65, spring wheat extra lows at \$5,87%; apring wheat extra Illinois at \$5; white wheat double extra Michigan at \$1; white wheat double extra Indiana at \$7; spring wheat extra Illinois at \$5; white wheat double extra Indiana at \$7; spring wheat extra Illinois at \$5; white wheat double extra Indiana at \$7; spring wheat extra Canada at \$5,75—closing quiet but firm.

GRAIN—The wheat market, on receipt of the steamer's news advanced lógize, with sales red winter Ohio at \$1,20; No. 2 Chicago spring at \$9c; choice white Canada, in bags, at \$1,32; Canada club at \$1,109—closing firm but quiet. Corn—The unfavorable foreign news for corn caused a dult market, with but little doing. Prices fully maintained: Western mixed at \$2c; damaged at 48c—closing quiet and inactive. Oats—The market firm but quiet. No transactions reported. Nominal at 47%c Barlev—In good demand, with an upward tendency. Quoted at \$1,200; l.39 for fair to choice Canadian and \$1,25 for State—the receipts continue moderate, with light stock. Rye—In only moderate demand, with high receipts and light stock; no sales reported; quoted at \$4c for unsound, and \$66,08c for sound new Western.

Pass—Quoted at \$6,28c for Canadian.

Beans—In moderate demand at \$1,500,176 for fair to choice. Paovisions—The market dull with but little doing; except in retail lots; mess pork quoted at \$1,500,176 for fair to choice. Paovisions—The market dull with but little doing; except in retail lots; mess pork quoted at \$1,500,1260. Lard, prime, kattle rendered, \$9,000; siles \$6,000. Lard, prime, kattle rendered, \$9,000; siles \$6,00

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 4 - The current prices for the week at

all the markets are as	follows:	
First quality.	BEEF CATTLE.	\$8.50(2)9.00
Ordinary quality,	<b>₩</b> ewt	7,25@8,25
Inferior quality,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,00@6,09
First anality	COWS AND GALVES.	45 006050 06
Ordinary quality,	*****************************	40,00@45,00
Inferior quality,		80,00( <i>0</i> )8 <b>5,00</b> 25,00(3)28,00

VNAL CALVES.	
First quality,	436 % at 45
First quality, Ordinary quality,	42052
Common quality,	4% 34% h
Inferior quality,	4 @4%c a
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality.	heed \$4.7566.00
Ordinary.	4 80 (2)4 80
Ordinary, Common,	3.2 va 3.75
Inferior	head \$4.75@6 00
SWINE.	,,
	44/247/2
Corn-fed, Still-fed,	278 (017 to
Vorm noon	

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—BERVES—The market is very dull—the dullest, in fact, that has been known here for several months. The New Yorkers have our market this week almost entirely to themselves, and as they are buying aparingly, the trade rules heavy even at a decline of 16.0250 & 100 the on all grades. The average quality also is comparatively low. PRICES-The following are the ruling prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium,	<b>\$</b> 0.000000	\$7,00,000,00
N:wfra	4 1 2 4 10	4.30/2/4.60
First quality.	3.00@3.00	3.80@4.05
CHOODO GUAGEV.	8 (MV 2) 2 OK	P 107-19 40
Third quality, SHEEP Prices about the same	9 16/200 45	9 90/209 88
SHEEP Prices about the come		TO ALCOHOLOG
od.	pa_k = 16 @ = 16 C	de to tot tert to
Hoos - The sales of the week	about 9000 hee	d at the fellow.
First quality Illinois corn-fed	••••••	\$4,62@4,80
Light State or Michigan		8.50(@3.75
	[44	as and Argus.

### PORK MARKETS.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Pork has been well supplied during the week, and prices hold without much variation; sells at \$3,00 to \$3,00 R cwt.—Globe.

CINGINNATI. Nov. 6.—Mess pork is still held at \$10 50@10 75 for first class country and city brands, but there is no demand, and these prices are nominal. The Government confractors are the only buyers of bacon, and they need but little, 54@6c. are the asking prices for shoulders and sides. Nothing being done in bulk meats. Lard is offered at 9½ for December, but \$0. is nearer the view of buyers.

The market for logs is dull, not much doing for immediate delivery. They are held at \$15.64.75 for next month, with buyers offering \$4.60.—Times.

ers emening \$40.—Times.

St. LOUIS, Nov 1.—Hous.—Demand good and supply fair, with prices at 3 to 8 to \$\overline{\text{R}}\$ it is not. We hear of no contracts by packers for delivery here, but our packers have contracted for lots to be delivered at points above on p. t.—Dem.

DETIROIT, Nov. 8.—One of our packers has commenced operations, and is offering \$400 per cwt. for heavy dressed hogs This figure is not to be taken as the opening rate for the season, which is a matter altogether uncertain as yet.—Tribune.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.— We make no change in our remarks. Weol is firmly held; the demand is about the same, and a fair inquiry from manufacturers. Wools are freely taken on speculation where a fair m-rgin is showed, but prices generally are held above the views of buyers, so that the transactions have been light. The sales embrace about \$80 hales Cordova and some Honskoi at \$76,940; 10) do. Cape \$86,350, the former price for inferior wol; \$60 do blanket wool. for (envernment Orders, to go to Philadelphia, on p 2; 18 do Black Salonica, about \$90; 50 do unwached Mestiza, 200; 250,250,000 lbs. flegoes, 69,265c, and some lots of pulled, 40,265c cash.

ROSTON, November 5.—There is a steady and firm market or domestic wool, with a fair demand.

ALBANY, Nev. 5.—The market rules firm for both descriptions, and the sales that have been made were taken at very full prices. Sales 2.006 ths. mixed fleece at 52c; 10.04 ths medium fleece at 65c, and 5,000 ths pulled on p. 5.—Journal.

# BUFFAIA, Nov. 10—Wool moderately active at 58c. for medium, to 65c for fine, with a moderate demand. Transaction for the week small.—Courier.

### Married

In this city, on the 6th inst, at the residence of WM. R. Gir-mond, by the Rev. Dr. Smaw, WM. KING, Jr., and HARRIET S. GIFFORD, both of Budalo. IN Rochester, on the 6th inst., at the residence of C. C. GIFFORD, Esq., by the Rev. A. Saxe, Mr. A. D. GORDON and Mrs. E. R. PADDOCK. On the lat inst., by the Rev. Mr. ELLINWOOD, Mr. H. G. PARISH and ANNIE L. NICHOLS, all of this city.

## Died.

On the evening of the 5th inst, JOHN WARD, on'y son of EDWARD and HANNAH D. DAGGE, aged 3 years and 8 months. On the 5th inst, of diptheria, JOHN STALY, eldest sen o Capt. H. S. and Susie M. B. Hogoboom, aged 4 years and 5 mos In this city, on Friday, the 7th inst., of consumption, MARY JANE, daughter of G. S. and Maria Copeland, aged 18 years and 4 months

## New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five 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.

50.000 at \$2 Fig. 100. 20,000 Peach Trees, I year, No. 1, at \$2 Fig. 100. 20,000 Peach Trees, I year, No. 1, at P. BOWEN & CO., East Aurora, Eric Co., N. Y. A PPLH SHEDS FOR SALE.
The growth of 1882, warranted to give satisfaction, Three
Dellars and Fifty Cents per bushel. by
WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Maringo, Wayne Co., N. Y.

\$31.5() A TERM, of 14 WEEKS, PAYS for BOARD, Washing, Fuel, and Room furnished, except aheets and pillow cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. L.F. Winter Term opens Dec 4th 1852 For Circulars address [670-3t] JOHN P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

TMPORTANT—To those who are liable to be drafted. On receipt of one dime, in specie, I will send information to any one who writes for it, that will exempt a man frem being drafted, without leaving the country, or putting in a plea of physical disability. No humbug about this. Address

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Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coal and Wood Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves for Wood or Coal. Sole agent for the

Arbiter Gas Burner Cook Stove,

Arbiter Gas Burner Cook Stove,

And the celebrated Stanley Gas Burner Parlor Stove.

If you want one of the best Coal Stoves for Cooking, in the market, (at a moderate price,) buy the Arbiter. If you wish your wife to be quisible, and to laugh at both corners of her mouth, and look so happy that you can't refrain from kissing her, buy the Arbiter. If you wish to bake your postness in 20 minutes, and be at your offices before your neighbor, buy the Arbiter. If you wish to bake your postness in 20 minutes, and be at your offices before your neighbor, buy the Arbiter. It is the Stone.

For the Parlor, buy Stanley's Gas Burner, the best Coal Stove out, easily regulated, will burn all night and consumes but little coal, good for a sick room, or any other room. This is the testimony of a Yankee, who is blessed with one of each kind, and hundreds of others who are using them.

The Parlicular attention paid to Tin Roofing, Flat and Standing Groove.

ing Groove.

37 All kinds of Jobbing thankfully received and promptly attended to.

437 Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, and Rags.

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United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, "CALLED FIVE-TWENTIES." AT PAR.

THE interest on these Bonds is at the rate of Six per cent per Annum, and is payable 1st of May and November, in GOLD. They are called "Frys-Twemping," because redeemable at the option of the Government after five or within twenty years. The Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$100, and the Registered Bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$100, \$500 and \$50,000.

\$100, \$5.0. \$1000, \$7000 and \$10.000

To facilitate investment in them, and make them more accessible to the public, we have made arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of all denominations for sale, at the same rate at which they are issued by the Government, viz:—
Pur; Interest to commence from the date of purchase.

We are thus enabled to save parties all trouble and delay in funding Legal Tender Notes, or otherwise investing in these Bonds.

Orders or inquiries by mail will receive Prompt atternation, and the Bonds will be sent to any address by mail or express as desired. Payment may be made in Current Bank Notes, Drafts on City Banks, or United States Legal Tender Notes.

Notes.

These Bonds are the Cheapert Government Security now in the market, and ray the Largest Interest on their cost. They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULER, and MOST AVAILARLE, of all the Bonds of the Government.

The operation of the National Tax Law, which it is now certain will produce doubt the income originally anticipated, will make the issues of the United States Government the safest and most desirable investment in the world. They are in reality a First Mortgage on everything in the country, as no Railroad or Corporation of any kind, can pay a dividend, or the interest on its own issues, until it has contributed out of its gross income, through the operation of the X Law, to the support of the National Credit.

These are the Bonds upon which the Government now relies.

through the operation of the Tax Law, to the support of the National Credit.

These are the Bonds upon which the Government now relies, through the confidence and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support

We keep them for sale to encourage investment in them, to give the public convenient access to them, and to aid the Government, by promoting their rapid absorption; and the money invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the National Treasury.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

Dealers in all Issues of Government and other First-Class Securities.

3. Wall St., New-York.

3. Deposits received, and Collections made.

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Farticular attention given to orders—and letters from the

"ARRIAGE HORSES WANTED!—Dapple gray,
long tails, heads well up; long range in action; weight,
leven to twelve hundred; age, seven to eight years, is hands
igh. Any person having a sound pair of horses for sale, anwering the description will please address.
687-tf. GEO. A. PRINCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WEES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN GUUNDRY, (formerly Bristol & WILLIAMS,) Dansville, wington Co., N. Y., invites the attention of

Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers, to his fine stock of Pear, Plum, and Apple Scotlings. Also 2 year old Standard and Dwar. Pear Trees of leading varieties which he offers for the Fall and Spring trade, cheap for cash.

JOHN GOUNDRY, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

## MANNER, throughout this andforeign countries, to the number

te by addressing INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY,

With Cooper's Improvements, made especially for large descrice, with galvanized ironbodice, and bottoms to the tin Vaus.

			SIZES FOR	CHEESE	FAC	CORII	3S.	
7	8	*	10 " by 27%	44	" 210	41	deeper,	55
8	9	**	10 " by 31%	66	** 265	**	acopor,	65
9			3 feet by 10.		** 335	44		85
10			3 " 11,		" 367	*		95
12			5 " 12 <b>,</b>		41. 400	**		100
13			3 <b>7-12</b> " 11,		" 466	**		110
7	PERL		Thogo prices w	rill met ha		d		4

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 Vata, two of which have been in use the past season, and give perfect satisfaction.

Letters of inquiry premptly answered.

R. & E. F. COOPER.

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

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elumns.
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NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

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

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 Family Tickets
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 Open daily from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; and on Saturday

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THE STORY OF LIFE: IN SIX CHAPTERS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

SAY, what is life? 'Tis to be born : A helpless Babe, to greet the light With a sharp wail, as if the morn Foretold a cloudy noon and night: To weep, to sleep, and weep again, With sunny smiles between ; and then?

And then space the infant grows To be a laughing, puling boy, Happy, despite his little woes Were he but conscious of his joy : To be, in short, from two to ten, A merry, moody Child; and then?

m. And then, in coat and trousers elad, To learn to say the Decalogue, And break it; an unthinking Lad, With mirth and mischief all agog; A truant oft by field and fen To capture butterflies; and then?

IV. And then, increased in strength and size, To be, anon, a Youth full-grown; A hero in his mothers eyes, A young Apollo in his own; To imitate the ways of men In fashionable sins; and then?

And then, at last, to be a Many To fall in love; to woo and wed; With seething brain to scheme and plan; To gather gold, or toil for bread; To sue for fame with tongue or pen, And gain or lose the prize; and then

And then in gray and wrinkled Eld To mourn the speed of life's decline; To praise the scenes his youth beheld, And dwell in memory of Lang Syne; To dream awhile with darkened ken, Then drop into his grave; and then?

## The Story-Teller.

### A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

It was on the evening of the 2d of May, in 185that I went to hear the Russian Princess Strainervoyce, who at that time attracted the fashionable world to her concerts. I went to hear the princess, partly to kill time, and partly from a desire to hear and see for myself the marvellous foreigner whose name was in everybody's mouth. When I reached Her Majesty's Concert Room, it was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was so closely wedged that one could have studied anatomy, after a fashion, merely from the impression of one's neighbor's bones. At the close of the concert, I was borne along with the crowd, and jammed through the doorway at the risk of breaking every rib in my body. Ere I could escape from the throng, and while I was shrugging my shoulders to assure myself that my collar-bone was in its proper position, I felt a hand clasping my arm, and a musical voice exclaimed:

"You good-for-nothing! I thought I had lost you! What a frightful crush! I do believe my arm is broken, and my dress ruined, all for the sake of hearing this Strainervoyce! I would not give our Clara Novello for a world of Strainervoyces."

I was on the point of replying that I agreed with her. But I restrained myself, laughing inwardly at the novel position in which I was placed, and wondering who my fair companion could be. Evidently, she mistook me for her brother, or, possibly, her husband, judging from the familiarity of her manner, for she added, in a sympathizing tone:

"Forgive me, Ralph-your poor head! I am sorry I made you come."

"Pardon me, madam," said I. "but-"

"O, nonsense, Ralph!" she interrupted me; "you have become half-barbarian since you went to the Crimea, to permit me to seat myself, while you tand there as if I were your wife, and you ten years married, instead of your sister, whose ready assistant and attendant-in place of a better-you should be."

"Excuse me, but-"

"Ralph, I shall catch my death sitting here; and such a long ride, too!"

Here the lady gave a perceptible shiver. "Do jump in, and sit down, or I will-"

What she would have done I did not wait to hear; but taking my place beside her in the brougham, we

were driven off, whither I knew not. "I won't ask you to talk to me, with that head-

ache, but I want you to listen to me," began my companion, the moment we started. "I wanted to talk to you coming in, but that little chatterbox, Maggie, prevented me from saying a word to you. You remember poor little Lucy Walters, Ralph? Her mother died about two weeks ago, and the poor girl has gone to live with the Deans. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been very kind to her, but it is impossible for them to do more than shelter her. How any one can have heart to wound Lucy's feelings is a mystery to me, and yet every occasion that presents itself is seized upon by the Wares and Kings to insult her, even to commenting upon the poor girl's father's actions, as if she could have prevented that which occurred twenty years ago, and I have seen Sarah Wells imitating her walk, regardless of poor Lucy's tears."

I could not restrain an exclamation of disgust as I listened to this.

"I knew it would disgust you, Ralph," continued my companion. "Well, the doctor says now that Lucy will always be lame—there can be nothing done for her. I have been thinking, ever since her mother died, that if she had a good teacher she might not only in time be independent, but achieve a name as an artist. You should see some of her attempts. She is a genius, Ralph. But that would require money, and where is the money to come from? You know I haven't much, Ralph, but I am determined to do something for our old playmate. I can save out of my allowance at least thirty pounds, and now if you will double it, what will that not do for poor Lucy? I was counting it up the other day, and if I am correct, it will enable her to attend the School of Design and take private lessons in Art for a year; and at the end of that time, if Lucy is alive, she will show the world what a woman can do. When I look at that poor girl, with her rare mind and her craving for knowledge, I cannot help thinking how superior she is to memere idler; and I sometimes think that if she had myiplace and I hers, there would be more justice in the distribution of the world's goods and comforts. Don't say I'm silly and sentimental, Ralph. I know you will give your share towards the sum, like a good brother, as you are. I have been talking to her about it, and I know I can manage it so as to over-rule any scruples she may have against receiving anything in that way from us."

Here my companion became quiet, and the question presented itself to my mind:

"How am I to escape from this awkward position honorably? Here I have been guilty of listening to a communication intended for the ear of another -have been guilty of an inexcusable deception, practiced upon a stranger and a lady knowingly. Perhaps the most honest plan would be to acquaint her at once with the mistake, and solicit her par-

I had at last summoned courage sufficient to clear my throat, and was about to commence my wellstudied speech, when my companion gave a little laugh, as she said:

"Really, Ralph, you are very entertaining in your own peculiar way; but if you are as dumb when in the presence of Miss Vernon as you have been tonight, she is to be pitied rather than envied. You are little better than a barbarian. But here we are at uncle's, and you know I promised to stop with Carrie to-night; so you will have no one to bother you the rest of the way. How singular you do act to-night, Ralph! Well, I won't tease you any more."

Suddenly the driver drew up before an elegant residence, and imagining I perceived a loop-hole whereby I might escape from my awkward predicament, I sprang out of the brougham and assisted the lady to alight.

"Is your head still aching, Ralph? Good night. Why, you forgot to kiss me!"

As the fair face was upturned to mine, with its tempting lips awaiting the kiss, I pressed the shawl down from my mouth suddenly, and as suddenly felt my head drawn down to receive the most delicious kiss ever bestowed by maiden.

"You need not wait; the door is open, and there stands Carrie, bless her!" said my companion, as she tripped up the steps, while I stood irresolutely beside the brougham.

"Then, my dear fellow," I mentally ejaculated, 'it is time you were off."

Seating myself in the brougham once more, I was again driven off, but whither I knew not. I only knew that I had lost a charming companion, whose lips a moment since were pressed against my own. and who, in all probability, I might never meet again. And when I recalled her generous sympathy for the poor lame girl, I longed to know more of her. Then, again, my cheeks tingled when I remembered the deception I had practiced. And what would she think of me upon ascertaining—as she certainly must-the truth?

My speculations were, however, cut short by the abrupt stopping of the brougham, whereupon I stepped out leisurely, picking from the bottom of the carriage, as I did so, an exquisitely embroidered handkerchief. Upon looking at it closely, I perceived the initials "C. W." in one of the corners. I was reminded of my situation at that moment by the driver's inquiring "If Mr. Ralph would want him any more to-night; so I merely shook my head, turned away from him, and walked homeward.

Evidently I bore a very strong resemblance to Mr. Ralph, whoever he was. True, my cap was drawn firmly, almost concealing my eyes, and the lower part of my face was muffled up in a heavy

The night was "nipping," and remembering that walk of four miles lay between me and Albany, I walked briskly. I had proceeded about a mile, when I observed a gentleman approaching at a pace as rapid as my own. As he drew nearer, I was struck with his resemblance to me-height, size, manner, and dress, even to the wrap around his neck, and the buttons upon his coat were the exact counterpart of my own. I think that the resemblance must have struck him at this time; for as we were passing, we involuntarily paused, scanning each other closely and curiously, and then strode on. "Mr. Ralph," I said to myself, as I turned to look at him. Singularly enough, Mr. Ralph was at that moment looking at me. Ere I reached my chambers, I resolved to ascertain who the person was who dwelt in the Common, and who had arrived from the Crimea so recently, that I might thereby assure myself to whom I was indebted for a delicious kiss, and whose acquaintance I was very desirous of making.

Early the following morning, I sat down and wrote a few lines to Miss Lucy Walters, the lame girl, and enclosed three ten pound notes, sealed the letter, deposited it in my pocket, and sallied forth in quest of the information I so much desired. Wending my way to a friend's chambers, I encountered a young articled clerk, who was at that moment entering the door, and inquired of him if he was acquainted with the neighborhood in which I had been on the previous evening.

"Yes, sir; very well," he replied. "Can you tell me who lives in the large house with the two eagles on the gate posts, on the left hand side of the Common?"

"O, you mean Mr. Wright's," he replied; "but it's about four miles and a half out there, sir."

"Thank you," I replied, and passed into the house, where I addressed my note to "Miss Lucy Walters, care of Miss C. Wright," and then sauntering out slowly, I called the lad to me.

By the way, George," said I, "I have a letter to deliver out there. Do you think you could do it for me? You can take a cab-any way that you can get it there soon; and when you have delivered it, don't stop a moment. I don't care about having you questioned."

"I can manage it for you, Mr. Clark," said the lad. 'My Uncle Dean lives out there."

"Is Mr. Dean your uncle?" I inquired hastily.

"Yes, sir."

"There is a lame girl living with him?"

"Yes-Miss Walters."

"Can I trust you, George?" "You may, sir, if you want to help Miss Walters

without her knowing who is doing it." "Well, this letter is intended for her, as you will perceive. It is a money letter, and if you will convey it to her, and keep the matter to yourself, that is

all that is required," and I tried to slip a sovereign into his hand. "No, Mr. Clark; I only wish I could do twice as

much for her. I am going there to-night, and will leave the letter where she will get it, and she will never know where it came from."

"Very well, George," I replied, as I left him, satisfied that the note was in safe hands.

"That lady in blue," said my cousin. "No," said I, "the lady beside her."

"Have you not made her acquaintance? That is Miss Wright."

"Any relation to Miss Emma Wright?" "No; but they are quite intimate, however. Let

me present you."

I fancied Miss Wright bestowed a look of more than ordinary curiosity upon me as my cousin presented me; but I had the effrontery to meet her inquiring look, as if unconscious of the fact that I had met those eyes before, and had received from those lips a sisterly kiss. As I seated myself beside her, I overheard the words:--"Taking everything into consideration, I think very little blame can be attached to the gentlemar." The remark was made in a merry tone by a person who was at my elbow. but whose face was turnel from me.

"Pray, have you done, Ralph?" said Miss Wright, as she tapped his shoulder lightly with her fan, a faint blush suffusing her cheeks.

"But the coolness of the whole proceeding!" continued he, heedless of herremonstrances. "The fellow even gave her a brotlerly kiss."

"Ralph!" exclaimed Mss Wright, energetically, the blood dyeing her face and neck.

"Come, come, Wright, don't ask us to believe that!" exclaimed one of the party.

"O, she cannot deny it," replied Ralph. "We shall take that with a considerable allow-

ance for your telling, said enother of the group. "I met the fellow on the road," resumed the gentleman, "and I must say I never encountered a man so much like myself in all my life."

He turned suddenly towards his sister, upon a playful remark from our hostess, and in doing so, encountered my steady gaze. With a perceptible start, he ejaculated :- "There he is!"

Miss Wright flashed a meaning glance upon him, then suddenly turned towards me, as if to observe the effect his exclamation and manner produced upon me; but I was equal to the emergency, and maintained a perfect composure.

"I did not hear the first of that. Miss Wright." I said, as I cast a careless glance over the wondering group, and another of pretended astonishment upon Mr. Wright, who evidently felt no little annoyance.

"Perhaps it is just as well," was the reply, as she glanced at her brother. "Ralph really is unmerciful when he begins. I am glad you did not hear the whole; but now that it is out I may as well give you a correct version of the affair. Like an attentive brother, he permitted the crowd to separate us at the close of the Princess Strainervoyce's concert, on Tuesday evening, and I was so unfortunate as to mistake a stranger for him, who accompanied me home, without acquainting me of my error. Thinking it was Ralph, and that a headache prevented his talking, I did permit my tongue to perform rather more than a fair share."

"And have you no idea who the gentleman was, Miss Wright?" I asked.

"Until lately," she said, placing an emphasis upon the word, "I had not the slightest clue to the

"Does she know the truth? Have I betrayed myself?" I asked myself. "I might have known that her woman's instinct would detect me."

In the course of an interesting conversation which followed, and an allusion being made to the Princess Strainervoyce, Miss Wright asked:

"Did you attend her last concert?"

"Really-was it the last, or the one preceding, or the second? Certainly, I attended one of them-but which one? My memory is so treacherous. Perhaps it was the last; at least there was a suffocating

And the conversation went on as before. The digression removed all doubts from her mind. I, at least, had known nothing of her adventure prior to that evening.

I do not think I was romantic at that time, and yet, from the beginning of our acquaintance, I entertained the hope that Miss Wright would one day become my wife. I was not disappointed.

It was, perhaps, six months after we were married, that I carried home in my pocket a newspaper, containing a flattering notice of Lucy Walters. As Mrs. Clark employed herself with her work, I drew forth the paper and read to her the notice. Lucy was pursuing her studies, and had carried off the prize medal. As she listened to the flattering comments paid to her protegee, her face lit up with a glow of pleasure.

"Ralph used to laugh at me when I told him that My 3, 2, 6, 8, 16, 21 is a river in South Carolina ucy would one day make a name for herself," she My 12, 30, 3, 8, 5, 6 is a city in Texas. Lucy would one day make a name for herself," she said, musingly. "I have so often wondered," she My 3, 8, 16, 8, 32, 26, 6 is a city in Prussia. continued, as she resumed her work, "who gave her that money."

"You mean the person who accompanied you to your Uncle Graham's from the concert?"

"Yes; it is very singular, his giving the money in the way he did."

"Doubtless he did it to secure your good opinion." "Then he has never had the satisfaction of know-

ing how it was received."

"Of course he has, though." "How do you know? He may be dead."

"But he is living, Caroline,"

"Who is living?" "Why, the person you so often think about-who

kissed." "Mr. Clark!"

"Mrs. Clark!"

"You don't think! How can you say such a think?" A puzzled expression rested on my wife's face

sent Lucy Walters thirty pounds, and whom you

and, in spite of all my powers of resistance, forced me to laugh aloud. ",O, I remember now," she said. "Ralph said

something like that once when you were present." "Then, Mrs. Clark, you deny having kissed him?" She threw her work aside suddenly, and rose.

"Harry! is it possible that it was you?" "Very probable, certainly."

"And you have concealed it all this time. You are the most deceptive of men." "Don't blame me for doing what neither you, nor

any other woman can do, and that is, keep a secret except her age. "I will not believe it."

"Because you tried to surprise me into a confession, and failed. But, see! here is the proof!" And I drew from my pocket the embroidered handkerchief, and pointed out her initials, whereupon we mutually agreed that she had made a FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

How to get ahead of Time.-The Alta California, of August 24, has this paragraph: - "The telegraph worked bravely last night. Our latest dispatches are dated Washington and New York, 12 o'clock, midnight. They reached us at 10 o'clock P. M., two hours before they were transmitted."

HERBERT'S DREAM.

WHEN Herbert was twelve years old, his friends asked him one day, "What calling do you intend to follow?" Herbert had never thought much about the matter, and he was very fond of fun, so he stood for a minute as if listening, and then said, "Calling? I don't know. I don't hear anything calling." But although he laughed at the time, all day the subject kept coming into his mind, and at night when he fell asleep he dreamed; he thought he saw a plowed field, brown and bare, and deep down between the furrows, almost out of sight, were potatoes and turnips and great yellow ears of corn, and ripe red apples and delicious-looking melons half buried in the earth; and they called to him, "Come, Herbert and help us to get out of the ground." Then he heard another voice, and he turned towards a grove of trees, and behold all the trunks were bursting open, and through the cracks in the bark he could see boxes and pails and beautiful furniture, and great timbers for houses and bridges and ships, all trying to get through; and they called, "Herbert! Herbert! Take an axe and split down the door. We are shut up here in prison." Before he could tell what to think of it. he heard many voices behind him, and turning his head he saw hundreds of little boys and girls, with bright, eager faces, and little tin pails and satchels in their hands, and they cried out in a chorus, "You are wiser and better than we are; come and teach us to read, and to be upright and kind." Herbert was fond of little people, and he had just started to meet them, when he heard a pitiful cry, and there, on his right hand, was a man bleeding to death, in a doorway, from a wound he had just made with an axe, while cutting wood; his wife could not help him, for she lay on a bed, tossing in a fever, and his little child lay in a cradle, dying with the croup. "Can't you help us?" said the poor man, and Herbert could hardly keep from crying. How he wished he had bandages and medicines, and knew how to use them. He did help the wounded man to stop the blood, and while he was doing so, he was startled by a faint groan; his patient started up and caught his axe and limped away, with his feet all bloody, towards a tree on the left hand. The rebels had just hung a Union prisoner upon this tree; he was not dead, and Herbert and his new friend cut the rope and took him down, and very soon he was so far revived that he could speak. Then on a sudden, the earth, and the trees, and the children, and the sick people, and the soldier they had just saved, all spoke together, and they said, "We are glad Herbert is growing up to be a strong, active, useful man. He will certainly help some of us; perhaps he will help us all." When Herbert awoke he could not forget his dream, and he never said again, "I don't hear anything calling."—Springfield Republican. THINGS WORTH FORGETTING .- It is almost fright-

ful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of social and domestic life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Notwithstanding, it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vocation of gossips,—an order of society that perpetuates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are which become mischievous only by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are sworn to see to it, that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is that man or woman, who can let drop all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking them up, and fastening them on to the next passenger! Would we only let the vexing and malicious saying die, how fast the lacerated and scandal-ridden world would get healed and tranquillized.—Dr Huntington.

# Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 34 letters. My 9, 28, 9, 6, 16, 21 is a river in Georgia. My 28, 4, 5, 6, 12 is a sea in Asia. My 3, 16, 5, 6, 21 is a river in France My 9, 6, 16, 7, 2 is a lake in Russia.

My 1, 2, 13, 4, 5, 8, 2 is a river in Arkansas. My 3, 28, 5, 9, 8, 9 is a river in Ohio. My 28, 4, 16, 13, 8, 16, 22 is a city in Vermont. My 8 22 16 6 8 is a river in England.

My 16, 22, 6, 21 is a lake in Ireland. My 3, 8, 12, 30, 10, 14 is a city in Virginia. My 2, 30, 7, 30, 13, 8, 12 is a city in Maine. My 1, 5, 13, 28, 9, 6, 13, 5, 10 is a river in Wisconsin.

My 6, 9, 22, 8, 4 is a cape in the northern part of Europe. My 9, 13, 12, 7, 16 is a river in Missouri. My 4, 16, 6, 22, 34 is a cape east of Virginia.

My 22, 5, 7, 2 is a gulf in Russia. My 8, 22, 5, 16, 3, 8, 21 is a city in Austria. My 12, 30, 3, 8, 22, 5, 12 is a country. My whole is a true saying. A. A. PARKISON.

Highland, Illinois. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yerker. TOWNS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED

1. A woman's work on Monday and a weight 2. A boy's name and a building.

3. A stream of water and a tract of land.

4. A nickname for a boy and a male child. 5. A very useful instrument and a harbor.

6. A small quantity and a hard substance. 7. A building and a place in the building.

8. A hard substance and a part of a gun. Cold Brook, N. Y., JOHN G. BERSON.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ENIGMATICAL CHARADE.

I AM composed of 5 letters. My whole is what a great many folks do. Cut off my first and I am in the fire. Cut off my first two and I am what we all do. Cut off my first three and I am a preposition. Cut off all but my last and I am a kind of plant. J. G. B. Answer in two weeks.

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Answer to Geographical Engma:-Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

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