TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Ats. Conductor devotes his departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical. 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 Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS ABOUT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, PREMIUMS, &c

DID you say PETER PINCHPENNY is going to the Fair, John? He is, eh? Well I'm glad of it; and yet I must say there are too many of that class of people that do go to Fairs.-Why, did you ask? I'll tell you! They don't go to give; they go to receive. They are not willing to tell how they grow a big, crisp, juicy, sweet turnip, but simply to show that they do it and take the prize. If they do get any ideas that might benefit anybody else without in the least affecting their own interests, they are too supremely selfish to make them current.

Now there's PINCHPENNY. What do you suppose he is going to the Fair for? To take the premium on that sow and pigs, is he? Well, they are worthy a premium, but they are not the result of his skill in breeding. And he don't go to show them because he has any pride in the matter; but because he is morally certain that he can win the twenty-five dollars. Now there is justice for you! Here is my neighbor STRUGGLE-HARD, a hard-working, thinking, reading chap, who has skillfully bred his stock until they are ings. But here is PINCHPENNY who never bred a good hog in his life; but finding he could buy, at an administrator's sale, a sow with pig at half is much diminished thereafter. It cannot be too her value, he purchased, and now he proposes to strongly urged that this work of rolling be done take the purchase money out of the treasury of the Agricultural Society by exhibiting her.

JOHN, I think there ought to be some distinction made in such cases. Why should I be allowed to go into another State and purchase an animal to compete with one that is the result of skillful breeding at home. It seems to me that there ought to be distinct classes made, and premiums given to animals bred by the person exhibiting the same; and then, if you choose, a sweepstakes for the best animal, no matter where bred. I believe in crowding out these perambulating prize animals that take advantage of some little pretensious County Agricultural Society, that throws its premium list "open to the world," thinking thereby to impress the world with its greatness, its magnitude. I am half inclined to think that such a Society distrusts its ability to make any show at all from its own county. At any rate it is the right way to prevent there being a fair representation of its industrial resources. There should be a little effort made to foster county pride and encourage home productions.

But most of all, John, we want to go to these Fairs with the right spirit—willing to learn what others know, and impart what our experience has taught us. We should not go and commence laying pipe to secure the premium. What is a premium worth to an honest, conscientious man, rather see the premium go to his rival, if he mer-And then he would like to know why it was so given. And the Committee ought to let him and all his competitors know. An award is good for

be made on paper. How is the animal best? What are the points of superior merit? How were they obtained? If my animal is inferior, I want to be told in what respect; for my partiality may prevent my seeing it.

In short, John, this Fair business needs elaborate study. We go to the Fair and rush around, and gaze at the mass of objects with mouth open, when we ought to study thoroughly the features that most affect our interest. We go away bewildered with the thousand objects that have passed before our vision, when we should have certain well developed ideas and aims clearly diffused in our minds, ready to be incorporated in practice the moment we get home. I remember I asked SARAH JANE, the first time she attended a Fair, what she saw there? She replied, "O, I can't tell, I saw so many things; I really don't know what I did see!" And the thoughtless Miss told the truth. And many older people might have said the same thing with equal truth after attending a Fair. Now it it is better for child and adult to see only one thing, and get one new and practical idea, and enjoy the pleasure of its acquisition, than to see a thousand things, and know nothing about any of them when one gets home.

But I see those fence-corners need cleaning out. You bring the scythes, and we will spend a half-day tidying up a little. It is a capital time to kill weeds-especially thistles-by cutting them. See that the scythes are sharp, John.

THE ROLLER.

THERE is no better pulverizer to follow the plow than the roller. We have evidence enough of this fact. No matter how cloddy the ground lifts, if the roller follows, crushing the clods as they are freshly turned, the action of the sun and air will do more towards completely pulverizing these clods than a thorough harrowing and cross harrowing. This is of importance to farmers who may have occasion to turn dry stubble land the present and next month with a view to seeding it with fall grain. Let the roller follow the plow before seeding. It will scarcely be necessary to touch it with the harrow, if the rolling is done the same day the soil is turned. The soil is left with a smooth surface on which the grain falls and which is likely to insure its being covered to an uniform depth; or if to be drilled in, this work is better done; but more important nearly perfect. And his theories of breeding than all, an excellent seed bed is secured in have been repeated again and again to his neigh- which the seed will germinate and grow quickly bors, and the stock of the whole neighborhood is and continuously without the aid of a shower. better because of his study, practice and teach. For a packed surface secures moisture generally.

If the clods are allowed to get thoroughly dry, the good effect resulting from the use of the roller as soon after the ground is turned as possible.

And talking of the roller, it should be here asserted that a farmer can just as profitably put in crops and cultivate his soil without a harrow as without a roller. It is gratifying to know that very many farmers have learned this fact: but there is still a large per centum who are either ignorant or indifferent respecting it. It should be impressed upon them.

THE VAGARIES OF INSECT-LIFE.

THERE are some strange anomalies in insect production for which it is impossible to assume any cause or philosophical rationale. One of the most remarkable instances is the sudden appearance of the Aphis, or Plant Louse, that attacked the spring wheat and oats during the summer of 1862-their name was legion. A hap-hazard head taken from a large field counted 151, another 137, and thousands of acres were equally infected, reducing the crop in many cases to five or six bushels per acre, and oats, in weight, to twenty pounds per bushel.

It is difficult even to imagine any reasonable source of their appearance in such innumerable hordes of strangers, so suddenly and without any known or apparent system or source of producwhen he knows it was unworthily bestowed? Of tion. Spontaneous extra existence and creation what use is it? A real friend of progress would cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be hardly tolerated, yet there are many facts that its it, ten thousand times, than take it himself. render any other cause one of the mooted points of speculative philosophy.

A few years since a creature, vulgarly called the measuring worm, which only attacked the nothing, it seems to me, unless some reason is ripe berry of winter wheat, was so numerous

is given to the best animal. A comparison should were completely covered with an innumerable army of crawlers, and it was feared that they were to become a destructive agent of the wheat crop ever after; but they were never seen again, and the Aphis of '62 has not in this region made its appearance in a single instance, as can be discovered.

The Grasshopper occasionally appears over large districts of country so numerous as to pass in swarms before any moving object, committing enormous depredations on grass and grain, and even stopping the all-powerful engine by the crushing of their unctuous bodies on the rails, and it was a fair deduction from their number that their location would be again doubly overrun, by the laws of the animal economy causing all vitality to increase and multiply, and yet those situations are entirely devoid of their existence for years, without any fixed period for their return, as far as the observations of naturalists have as yet determined.

It is by many persons thought that the Wheat Midge, or Weevil, is leaving this region and passing to the prolific wheat fields of the West, an assumption that may be accounted for, if a fact, from the almost universal subsidence of wheat production in Eastern countries, and by the use of early varieties and early sowing, thereby anticipating their period and ability for destructive-

Let farmers think of and observe these sugges tions to assist in coming to some rational conclusions on the subject, which is as legitimate and less abstruse a matter of inquiry as the transmutation of species, and the turning of wheat into chess.

HARVESTING CORN.

CORN, next to grass, is the most important of American crops. In every latitude and every longitude of the American Union, including Richmond and South Carolina, corn is a staple article-it is at home North, South, East and West. Let genial France have her grasses, and foggy England her turnips; America boasts a nobler product-Indian Corn. That's permanently our forte.

"Immemorial usage" has done a great many mean things to be ashamed of, and among the rest encouraged the American people in a loose, slovenly and wasteful management of corn. In the first place, the fodder (stalks and husks,) if well saved, is worth as much per acre as hav. and yet as a general rule from half to the whole of its substance is wasted by improvident management,

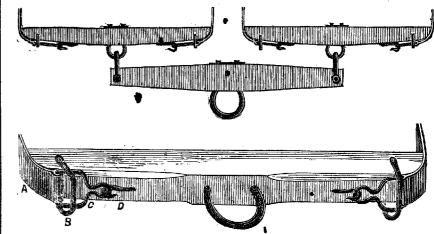
The way to save corn fodder, and the corn too, frost hard enough to injure the fodder. No matter whether the corn is ripe or not, cut it before a hard frost, for it will make no improvement after the leaves are killed, but grow rapidly worse; and in all cases cut it when three-fourths of the ears are hard, and, if properly put up, the soft ears will harden.

If you prefer binding into bundles, lay the corn even at the buts, bind tight and strong, and immediately set it up in small stooks, and bind firm round the tops. Or, you may set up round a hill, without binding into bundles-but set it snug and true and bind the tops strong.

Husk early, putting three or four stooks into one, set it up in good order, and keep it up; till cured sufficiently to be stacked or mowed. Remember that the buts are more juicy, and from their position in the stock not as well cured as the tops; -so put them to the outside of the mow as far as possible, and if you have a shed loft, or hay loft, you may put in a tier of stalks quite green with the buts up at an angle of 45 degrees: the great object being to expose the fodder as little to the wet as possible and save it fresh and green. Sheds may be made available to hask corn under, drawing the corn in when it is dry, and husking in wet weather, but there is danger of packing too close as there is little circulation

Corn, too, is very often injured by laying in heaps on the ground, getting wet, and being cribbed in a damp and mouldy condition. The width of the crib should be adjusted to the dryness of the corn;-if damp and immature, the crib should be narrow and the cracks large. In all cases put your crib in a windy place, and never in a close or damp one.

If you esteem yourselves, somewhat, select a few bushels of your choicest corn and trace it up and dry it as you would for seed, or spread it thin on a scaffold, or save it very carefully in a mend farmers to "go it blind" until their empty



WEAVER'S IMPROVED ORCHARD WHIFFLETREE.

OFTEN have we urged upon our readers the importance of culture to fruit trees, from the time they are planted until they become of bearing age. On this point we believe all orchardists are united, though there is some difference of opinion as to the best course to be pursued with well established orchards. Tens of thousands of trees are annually destroyed by neglect of culture, and many who feel its importance are deterred from giving their trees the needed care in this respect by the fact that it is almost impossible to entrust this work to the ordinary hired help of the farm. Scores of trees are found barked, broken, or otherwise mutilated, and in many cases it is found the lesser evil to allow the ground to remain untilled. Many have been the rude contrivances constructed to avoid this evil, such as covering the ends of the whiffletree with pieces of carpet, leather, &c. We have before us a model of a whiffletree invented by J. D. WEAVER, of Penfield, N. Y., designed for use among orchard and nursery trees, which seems well adapted to the purpose, and is worthy the attention of all fruit-growers. It is short,

strong, the attachment is simple, and the trace passing around the rounded end of the whiffletree, seems to afford all needed protection. We understand it has been in use constantly since the opening of spring, and has not "barked" or injured a single tree. Its construction is shown in the engraving. One advantage claimed for this improvement in ordinary farm use, is that it will allow the operator to plow much nearer the fences than with the ordinary whiffletree, thus causing a saving of land, and materially curtailing the harbor for weeds so common around our fences. Farmers, and especially all who grow fruit, should at least give it an examination. The construction of this whiffletree, and the

manner of attaching the trace thereto, may readily be seen from the engraving. A, represents a section of an ordinary trace, passing around the end of the whiffletree, to the rear side, and through the clasp, B, and attached, (by means of the cock-eye, C,) to the hook, D.

Further information relative to this aparently valuable invention may be obtained by addressing the Patentee, as above.

thence into johnny-cake or mush, and you have the greatest luxury that any age, or country, or clime can boast of, provided always that the mush and johnny-cake aforesaid are well made.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

"DELIVER US FROM FIGURES." HUGH T. BROOKS' facetious article under the above head, seems to demand attention.

1. The second and third paragraphs of that article, being based upon a mistake of the printer, and not upon any calculation or figures of Mr. SULLIVANT'S nor mine, need no further notice. The error is corrected in the same paper in which Mr. B.'s article appears.

2d. "Mr. Bragdon's friend," who keeps books by double entry, and makes money by doing so, does not ignore labor. On the contrary, he is enabled to apply it economically in the right direction, because he learns to a demonstration where it may most profitably be applied. And I will venture to assert that his corn-fields-1,800 acres-will be found to be as free from weeds today as any equal number of acres in Mr. Brooks' vicinity.

3. We can grow more and bigger weeds on the same area of land in Illinois, and with less labor, than can be grown in New York, or any State east of that Empire; and we can clean the same area of weeds in less time and with less labor, and do it better than it can be done by our Eastern brethren; and we do it!

4. "But this keeping accounts with every horse, and cow, and pig, and field, and crop, won't do for the majority of mankind." So says Mr. Brooks. Perhaps it will not. Doubtless it will not with the present generation; for not one in one hundred knows how to do it. But it does not follow, by any means, that because Mr. BROOKS cannot keep accounts with each crop, each class of animals on his farm, so as to be able to know to a fraction what each crop, animal, or class of animals cost him, that it cannot be done, and profitably, too. I know the science of guessing has been inherited by many farmers; but it does not follow that it is the best educational inheritance the father can give his son. It is true an empty pocket may be felt, and will certainly be an index of something wanting; but I cannot believe that Mr. B. would recomgiven for the disposition of it other than that it that the threshing machines and fanning mills crib, and when dry have it made into meal, and pockets indicate that "it has been a bad year."

Neither do I believe that "the future is all guess work and cannot be anything else," as Mr. B. asserts it is. If it is, the lessons of life are of no value at all. It is folly to learn, or try to learn them. Indeed, I can see no sort of use for "close habits of observation," which Mr. B. deems so indispensable, if it is all guess work after all. Analogically, it is unfortunate that we have any school systems at all—that the child is taught by anything but its necessities. Now, I don't believe that Mr. B. would have this analogy extended so far; but I think him very unfortunate in making that assertion. If I had made it, I

would take it back in the next issue of the RURAL.

5. It hardly seems to me to be necessary that I should defend my orthodoxy in the RURAL. I hope no one supposes that I am a "one idea" character—that I believe a good knowledge of figures is a good knowledge of farming and all other kinds of business under the sun. But I do believe that the same system essential to success in other kinds of business, is equally essential to the success of the farmer. That it alone is essential, I have never believed nor written. Figures must aid the judgment, direct and stimulate observation and teach discretion. I am no advocate of any educational system which disciplines all the elasticity out of the pupil. I do not believe it at all essential that a boy should study Latin and Greek three or four of the best years of his life in order to discharge the duties of his maturer years faithfully and successfully. Neither would I educate the child's brain at the expense of the physical nature. But I do believe in the value and power of BRAINS. I believe they were given us to use, and that while they may and should be educated to be sensitive to all the beauties, lessons, and laws of Nature, they should receive such direction as will result in the application of these lessons and laws to their ewn best uses. Experience is education; but education, while it is not always experience, should render the latter available for use—should teach the man how best to apply his experiences to the development of future success.

Finally, I have nothing to alter in what I have heretofore written of the value and importance of a business education to the farmer. And I have lost no faith in the practical value of figures in farm operations.

ROSIN WEED FOR HORSES.

Dr. Dadd, Veterinary Surgeon, came into my office the other day to recommend to gentlemen who employ a large number of horses on the

street ears, an extract of, or preparation from, the rosin weed, which some Western correspondent says cures heaves. He recommended it for lung portion of Mississippi when the wheat and rye diseases-such as colds, influenzas, &c. And one gentleman, troubled with the Asthma, purchased a bottle of it, on the Doctor's recommendation, with the hope of getting relief from this annoying affliction. The Doctor recommended it very highly for the relief of afflicted horses.

CORN GROWING ON THE PRAIRIES.

MR. MOORE :-- There has been some discussion in late numbers of the RURAL in regard to the labor necessary to raise an acre of corn on the prairies of Illinois. As that has been my home for the last three years, and as I am somewhat acquainted with the system of farming pursued by Mr. Sullivant, and other large Illinois farmers, perhaps you will permit me to explain how corn is raised ready to harvest, with about three-fourths per day of manual labor per acre-

His plow land is fenced into fields one mile square, containing 640 acres each. The rows are one mile in length, and but little time is lost in turning. The soil is a light black loam, in which are no stones or stumps, or hard clay-banks, and an acre can be plowed, or cultivated, with much less labor than in Western New York.

The ground is usually plowed with a gangplow, consisting of two plows, each cutting 14 inches, drawn by three yoke of oxen. One man will easily plow five acres in a day. In other words, it takes one-fifth of a day to plow one acre. In harrowing one man drives ten yoke of oxen abreast, attached to a long beam, in the rear of which are fastened ten harrows. In this manner one man harrows forty acres in a day. Thus, it takes one-fortieth of a day to harrow one

One man, with Brown's corn-planter, plants two rows as fast as a team can walk, completing from 10 to 15 acres per day. Hence, it takes one-tenth of a day to plant one acre.

In cultivating a man drives a span of horses astride of a row, and cultivates two rows at a time, riding on the cultivator. He can cultivate 6 to 8 acres per day, twice in a row. The corn is usually cultivated three times, twice in a row, which would be equivalent to six times once in a row. Thus to cultivate corn three times, it takes three-sixths of a day. Now add:

Plowing,	1.0 = 8.40
Harrowing,	1-40 == 1-40
Planting,	1-10= 4-40
Cultivating three times,	
,	

This is a little more than three-fourths of a day, though it could easily be done in that time. My estimate is nearer the fact. Mr. SULLIVANT last year raised 1,800 acres of corn, with 1,500 days work of manual labor. In the mellow land of the prairie the weeds are all destroyed by thorough cultivation, and it is not necessary to hoe the corn there.

Some of your correspondents do not appear to understand the signification of the term, so common in the West, to "lay-by" corn. It is a Virginia and Kentucky term, and means to plow or cultivate corn for the third or last time. It is very much more work to harvest the corn than to raise it, as we have, as yet, no practicable machine for cutting and shocking. It is a good day's work for one man to cut and put in the shock one acre of Illinois corn, and it takes a good hand to pick and put into the crib from 50 to 70 bushels, the usual yield of an acre.

But very little of the corn put in shock is ever husked. It is drawn from the field each day during the winter, and scattered in the "feed lot," where the cattle, or sheep, or mules, or young horses, or hogs, husk and shell it for themselves.

Bethany, N. Y., Aug., 1863.

FARMING NORTH AND SOUTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- In looking over a plan for a barn in one of your numbers, which had strayed down this way, I was forcibly struck with the great difference which exists between the farms of the North and South. The barn was built for a 160-acre farm, and was ahead of anything in design, and larger than any barn or all the barns on a plantation together, that I ever saw in the South, although many are of over 2,000 acres. This want of suitable barns, stables for cattle, and all the other usual outhouses of a Northern farm, is the first thing that strikes a Northern man in a trip through the South. Having lived most of my life in the State of New York and traveled through most of the Northwest, and having scouted through the whole of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Alabama, and Eastern Missouri, I have had some opportunity of seeing the farms of both sections

Of course war has made sad havoc with the plantations of the South, but it is easy to see what they have been and how they have been carried on. The plantations here are mostly quite large-from 1,000 to 2,000 acres, and larger although there are many small farms which are worked without negroes; -but on the largest farms there appears to be less of genuine comfort, fewer marks of a thrifty farmer, than on a 160acre farm of the North.

The culture of cotton, though quite profitable does but little to improve a farm, nay, it deadens every improvement-every dollar earned is expended in more niggers. The lands of the South are never improved; no fertilizer is ever used. The land is used without any judgment as long as it will raise a crop, and is then thrown aside. Everything on a plantation is done in a shiftless manner. The plows are left in the furrow where last used until wanted the next season. Our boys make a good deal of fun of the plows and other farming implements of the South, which show them to be a half century behind the North. They seldom plow more than three or four inches deep, and work their ground but little.

Quite an amount of corn, wheat and rye have been planted this season. I was through quite a seed was good it has uniformly vegetated and were ready for cutting, and found it spoiling for the want of hands to cut it. As we had, immediately after, a heavy rain for several days, it must all have been rendered worthless. I was much amused by seeing the negroes cradle. A lazy cut is made; then with one hand the cradle still hoping for the best; and now, the 8th of is held up while the grain is raked off and thrown | July, it bids fair to give us the best crop of hay behind by the other. The corn looks splendid produced upon any of my farm lots. This grass everywhere.

The large planters of the South are getting heartily sick of the war, while the small farmers, who have borne the brunt of the war and furnished most of the men for the army, bitterly curse the leaders of the rebellion.

THEODORE REESE, Capt. 3d Mich. Cavalry. LaGrange, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1863.

The Bee-Reeper

The Honey Season of Illinois.

I HAVE information from several points in this State, that this season has thus far been most excellent for honey. Such is the case in this county-Kane. We have had, however, very few swarms - a less number, perhaps, in proportion to the number of colonies in the country, than ever was known before. There are probably not less than 5,000 colonies in this county, and not less than 1,000 in this township St. Charles. From what I can learn, there has not been, on an average, one swarm to ten colonies! Full one-half of the swarms that have issued have gone to the woods!

James Marvin, of this village, who has 300 strong colonies has had but one natural swarm! Since the swarming season he has divided a few colonies-perhaps 25 in all. These are in the new style of the Langstroth hive. The reader will please observe that these facts are evidence that but little dependence can be placed on natu-

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.—This season being better than the average for honey, it has been a good time to increase an apiary rapidly by dividing, or what is termed "artificial swarming." It is thought by the majority of bee-keepers that it is nonsense to talk of dividing bees with any degree of success. Some even assert that it cannot be done! Even the author (?) of a certain work on bees, which he says is of "respectable size," has claimed, and perhaps still claims, that dividing bees is a "humbug," and that it was exploded years ago. I presume he "exploded" the "humbug;" if so, he probably knows whether it did any damage. Be that as it may, it has become a settled fact among our best bee-keepers, that dividing bees is the only sure method of securing a liberal increase M. M. BALDRIDGE. of swarms. St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., July, 1863.

Hunting Wild Bees.

EDS. RURAL:-For the information of the New Subscriber, Vermillion, Ill.," I will give my method of hunting wild bees, which I practiced with great success in the early settlement of this country. Provide a staff as high as you can reach; sharpen one end, on the other place a board eight or ten inches square; have a basket of comb-some large pieces clean and nice, the rest finely pulverized—and a tin kettle of hardwood coals. Now for the bait :- Fill a pint flask one-third full of new honey fresh from the hive. If the honey is very thick add about the same quantity of water. The bees will fill and empty themselves quick if their bait is thin; add five or six drops of oil of anise and a few drops of whisky or pure rum. Thus equipped go to the woods or prairies out of the range of tame bees; set the staff in the ground; fill a few cells of the dry comb with the bait and place it on the top. very still, for a wild bee is as timid and shy as a us figure. Cost of keeping one year and the wild turkey. As soon as one lights upon the care, \$2. Wool, 4 lbs., at 60 cents per lb., \$2,40. good luck to its friends at home, and return with two or three companions. You will be able to get the course after a half dozen has left the bait. Then take the traps and move 80 or 100 rods and set again. In three sets you will find the tree. The time to operate is after the frost has killed vegetation in the fall or before the opening of flowers in the spring.

N. B.—Be careful of the whisky. If the operator gets too much he will not see strait, and if the bees get too much they will get so "cockcoosey" they can't get home.

OLD BEE-HUNTER. Bowling Green, Wood Co., Ohio, 1863.

Bural Spirit of the Press.

The Best Time to Sow Grass Seed

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Cultivator gives the following useful information upon this subject:

I have an impression that experimental knowledge is the most valuable for the farmer. For more than half a century I have been experimenting to find the best time to sow grass seed. For more than thirty of the first years of my farming, I did as my neighbors did; we supposed that the spring months were the only proper ones for that purpose. But later in life, by reading agricultural papers, I discovered that some enterprising farmers were successful in sowing their grass seed in August or September, I tried the experiment with complete success; that being the season it would naturally fall, it appeared evident to my mind that it was the right one. But still later I have not been particular, for several years. When he died he was twelve and have sowed grass seed at any season when years old.—Stock Journal.

my ground was prepared to receive it, and if the

Last fall we (my son and myself) after harvesting our potatoes from low, wet soil, which would not admit of seeding down in early spring, sowed herds grass and red-top seed on the 14th and 15th of October upon said potato field, doubting, but probably will require two weeks longer time to grow than that which has been seeded down longer. I think I never saw seed vegetate any better at any season. Grass seed will vegetate a long time after being sowed. In the spring of 1826, I seeded down a lot of good ground, but rather dry, with red-top seed; the months of June and July were uncommonly dry, and at the middle of August there was no appearance of a grass sprout on the piece. On the 10th of August, the same year, it began to rain profusely and continued raining for several weeks till the ground was saturated. In September, more than four months after the seed was sown, every seed seemed to vegetate, and the ground appeared like a beautiful lawn. And on the whole, I have concluded that any time when our land is in a good state of preparation to receive the seed, is the best time to sow it.

How to Raise Potatoes Cheaply.

T. Hudson, La Grange Co., Ind., writes to the American Agriculturist: - "My venerated father used to advise the application of team power in farming, whenever it could be done advantageously. Following his counsel, I use my team in planting and digging potatoes-almost in hoeing them. My method is this:-When the ground is mellow, with a single shovel plow I run furrows about 3 or 4 inches deep, and 3 or 34 feet apart, one way. I cut the potatoes, if large, and drop them 12 or 15 inches apart in these furrows. Then, with a two-horse plow, turn a deep furrow over them. Let them remain in this condition until the young weeds show themselves, and before the potatoes make their appearance—usually in about 8 or 10 days -and harrow the ground level. A warm, pleasant day is best. This destroys an army of weeds. On sod ground, I usually take every third furrow, and where there are no openings between the furrows, punch holes with a pointed stick about the size of a handspike, and drop the potatoes in these holes and openings, being careful to get them the proper depth. This is soon accomplished. Then harrow thoroughly. If weeds appear before the potatoes come up, harrow again. Afterward plow and hoe as usual. Hoeing will be a light task. The last plowing can be done with a single shovel plow, one furrow in a row, which will form about all the hilling necessary, without the use of the hoe, except to destroy the few weeds that remain.

"In digging, plow one furrow through each row, spending no time to pull tops, pick up all that show themselves, and take out the remainder with the hoe. I estimate the raising and harvesting at about one-half the labor required in planting in hills, and digging with the hoe."

Sheep and Wool.

THE prospect for the hay crop having been changed for the better, many farmers are no doubt thinking of getting a supply of sheep. The wool market being still good, there is a strong inducement for an extra effort in the direction of wool growing. There may be a change, and the price may fall, when gold gets down to par, for then large importations will be likely to come in, but not enough to kill the business. Wool at from 30 to 50 cents per pound pays, but when it figures up from 60 to 90 cents, it takes but a few figures to show the result. With wool at 60 cents, about the lowest price Sprinkle a little dry comb on the coals and the now paid, sheep that shear from 4 to 16 pounds smudge will soon attract the attention of some are worth having. But many are deterred from stray bee. Lay down on the ground and keep buying, because they say sheep are high. Let bait watch it close; when it leaves for home it Lamb, \$2,60. Total, \$5. Leaving a balance of will make a number of circles in the air before | \$3 besides the manure, and that will make up it makes a bee-line. It will communicate its for all losses, except by dogs, and all interest, as sheep are now selling. The sum of \$50 in bank pays only \$3, just what one sheep will pay above all expenses. This is 12 per cent. on \$25, or 25 per cent. on \$12,50. Does any one object to investing money in other kinds of business at 25 per cent. profit? When sheep get up to \$12 per head, then it will do to say sheep are high. The above figures are made in reference to the common grade of sheep.—Jour. of Agriculture.

> BIRDS AND INSECTS.—An Fnglish paper says: "In the county of York there is a rookery belonging to W. Vavasour, Esq., of Weston-in-Wharfdale. in which it is estimated that there are 10,000 rooks. One pound of insect food a week is a very moderate allowance for each bird, nine-tenths of their food consisting of worms, insects and their larvæ Here, then, there is the enormous quantity of 468,000 pounds, or 209 tons of worms, insects and their larvæ, destroyed by rooks of a single rookery in one year. Each rook in this calculation is given to have picked up 1 pound of food per week. nine-tenths of which was of insect matter, the wire-worm and larvæ. I have kept rooks tame. and to my certain knowledge they will consume more than the quantity above stated.—Ex.

> DEATH OF A FAMOUS BUCK.—We learn from the California Farmer that the famous French Merino Buck, "Crystal Palace," is dead. He won the great prize at the World's Fair in Paris in 1856, and numerous first prizes in the State of New York, and was afterwards sent by J. D. Patterson, Esq., to California, where he was sold in 1859 for \$1,500. His weight was 300 pounds, and his clip of magnificent wool was from 24 to 321 pounds

Agricultural Societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1863.

BELOW we give a list of the State, Provincial, County nd Local Agricultural Fairs for 1863, so far as ascertained from the sources within our reach-letters and pamphlets received, exchanges, etc. The list has been carefully compiled, and will, we doubt not, prove the largest and most complete yet published, It is not, however, as full as we desire, or as it would be were the Secretaries of the various Societies to advise the Agricultural Press in regard to the times and places of holding their respective exhi-

NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND STATE FAIRS.
 American Grape Show, New York,
 Oct.
 1—3

 American Inst., New York, Academy Music, Sept.
 3—23

 California, Sacramento,
 Sept.
 26—30

 Colorado, Denver City,
 Sept.
 17, 18

 Canada Kast, Montreal,
 Sept.
 16—18

 Canada West, Kingston,
 Sept.
 2—12

 International Wheat Show, Rochester,
 N. Y. Sept.
 8—10

 Illinois (Hort.) Rockford.
 Sept.
 8—10
 | International Wheat Show, Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 8—10 | Illinois (Hort.) Rockford, ... Sept. 83—0ct. 2 | Illinois, Decatur, ... Sept. 28—0ct. 2 | Indiana, Indianapolis, ... Sept. 28—0ct. 3 | Iowa, Dabuque, ... Sept. 22—25 | Kentucky, Louisville, ... Sept. 16—19 | Michigan, Kalamazoo, ... Sept. 16—19 | Michigan, Kalamazoo, ... Sept. 23—26 | Mational Horse Fair, Hartford, Conn., ... Sept. 8—10 | New York, Utica, ... Sept. 16—18 | New Jersey, Patterson, ... Sept. 8—10 | Sept. 16—18 | Sept. 16—18 | Sept. 16—18 | Sept. 16—18 | Sept. 16—19 | Sept Ohio, Cleveland, Sept. 15—18
Pennsylvania Hort. Society, Philadelphia, Sept. 15—17
Pennsylvania, Norristown, Sept. 29—0ct. 2
Vermont, Rutland, Sept. 8—11 COUNTY FAIRS .- NEW YORK. Albany, Albany, Sept. 29—Oct. 2 Broome, Binghampton, Sept. 8—10

Cattaraugus, Olean,	Sept. 22-24		
Cayuga, Auburn,	pt. 29-Oct. 1		
Chautauqua, Panama,	Sept. 23-25		
Chenango, Norwich, Se	pt. 26-Oct. 1		
Chenango, Norwich, Se Columbia, Hudson, Sej	ot. 29-Oct. 1		
Cortland, Homer.	Sept. 22-24		
Delaware, Delhi, Sej	ot. 29-Oct. 1		
Dutchess, Washington Hollow,	_Sept. 22—24		
Erie, Buffalo,	Sept. 23-25		
Erie, Buffalo, Genesee, Batavia, Se	ot. 30-Oct. 1		
Herkimer, Ilion,	Sept. 23—25		
Jefferson, Watertown.	Sept. 29, 30		
Jefferson, Watertown, Lewis, Lowville,	Sept. 9-11		
Livingston, Geneseo,	Sept. 24. 25		
Monroe, Rochester,	Sept. 8-10		
Monroe, Rochester, Oneida, Rome,	Sept. 7-10		
Orleans, Albion,	Sept. 17, 18		
Oswego, Mexico,	Sept. 22-23		
Otsego, Cooperstown, 'Sei	nt 30Oct 1		
Queens, Hempstead.	Oct. 1. 2		
Rensselaer, Trov.	Sent 7-11		
Queens, Hempstead, Rensselaer, Troy, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs,	Sept. 1_4		
Schuyler, Watkins.	Sent 24-26		
Schuyler, Watkins, Seneca, Ovid,	Sent 16_18		
St. Lawrence, Canton,	Sent 22_24		
Illeter Kingston	Sent 22-24		
Ulster, Kingston, Warren, French Mountain,	Sept 22 25		
Washington, Salem,	Sent 0 -11		
Wyoming Warsaw	Sept 22 22		
Wyoming, Warsaw, Yates, Penn Yan, Se	nt 20_Oot 4		
Tutely 2 out 2009	pt. 20—Oct. 2		
TOWN AND UNION FAIRSNEW			
Afton, Afton,	Sept. 15, 16		
Afton, Afton, Brookfield, Clockville,	Sept. 22-24		
Canaseraga, Dansville, Conewango Valley, East Randolph,	Oct. 2, 3		
Conewango Valley, East Randolph,	Sept. 27—29		
Covert Union, Trumansburg,	Sept. 23-25		
Covert Union, Trumansburg, Ellisburgh and Adams, Ellisburgh,	Sept. 10, 11		
Fillmore Union, Hume,	Sept. 23		
Hamilton, East Hamilton,	_Oct. 6, 7		
Harpersville, Harpersville,	_Sept. 23, 24		
Kirtland, Clinton,	Oct. 6— 8		
Lodi, Lodi.	Sent. 16, 17		
Oxford, Oxford,	_Sept. 21—23		
Seneca Falls, Union, Seneca Falls,	Oct. 1-2		
Oxford, Oxford, Seneca Falls, Union, Seneca Falls, Susquehanna Valley, Unadilla, Tonawanda Valley, Attica,	_Sept. 24, 25		
Tonawanda Valley, Attica,	Sept. 18, 19		
Vienna, North Bay,	Sept. 29, 30		
Vienna, North Bay, Westfield, Chautauqua,	Sept. 9-11		
MAINE FAIRS.			
Franklin, Farmington, Ser	of 20_Oof 1		

Cumberland and Portland, Portland,Oct. 14 MASSACHUSETTS FAIRS. Highland, Middlefield, Sept. 10
Middlesex, Concord, Sept. 17
Worcester, Worcester, Sept. 17
Worcester, Worcester, Sept. 17
Middlesex South, Farmington, Sept. 22
Hoosac Valley, North Adams, Sept. 23
Hiddlesex North, Lowell, Sept. 23
Middlesex North, Lowell, Sept. 24
Worcester West, Barre, Sept. 24
Franklin, Greenfield, Sept. 24
Franklin, Greenfield, Sept. 24
Norfolk, Dedham, Sept. 29
Worcester Worth, Fitchburg, Sept. 29
Worcester North, Fitchburg, Sept. 29
Worcester South, Sept. 29
Nantucket, Nantucket, Sept. 29
Nantucket, Nantucket, Sept. 29
Nantucket, Nantucket, Sept. 29
Nortester South, Sturbridge, Sept. 29
Housatonic, Great Barrington, Sept. 20
Hamphsire Union, Northampton, Oct. 1
Hampden, Springfield, Oct. 6
Barstable, Barnstable, Oct. 6
Barstable, Barnstable, Oct. 6
Barstable, Barnstable, Oct. 6
Hamphire, Amhers, Oct. 8
Hampden East, Palmer, Oct. 1
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury, Oct. 20
CONNECTICUT FAIRS. Highland, Middlefield,

CONNECTICUT FAIRS. Windham, Brooklyn, Sept. 22—24 New London, Norwich, Sept. 29—Oct. 2 NEW JERSEY FAIRS. Glenwood, (Susq. Co.,) Glenwood, Sept. 15-17 Burlington, Mt. Holly, Oct. 6, 7 PENNSYLVANIA FAIRS. Susquehanna, Montrose, Sept. 30—Oct. 1 Wyoming, Wyoming, Oct. 20—22 MICHIGAN FAIRS.
 Hillsdale and Lenawee, Hudson,
 Oct.
 6—8

 Jackson, Jackson,
 Sept. 30—Oct.
 2

 Oakland, Pontiac,
 Oct.
 7—9
 OHIO COUNTY FAIRS. Ashtabula, Jefferson, Butler, Hamilton, Columbiana, New Lisbon, Cuyahoga, Cleveland,

	Cuyanoga, Ciercianu,	
ł	Delaware, Delaware,	Sept. 30-Oct. 2
ı	Favette. Washington.	Sept. 2-4
J	Franklin, Columbus,	Sept. 8-11
1	Geauga, Burton,	Sept. 9-11
٠١	Harrison, Cadiz,	Sept. 30—Oct. 2
Į	Highland, Hillsboro'	Sept. 9—11
١	Huron, Norwalk,	Sept. 22—25
	Licking, Newark,	sept. 30—Oct. 2
1	Lorain, Elyria,	
1	Lake, Painesville,	Sept. 30—Oct. 2
١	l Mahaning, Youngstown	Oct. 6 8
1	l Madison, London.	sept. 911
٠	Marion, Marion,	ocpt. 20—20
fl	Medina, Medina,	
١	Miami, Troy,	Sept. 80Oct. 2
١	Montgomery, Dayton,	Oct. 7— 9
	Muskingum, Zanesville,	Sept. 8—11
. !	Paulding, Antwerp.	Oct. 1 2
3	1 Pickaway, Circleville.	Sept. ov—Oct. 2
	l Pritnam, Ottawa.	Sent. 29—Oct. 1
'	l Richland, Manstield.	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
3		
	Seneca, Tiffin,	Sept. 30—Oct. 2
'	Summit, Agron, Seneca, Tiffin, Stark, Canton,	Oct. 7— 9
,		
	l Warren, Lebanon,	
	Van Wert, Van Wert,	Oct. 1, 2
. 1	OHIO, INDEPENDENT	FAIKS.
;	Connecut Connecut	Sent 99_0#
, i	Conneaut, Conneaut, Geauga Free, Claridon,	Sent 99_04
ŀ	Medican To Courses Pro-11/2 Co	Sept 93_05
,	Madison Tp., Groveport, Franklin Co.,	Sent 22 04
,	Orwell District, Orwell,	
1	Tuscarawas Valley, Massilon,	Sent 0 11
	Twinsburg, Twinsburg, Union, Garrettsville, Union, Blanchester, Clinton County,	Sent 20 0-11
	union, Garrettsville,	Sent 20 Oct 0
1	Union, Blanchester, Clinton County,	sepu 20-00t. 2
٠.	l	

WISCONSIN FAIRS.

Vernon, Veroqua,
Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls,
Green Lake, Berlin,
Fond du Lac,
Monroe, Sparta,

ı	INDIANA PAIKS.		
ı	Fayette, Connersville, Harrison, Corydon, Morgan, Centerton, Hendricks, Danvillé, Posey, New Harmony, Elkhart, Goshen, La Grange, La Grange	Sant	1 4
1	Harrison Consider	.sept.	1
	Morgan Contacton	ept.	9-11
	Hondrick Desille	_Sept.	-8-1I
	Poses N. Danville,	zept.	15-17
	rosey, New Harmony,	_Oct.	6 9
	Elknart, Gosnen,	·	
l	La Grange, La Grange,	Oct.	15, 16

	ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.		
•	Vermillion, Catlin, McLean, Blloomington, La Salle, Ottawa, De Kalb, De Kalb, Carroll, Mt Carroll, Kankakee, Kankakee, Stark, Toulon,	Sent	1 4
:	McLean Bilcomington	Son+	7 71
	La Salle, Ottowo	Sent.	9 11
1	De Kalh, Da Kalh	Cont.	15 17
	Carroll Mt Cornell	Gept.	10-17
	Kankakaa Kankakaa	-Bopt	1/-19
1	Stork Torlon	_pept.	10-19
4	Whiteeide Starling	oept.	24-24
	Ocla Oregon	-sept.	22-20
	Hannook Conthago	Sept.	22-24
	Manage Millorchung	sept.	22-20
	Madican Edmandarilla	_œpt.	22-24
	Matter Woodstool	Oct.	6 9
'n	Kankakee, Kankakee, Stark, Toulon, Whiteside, Sterling, Ogle, Oregon, Hancock, Carthage, Mercer, Millersburg, Madisen, Edwardsville, McHenry, Woodstock, Tazewell, Tremont, Lee, Dixon.	Oct.	7-9
1	Tazewen, Tremont,	Oct.	7 9
	Lee, Dixon, Kane, Geneva, Winnebago, Rockford. Downless	Oct.	1416
1	Kane, Geneva, Ser	ot. 30–	-Oct. 2
1	Winnebago, Rockford.	_Sept.	15-18
١			
1	Marion, Salem,	_Sept.	16-18
1	Marshall, Henry,	Sept.	16-18
1	Union, Warren,	Sept.	21-24
1	Morgan, Jacksonville,	Sept.	15-18
1	Macoupin, Carlinville,	Sept.	22 - 25
1	St. Clair, Belleville,	Sept.	15 - 18
1	Warren, Monmouth,	. •	
1	Bureau, Princeton,	Oct.	6-10
1	Schuyler, Rushville,	Oct.	7-9
.	Pike, Pittsfield,	Sept.	23 - 25
1	De Witt, Clinton,	Sept.	22-24
1	Sangamen, Springfield,	Sept.	22 - 25
	Livingston, Pontiac,	Sept.	24 - 26
Į	Marshall, Henry, Union, Warren, Mörgan, Jacksonville, Macoupin, Carlinville, St. Clair, Belleville, Warren, Monmouth, Bureau, Princeton, Schuyler, Rushville, Pike, Plittsfeld, De Witt, Clinton, Sangamen, Springfeld, Livingston, Fontiae, Cass, Virginia, Stephenson, Freeport,	Sept.	8-10
Į	Stenhenson, Freenort.	Oct	1816
ı	De Kalb, Sycamore,	Oct.	7 9
1	Champaign, Urbana,	Sept.	811
	McDonough, Macomb,	Sept.	9-11
1	De Kalb, Sycamore, Champaign, Urbana, McDonough, Macomb, Montgomery, Hillsboro,	Sept.	22 - 25
1			
1	KENTUCKY FAIRS.		
1	Harrison, Cynthiana,	Sent	15_18
1	***************************************	. Dopu	10-10
ı	IOWA FAIRS.		
1		-4 00	0-1-0
i	Des Moines, Burlington, Sej Scott, Davenport, Floyd, Charles City, Linn, Marion,	JT, 3U-	-Oct. 2
	Scott, Davenport,	sept.	7-11
1	Floyd, Charles City,	_sept.	25-24
1	Linn, Marion,	_sept.	1618
1	Poir. Des Moines,	. Sept.	810
1	Central Iowa, Des Moines,	_Sept.	8-10
ı	Muscatine, Muscatine,	_Sept.	1 3
	Warren, Indianola,	Sent	9 1

INDIANA FAIRS.

. 1	Muscatine, Muscatine, Sept. 1— 3
	Warren, Indianola, Sept. 3, 4
,	Muscatine, Muscatine, Sept. 1— 3 Warren, Indianola, Sept. 3, 4 Benton, Vinton, Sept. 24, 25 Cedar, Tipton, Sept. 23—25
	Cedar, Tipton, Sept. 23-25
	Chickasaw, New Hampton, Oct. 8— 9
Н	Favette: West Union,
1	
	Guthrie. Sept. 29-30
	Page, Clarinda. Sept. 24—26
ŀ	Guthrie, Sept. 29—30 Page, Clarinda, Sept. 24—26 Pottawattama, Council Bluffs, Sept. 24, 25
	Clayton, National. Oct. 14—16
	Marshall, Marshalltown,
	Marshall, Marshalltown, Sept. 30—Oct. 2
i	Jackson, Maquoketa, Sept. 29-Oct. 1
:	i,
	CALIFORNIA FAIRS.
	Santa Clara Valley, San Jose,
ŀ	Contra Costa, Pacheco, Sept. 21-25
1	San Joaquin, Stockton, Sept. 22-25
. 1	
	SUNDRY COUNTY FAIRS.
	Champlain Valley, Vergennes, Vt.,Sept. 16-17
	Newcastle, Wilmington, Del.,Oct. 6-8
	Gasconade Herman Mo Sept. 28-24
	King's County, Springfield, N. B., Oct. 22
	King's County, Springfield, N. B., Oct. 22 Davis, Farmington, Utah, Sept. 25, 26
Į.	CANADA WEST FAIRS.
3	Lanark, Almonte,Sept. 15
	South Lanark, Perth, Sept. 17-18
	West Middlesex, Strathroy, Oct. 1
3	Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 6— 8
6	Huron, (Clint. Branch,) Clinton, Oct. 7
•	Durbary West Newsortle Oct 8 0

Rural Notes, Inquiries, &c.

Go to the Fairs !- Yes, go to the Fairs-Town, Union, County and State, if you can-and not only go, but take some article or animal to add to the interest and value of each exhibition; such an one as you have cultivated or bred upon your own premises. Vide Farmer GARRULOUS' talk on this subject, on first page. If you cannot attend more than one Fair, let that be your own—the one nearest your home, whether Town or County. It is important to promote improvement in your own locality, and if that is attended to in all sections, the large Fairs-State, Provincial and National-will not lack for support of the right character. If every family is "well-regulated," the community will not be lacking in morality, law or order-and so in regard to Rural Improvement, if the School Districts, Towns, etc., are on the right track, the Counties and States will soon exhibit marked evidences of progress in the right direction. Yes, go to the Fairs, exhibit at the Fairs, and, moreover, don't "forget to remember" to take your family along, that all may enjoy the holiday.

THE STATE FAIR-ADDRESS, &c .- We learn from Col. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, that the prospects are very favorable for a fine exhibition at the approaching State Fair, and the Utica papers speak in high terms of the arrangements for the occasion. From all we can gather, a good display and large attendance are antici-pated,—and so mote it be! The Annual Address is to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College. Dr. F. is a celebrated scholar, familiar with rural topics, and will no doubt give an able and appropriate dissertation.

MAYBERRY'S IMPROVED HARVESTER - Correction. Messrs. J. C. & C. N. MAYBERRY, of Rockford, Ill., write us as follows:--"In perusing your excellent paper, Vol. 14, No. 33, I discovered an error in your report upon 'Mayberry's Improved Harvester,' at the DeKalb Reaper Trial, July 15th and 16th, 1863. You state that it is propelled by six horses. There are only four horses used on the machine, the draft being very light for them, which you will discover from the fact that the draft of the machine is only 375 lbs. You will also discover in table No. 4, in the Committee's regular Report of the Dixon Trial, in determining the points of merit in the machine, they gave us perfection in draft. Please make the above corrections, and oblige."

POTATO DIGGER WANTED.—A subscriber to the RURAL desires to inquire if there can be had a compact, efficient and cheap potato digger, suited to the wants of moderate farmers. As far as he is able to learn, the machines advertised are large and expensive, costing fifty dollars or over. His wants should be supplied at a cost not much if any over the cost of a good plow. -W., Buffalo, N. Y.

DEFERRED.-In order to make room for list of Fairs, we are compelled to defer several Inquiries and Answers,

WHAT IS THE MATEER OF MY COLT.—I have a valuable colt which has lost the use of both lips and the control of his nostrils. No swelling and no irruption, lips hang loose and flabby. I had a colt, last season, which lost the use of one side of the under lip, but she recovered its use as soon as cold weather came on. Any light upon the above will be thankfully received.—J. S. Chandler, Florence.

PRESERVING INSECTS, &c...-Will you, or some of your subscribers, tell us how to kill and preserve butterflies and other insects?—A. C. M.

We have some articles on the subject of preserving birds, insects, etc., from an experienced taxidermist, which will be given as soon as our engraver can prepare the requisite illustrations.

Korticultural.

A VISIT TO THE METROPOLIS.

WE have just returned from a very pleasant visit to the city of New York, or rather its surroundings, for it is little love we have for a large city in the summer season. At Parsons & Co.'s establishment, at Flushing, we hoped to see the new Japan Lily, Auraium, but was a few days too early. We were well rewarded, however, by a sight of many other interesting objects. At Mr. CADNESS' place we saw & very fine collection of Japan Lilies, including many seedlings, differing but little from the old popular sorts. CHRISTOPHER BRILL, of Newark, has the finest lot we have ever seen—not much less than an acre in full bloom at the time of our visit. PETER HENDERSON, of Jersey City, has a most superb show of Verbenas, and many fine seedlings not yet sent out. Col. VAN VOORST, also of Jersey City, conducted us through his orchid houses. He has one of the best private collections in the country, to which he is constantly adding rare and costly plants from all quarters of the world. The Petunias of ISAAC BUCHANAN, of Astoria, were exceedingly fine, as we expected to find them, having most of the varieties now in flower in our own garden.

THE ASTER.

THE Aster is one of the most showy and superb of all our fall flowers. If we except the Double Zinnia, nothing in our garden at the present time equals this flower for a brilliant display of colors. and nothing excites more general admiration. For the past few weeks the weather has been quite cool, the showers frequent-just suited for the full development of the Aster, and we have never seen a more magnificent display. Those who have only the old single and semi-double varieties, know but little of the character and beauty of a good Aster.

The Aster was for a long time called the China Aster, then the German Aster was the most common name, and all of the best varieties were called German, while those that had not been improved retained the old name. Of late years the best sorts are known as French. The French name for the Aster is La Reine Marquerite. China Asters were introduced to Europe by a missionary in 1730, who sent seeds to Paris, and the next year they were grown in England. The Aster, when introduced, was single, red and white, with a large yellow disk, specimens of which are even now to be met with occasionally. A blue variety was soon produced. They were showy but ragged-looking flowers. The Germans were the first to give special attention to the Aster, and they made the first step in the work of improvement. First was produced flowers with striped rays, called striatum, mostly blue, edged with white, and many can remember when this was one of our most popular garden flowers. These were commonly called German Asters, to distinguish them from the common China Aster. Both French and Germans now enlisted heartily in the improvement of the Aster, and the result was the production of Quilled Asters, by the enlargement of the disk flowers, and a corresponding change of color. Thus was produced the well-known Quilled Asters, which, though far inferior to the best sorts of the present day, were quite an improvement on the old China and German Aster. Semi-double varieties, with several courses of ligulate or flat rays, were obtained, by the partial change of the disk into ray flowers. Within the past fifteen years the character of

this flower has been changed entirely, and it is now grown as double, as beautiful, and as large as the finest Dahlia. It is in all respects the finest flower we have, and being of easy culture, it is destined to become popular, as soon as people become acquainted with its beauty and value, and are able to obtain seeds of the newest and best sorts. Unfortunately, much of the seed sold in this country is cheap and inferior, and not one in a thousand ever saw a really good Aster.

Of late years the Asters known as French are those produced by TRUFFAUT, a celebrated French grower, who has raised some of the most perfect and beautiful varieties yet introduced, although many of the German productions of the last year or two are very little, if at all, inferior. Indeed, some of the last German varieties are most magnificent flowers. We will describe a few of the best varieties, principally from notes. taken in our garden the past season:

DWARF PYRAMIDAL BOUQUET .- This variety well deserves its name, for the flowers are fine and perfect, and so numerous that the plant, when in blossom, has the appearance of a bouquet of flowers, the green leaves only just peeping through, as flowers and leaves are arranged in a bouquet by a tasteful florist. The usual height is about one foot.

PEONY FLOWERED. - A large, showy and beautiful flower. The petals are incurved, giving the blooms a glebular form. Like the preceding, they present almost every variety of color. Plants from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Perfection resembles this, but is of a little larger growth.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED .- This is a new and very desirable variety. The plants only a foot or so in height, and is a little later than most other varieties in flowering. The flowers are quite large. A new pure white variety imported last year is superb.

IMBRIQUE POMPONE.—Flowers rather small, round, the petals finely imbricated. This is the most perfect aster grown-a perfect gem.

NEW CROWNED OR TWO COLORED.—This is one of the most delicate and beautiful Asters we have ever cultivated. Each flower is of two distinct colors, a few of the outside rows of petals being carmine, scarlet, violet, or blue, and the center a clear, transparent white.



LARGE AND PERFECT ASTER.

LARGE ROSE FLOWERED OR LA SUPERBE.-We have flowered this variety for three years, and it is a very large, magnificent variety, of good form, in color bright rose. Many specimens are over five inches in diameter.

NEW GIANT EMPEROR.—This variety came to us from Europe with a good European reputation, but it has not quite equaled our expectations. It has always proved large, but the flowers were imperfect. This season it has done much better than before. Most of our plants of this variety are rather late, but we have been pleased with the few that have bloomed. A new variety called Snowy White flowered the first time with us this year. It is clear white, slightly tinged with purple. Flower perfect.

VICTORIA.-A new variety, said to be larger and better than Emperor, is not yet in flower.

RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. - This is a very small variety, fine for cutting when good, but it is apt to come imperfect.

STRAWBERRIES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

EVERY meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, if it does no other good, furnishes Mr. Hovey with an opportunity of showing how much he thinks of his own wisdom, and how little of the wisdom of others—an opportunity, too, that is seldom neglected. The following are the comments of the editor in the August number of the Magazine of Horticul-

"We are certainly much surprised at the opinions expressed at the meeting in regard to strawberries. Mr. Barry and Mr. Langworthy recommended the Early Scarlet and Longworth's Prolific. Dr. Sylvester, Burr's New Pine, and Mr. Downing, Longworth's Prolific. Mr. C. M. Hooker had discarded everything but Early Scarlet and Wilson. Certainly, strawberry culture is falling off wonderfully in and around Rochester. We are surprised, too, at the remark of Mr. Barry, that 'Wilson seemed to be the most profitable berry, for it is large, and people would pay twice as much' for it as for better, though smaller varieties. This may be so in Rochester, but certainly not in a neighboring city, for Mr. Todd says that in Auburn, where Wilson and Triomphe de Gand are selling for ten cents, the Great Russell's Prolific sells for twenty cents a quart. We fear our Rochester friends are as variable in their opinion of strawberries as they are of grapes."

How does this show that Mr. BARRY's statement was incorrect, even in regard to Auburn. unless it is taken for granted that Russell's Prolific is a small berry, which is not the fact? Then it should be remembered that the varieties named by Mr. Downing, and other gentlemen, were in connection with other varieties. For instance, Mr. Downing recommended as the best four varieties, Jenny Lind, Longworth's Prolific, Triomphe de Gand and Russell's Prolific; and Mr. BARRY, Early Scarlet, Hooker. Longworth's Prolific and Triomphe de Gand. Mr. B. also spoke favorably of La Constante and Russell's Prolific.

THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Being about to plant 12,000 or 15,000 Osage Orange for a hedge, can you inform me where I can get the plants, and at what price per thousand? The remarks of George Adams, in your

issue of the 15th inst., in no way deters me. I maintain that the Osage Orange is destined to become the hedge plant of America; it possesses every essential that can be desired,-rapid in growth, obedient to the training hand of man, and so armed by nature that not any animal that ranges the pastures will dare to face it—when properly cultivated in its early growth; nor is it deficient in longevity, and at the same time it thrives alike in the cold latitudes of the North or under the scorching heat of the further South. What more can be desired? No doubt the Willow, the Locust, and many others, will find their advocates, but I challenge them all. Though the Osage is so eminently adapted for the purpose desired, still, unless proper care is taken in planting, and in attending to it for the first few years afterward, what else than disappointment can be expected. How many of our choicest plants and trees, lacking ordinary care, have I seen cast aside, condemned as worthless,

'played out." The failure of the Osage, of which Mr. ADAMS "their part of the country," it is more than prob- curious picture.

able that the true verdict would have exonerated the plant from all blame. It was a failing with the Athenians that they were always seeking after something new, and this spirit, though in some respects commendable, I fear is working mischievously in this country. The cry of something new is fostered by the designing peddler, who is at all times ready to cry up the most worthless trash, (and "the public" appear to be delighted with the chance of being gulled,) that he may induce the sale of his rubbish, laughing. in his sleeve at the dupes he daily makes.

To all desiring to raise a fence,-a fence in the true meaning of the term,-I would say, "take the Osage Orange," plant it well, and care for it properly during the few years of its early growth, and they will raise a barrier with which no other plant on the broad continent of America can vie.

New York, Aug. 24, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA TEA PLANT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- I here send a few brief lines respecting a specimen of the tea plant of Pennsylvania, which I have inclosed. You may have seen it before; this I gathered August 3d in the town of Pike, Potter Co., Pa., on Pine Creek, thirty-five miles from this place, and one hundred and eighteen (teamster's measurement,) directly south of your city. It grows in a belt along the side of what is called Whortleberry Hill, which is said to be five hundred feet high, and the belt is something like one hundred deep midway from top to bottom. The only mode of curing the herbs known there is to steam them in a common stove boiler by putting a false bottom in bored full of holes, then drying the leaves. There is some sort of a black tea taste to it when you get at it, but it wants boiling in the teapot for half an hour or more. It is a bush from one to two feet in height, which appears to be winter-killed, and shoots up new from the root in the spring. It is gathered in common grain bags very fast. I counted fifteen teams returning loaded with whortleberries, boys and girls, and bags of tea. Now, if this is of any account as tea, please give your views upon it. If any of your gardeners, having a lot hung up by one edge two hundred feet high, wishes a little seed to plant, they are welcome to what I M. LIVERMORE. have by saying so. Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y.

The plant accompanying the above is Ceona thus Americanus-New Jersey Tea. The leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American Revolution. It grows abundantly on the banks of the Genesee here, and in many sec tions of the country.

THE DATE.

THERE is no fruit that can be eaten so conconstantly, or with so much impunity, as the date. It is like bread, and is bread to whole nations of Orientals. And what a delicious bread, baked by the sun, and showered in profusion upon the earth, to be gathered and laid up for the future, either dry in huge corbels, or pressed into a conserve, which, when cut into slices, looks and eats like plum-pudding. We have often been present while this dainty was in preparation; first, with a little brush made of fine palm-leaves, the particles of sand are whisked away from the fruit, which, having then been laid open with a sharp flint, the stone is taken out, and if large and fine, is laid aside for planting; next, the dates are thrown into a clean, strong, square vessel like a tub, and having been closely pressed by heavy weights laid upon a thick board made to fit, the whole process is completed. Immense quantities of this conserve are exported from Egypt and Arabia into all the neighboring countries, where it is much prized, especially in the harems, where the women and children may almost be said to eat it incessantly.

No man can starve in a date-country during the three months of the year in which the fruit is eatable, since he has but to throw up a stone in the tree to bring down his breakfast or his dinner. For this reason chiefly, tents are pitched and villages built in palm-groves; and as hogs are turned into the woods in acorn-time, so children are let loose in the palm-woods through the whole period of the date-harvest, to collect their own provisions, and feed as they list. You may often, as you journey along, observe troops of the little gourmands, who, having eaten to repletion, have fallen asleep amid the remains of their meal; while the generous tree of whose bounty complains, I strongly suspect, rests rather with they have partaken, waves and rustles over their the cultivator than with the plant. Had he con- heads, letting down occasionally glints of sundescended to have told the history of the treat- shine, which, glancing over their dingy red caps ment that the unfortunate Osage had received in and many-colored rags, convert them into a

Inquiries and Answers.

PLANT FOR NAME.—Will the RURAL please give information as to the name and original locality of the plant of which the inclosed is a specimen, and thereby greatly oblige—A RURAL READER, Lima, N. Y.

Medicago maculata - Spotted Medick. Adventitious from Europe. This and other species of the genus are some times cultivated on account of their curious seed pods.

Dahlias—The Work.—While perusing your last number, I met with an article describing a way to destroy the dahlia worm. I have a fine collection of dahlias, but have been dreadfully disappointed this year in consequence of the ravages of this troublesome pest. Your correspondent has discovered a way to destroy them; but alas it is too late—the mischief is done, past redemption, before the worm is discovered, and my poor dahlia is a withered stem, nothing but an upsightly stump. If any of your correspondents know of any preventive, which is far better than a cure, and if you will publish it in your columns you will greatly oblige many of your lady readers.—A Subscriber, Bellevue, Ohio.

STOCK AND ZINNIA SEEDS.—I wish to ask through the RURAL about flower seeds. Last spring I purchased a collection of annual flower seeds of James Vicz, which are doing nicely. Of the Ten Week Stock I have a splendid show, about half double, but the single ones only have seeds. I want to know whether they will produce double flowers next year? Also the proper time to save the seed of the Double Zinnia.—MRS. MCCLURE, Waterford, Pa.

No doubt some of the seed from your single stocks would produce double flowers, but you will find it far inferior to the imported seed. It is hardly worth while to lose a fine show of Stocks next season in an effort to save the few cents that goed seed will cost. Double Zinnia seed saved here is as good as the imported. Let the flowers remain on the plant until they begin to fade and become dry. Then cut and put them away in an open box or paper bag until they are well dried, when the seeds can be secured and saved until planting time.

Grapes—Cranserries.—Will you or some one who has had experience in raising grapes, tell us, through the Rural, whether it is best to take off all the laterals to the end of the vines all through the season, or whether the ends themselves should be pinched back, and if so, what of the second set of laterals or sprouts that bear blossoms and sometimes grapes, full size, before frost comes? Will not this pulling off the laterals, as well as the sprouts that come out in their place afterward, injure the prospect for a crop next year, or will they sprout out again in the same place next spring? Should all the vines that bear grapes be pinched off as few, joints beyond the last bunch? If this pinching off is necessary, when stbuld it be done—soon after the grapes are set, or not intil after they are full grown? Will it do to pull off the laterals when they are from one to two feet long?

are from one to two feet long?

Cranberries.—Last spring, a year ago, I bought twentyfive cranberry plants of the "Upland Bell" variety, (tho'
they had the appearance of having been pulled out of a
swamp.) I planted them one foot apart each way on dry,
sandy seil, without manure. Sixteen of them lived
through the season, and at present appear rather thrifty,
some of them having put out runners over a foot long. I
keep them well dressed, can I do anything more? What
am I to expect, will it pay to plant on a larger scale?
Who can answer correctly?—M. L. Holl, East Cleveland,
Ohio.

When a new growth of vine bearing flowers and fruit s produced in large quantity, it shows that the pruning has been too severe. If four or five joints are left beyond the last bunch of fruit, and the laterals, instead of being bro ken out are cut away, leaving one leaf of each, there will be little trouble of the kind. Late in the season, when rampant growth is over, the laterals may be allowed to re main, or if they seem to crowd the vine too much a por tion can be removed. Perhaps some of our readers can give the desired information respecting upland cranber-ries. We have never heard of any very marked success.

Korticultural Notes.

PROPER TIME AND MODE FOR CUTTING FLOWERS. Never cut your flowers during intense sunshine, nor keep them exposed to the sun or wind; do not collect them in large bundles, nor tie them tightly together, as this hastens their decay. Do not pull them, but cut them cleanly off the plant with a sharp knife, not with a pair of scissors. When taken in-doors, place them in the shade, and reduce them to the required length of stalk with a sharp knife, by which means the tubes through which they draw up the water are left open, and the water is permitted to ascend freely, whereas if the stems are bruised or lacerated, these pores are closed up. Use pure water to set them in, or pure white sand in a state of saturation, sticking the ends of the stalks in it, but not in a crowded manner If in water alone, it ought to be changed daily, and a thin alice should be cut off the ends of the stalks at every change of water. Water about milk-warm, or containing small quantity of camphor dissolved in spirits of wine will often revive flowers that have begun to fade. Place a glass shade over them during the night, or indeed at all such times as they are not purposely exhibited. Shade them from very bright sunshine, and when uncovered, set them where they may not be exposed to a draught of air. A cool temperature during summer is favorable for them and the removal of the slightest symptoms of decay is necessary. When carried to a distance, carry them in a shallow air-tight tin case, or cover them with paper to exclude them from air and light. Charcoal saturated with water is also a good media to stick them in, and the thinper they are kept the better,

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTI-TUTE.—The Annual Fair of the Institute—omitted last year—will be held in New York next September, commencing on the 2d, and will continue three weeks. The Institute has rented the spacious and commodious building known as the Academy of Music, corner Fourteenth street and Irving Place.

The Fair, as heretofore, will be restricted to American productions; it will be general in its character, embracing manufactures of all kinds, new inventions, improvement in agricultural implements, &c.

A Horticultural Exhibition will be held the last week of the Fair, in connection with the General Exhibition Flowers, fruits and vegetables sent for competition for premiums, must be deposited on Wednesday morning, entember 16.

Further information respecting the Exhibition may be btained by addressing JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary of the Managers, at the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Union Building.

CATALOGUES. - The following Catalogues have been eceived the past week:

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S Desriptive Catalogue of Orna mental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, &c. This is a beautifully printed pamphlet of 74 pages, illustrated with 20 fine new wood-cuts, mostly full page, and portraits of some of the finest ornamental trees on the grounds of the proprietors.

Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List of the same, for autumn of 1863, from Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines

Bulbs, Garden Seeds, &c., from Francis Brill, Newark, New Jersey. Catalogue of the Dorchester Nurseries, from MARSHALL P. WILDER & BAKER, Dorchester, Mass.

WANT OF SMALL BIRDS .- The want of small birds is

felt in England, as well as elsewhere, caused by a wanton and wicked destruction of them. An effort is now being made to encourage their increase, and to this work the leading agricultural as well as political papers are lending their influence.

Pomestic Geonomy.

PICKLE MAKING.

RED PICKLES.—Divide your cabbage in quarters, sprinkle it well with salt, and pack it in a jar; let it stand 24 hours; take it out and wash off all the salt, lay it in a sifter to drain the water from it, and wipe as dry as you can; to one gallon vinegar, put one quart of poke-berry juice, (which you can get by scalding the berries and squeezing them,) one pound of brown sugar, one pint of onions, two oz. of cinnamon, two oz. of pepper, two oz. of allspice; boil all (except onions) a few minutes; pour over the cabbage, while boiling; cover closely, and it will be ready for use in a few days.

YELLOW PICKLES.—Half a pound of bruised black mustard; half a pound of ginger, sliced; half a pound of garlic soaked in brine one week and bleached; half a pound of horse-radish, soaked in brine one week and dried; two oz. of turmeric; two oz. cayenne pepper, or four oz. black pepper. Put in one gallon best apple vinegar, and let it remain in the sun three weeks; then put in your pickles.

TOMATO PICKLES.—One peck of green tomaoes sliced, one dozen sliced onions, sprinkled with salt and let them stand till next day, then drain them; one box mustard; half an oz. black pepper; one oz. whole cloves; one oz. yellow mustard seed; one oz. alspice. Put into the kettle a layer of tomatoes and onions, and one of spices, alternately, covered with vinegar, and boil half an hour.

GREEN PICKLES.—To a jar containing four gallons, put half an oz. of turmeric; three oz. brown sugar; two handfuls horse-radish; two of garlic; two of bruised mustard seed; three oz. broken cinnamon; two oz. cloves; two of allspice; four of broken ginger; two of black pepper. Put them in as much good cider winegar as will cover your pickles; put them on the fire, and as soon as it comes to a boil, pour it on your pickles; add a little vinegar now and then, so as to keep them covered.

QUICK PICKLES.—Take a head, of cabbage, slice it up or chop it, sprinkle salt through it; let it remain all night; chop up an onion with the cabbage, drain it through a colander, season it highly with pepper and celery seed, cover it with strong vinegar, and it will be fit for use the third day.

PICKLED DAMSONS.—To one peck damsons allow seven pounds brown sugar, half a pint vinegar, two tablespoonfuls ground allspice, the same of cloves; let the vinegar and sugar boil, and to the mixture add the damsons and spice. They should boil 21 hours, being constantly stirred; when cold, they are fit for use.

PICALILLI.-Picalilli is a mixture of all kinds of pickles. Select pickles, from the salt brine, of a uniform size and of various colors; as small cucumbers, button onions, small-bunches of cauliflowers, carrots cut in fanciful shape, radishes, radish-pods, bean-pods, cayenne-pods, race ginger, olives, limes, grapes, strips of horse-radish, &c., &c. Arrange your selections tastefully in glass jars, and pour over them a liquor prepared in the following manner: - To one gallon of white wine vinegar add eight tablespoonfuls of salt, eight of mustard-flour, four of ground ginger, two of pepper, two of allspice, two of turmeric, and boil all together one minute; the mustard and turmeric must be mixed together by vinegar before they are put into the liquor; when the liquor has boiled, pour it into a pan, cover it closely, and, when it has become cold, pour it into the jars containing the pickles; cover the jars with cork and bladder and let them stand six months, when they will contain good pickles. Picalilli is an excellent accompaniment to many highly seasoned dishes; if well put up, it will keep for years. If you like oil in the picalilli, it should be braided with the vinegar, and added with them to the boiling liquor. -Germantown Telegraph.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—Slice the tomatoes, with one-eighth to one-sixth as many onions: lay them down in jars, sprinkling in tine salt at the rate of about an ordinary teacupful to 8 gallons of sliced fruit. Let them stand over night, drain; add a few green 'cayenne pepper pods and nasturtiums. Chop until not larger than grains of corn; drain thoroughly, pack in jars, adding white mustard seed, unground cinnamon, and bruised (not ground) cloves. Pour on cold vinegar, cover with a plate within the jar, to keep the pickle under the vinegar.

Tomato Pudding.—Slice the tomatoes, place a layer of them in the bottom of an earthen dish, cover with bread crumbs, profusely seasoned; add another layer of tomatoes and cover. with bread crumbs as before; and when the dish is filled, place on the top a piece of butter. Put the dish into a moderate oven, and if two layers of tomatoes fill it, twenty minutes will be long enough for them to be sufficiently cooked.

BROILED TOMATOES.—In order to have tomatoes nice, cooked in this manner, the largest ones must be selected. Cut them into rather thick slices, seasoning each piece with pepper and salt. Use an oyster gridiron to broil them on-a common one will answer-and cook them but a few moments. When sent to the table butter should be added.

TO TAKE OUT FRUIT SPOTS.—Let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water, without dipping, and hold the part over a lighted common brimstone match at a proper distance. The sul-phurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spot to disappear.

CURE FOR POISONING BY IVY.-Plunge the part affected in hot water—as hot as can be borne-holding it there some time.

Padies' Department.

E REDYNAMA

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. IN THE CLOVER.

BY FRANK VOLTUS

THE South wind is heavy with sweets to-night, As it steals over moorland and lea, And it brings on its pinions, from valley and height, From dewy fields bathed in the moon's tender light, The fragrance of clover to me.

Sweeter than perfume from Araby's shore Comes its odorous breath, and I dream Of those haleyon days which will come nevermore,-Those days when I childishly studied the lore Of meadow, and forest, and stream.

When our darling wee MINNIE and I gathered flowers In the fields where the grassy leaves play; And crowned ourselves queens, in those bright summer

With daisies and clover-blooms, plucked from the bower Where tinnier monarchs held sway.

When with laughter we followed the butterflies gay In their wavering flight o'er the lawn; Or pursued the cloud phantoms that rushed on their way, 'Neath cloudlets, that, bathed in the glorious day, .Seemed sent from an infinite dawn.

Oh, memories of childhood, how swiftly ye throng With your hallowed scenes round me to night, Making me weak who should strive to be strong, That the journey of life seem not weary or long,-That its dark hours be merged into light.

Like a child I look out on the meadowy bloom With eyes overflowing with tears, And see, faintly gleaming through distance and gloom The tiny stones marking our lost MINNIE's tomb, Now gray with the tempests of years.

In a happier region a chaplet she wears. Of flowers which immortally bloom, A child-angel, called ere life's noontide of cares Had vexed or oppressed; and a mansion she shares Where sainted ones ever find room.

Alone in the clover, a garland I weave And crown me again as of old, But where is the childhood which could not believe, That life, with its pleasures, had aught to deceive,-That its baubles were other than gold.

Departed its golden hours ne'er to return, Destroyed its fond trust,-but to live In striving the dim gems of truth to discern Will calm darkest doubts in the bosom that burn And peace to the weary heart give. Orange, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker

MEMORY AND I.

"WE love to dwell on days of youth Deep buried in the past, As men do love the autumn leaves Because they are the last; And as we cast a backward glance, Toward the scenes of yore, We feel, alas! their blissful joys Can come to us no more.

MEMORY has taken me by the hand this morning and led me along the path of Time, grown thick with thorns of grief and flowers of joy, into the shadowy country of the "Long Ago." Even as my mind wanders back so far, do I pause and linger at many a well remembered scene-landmarks along the weary march of life.

Far, far away in the dim distance I behold my native city with its busy throng of mortals,—each one bearing his own life-burden-bravely, or with weak and fainting hearts according to their different natures; its dens of indigence and vice, and its palaces of wealth and splendor side by side; its institutes of learning and its noble churches with their tall spires pointing upward toward heaven's blue dome; and the bright bay with its fleet of ships laden with rich burdens from beyond the sea. Then, leaving all the fond associations and dear friends of early childhood. and a father's grave in beautiful Greenwood, "The city of the dead," new scenes and strange church, and the half decayed trunk of some fallen monarch of the woods our cushioned pew, Nature the minister, whose never changing text is "From Nature turn aloft to Nature's God."the sermon our own thoughts, and the choir the wild birds whose sweet warblings of praise ever rise from that vast cathedral to the great "Gop of Love."

Fain would I pause and linger amid these sweet memories, and dwell long in thought on those silent communions with Nature, when with no remembrance of the turbulent world, its misery and sin, my soul would swell with unutterable joy, and gladness, and gratitude to the great "Dispenser of all good;" but Time points onward and Memory follows at his bidding.

Many a happy school-day is passed swiftly by in our onward flight, and we only pause when, the school-days ended, with many a tear and fond regret we bid adieu to the dear school-mates who have trod with us along the path of science. Doubly sad was the parting when many from that happy band threw aside their books-weapons of the mind-and girded on the sword and shouldered the musket for their country's sake, and went forth with pale, sad faces, but firm, brave hearts, to subdue their unnatural foe. Here we turn aside and drop a tear in memorial of those who have fallen; those whom, though Time in his flight may bring us many changes, will never bring back again. And there was one, can I write of him-

And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue, He crossed in the twilight gray and cold, And the pale mists hid him from mortal view.

Ah! H-, could you have known when you lay dying far away in the Southland, of the bitter tears which were being shed for you, it would have been as balm to your soul in your deathstruggle. But when the thundering engine bore

friends, you were heedless of our tears, our bitter grief. And we laid you away in the cold earth where the spring breeze whispers many a sad requiem through the oak trees bending above your grave. There will you rest in peace until "The trump shall sound and the dead shall rise."

There are others whom memory disposes before my mental vision. One who away toward the sunset, beyond rolling rivers and boundless prairies, is seeking a fortune and a home in the "Land of gold." Another in an Eastern State is laying up "Treasures which waxeth not old." To her, if these lines should meet her eye, will a thrill of remembrance waken for a moment the memory of her early friend.

But I must close. Memory is leading me along strange pathways. Sad scenes only I now witness while the bright ones are hidden by a mystic veil.

> "Dark clouds of threatening somber hues Their shadows o'er me cast, And only now pervades my soul Sad memories of the past."

GERTIE GORDON. Greenville, Mich., 1863.

WORKING GIRLS.

HAPPY GIRLS-who cannot love them? What cheeks like the rose, bright eyes and elastic step how carefuly they go to work. Our word for it, such girls will make excellent wives. Blessed indeed will men be who secure such prizes. Contrast those who do nothing but sigh all day, and live to follow the fashions; who never earn the bread they eat, or the shoes they wear; who are languid and lazy from one week's end to another. Who but a simpleton and a popinjay would prefer one of the latter, if he were looking for a companion? Give us the working girls. They are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mincing along, or jumping a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or a fly. They have no affectation, no silly airs about them. When they meet you, they speak without putting on a half dozen airs, or trying to show off to better advantage, and you feel as if you were talking to a human being, and not to a painted or fallen angel.

If girls knew how sadly they miss it, while they endeavor to show off their delicate hands and unsoiled skin, and put on a thousand airs, they would give worlds for the situation of the working ladies, who are above them in intelligence, in honor, in everything, as the heavens are above the earth.

Be wise, then. You have made fools of yourselves through life. Turn over a new leaf, and begin to live and act as human beings: as companions to immortal man. In no other way can you be happy, and subserve the delights of your existence.

ALWAYS HAPPY, ALWAYS CHEERFUL. "Why this constant, happy flow of spirits?" 'No secret, doctor," replied the mechanic, "I have one of the best of wives; and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and she is sure to be ready; and she has been doing many things during the day to please me, and I can not find it in my heart to speak unkind to anybody." What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotion! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing, and goes far towards making a home happy and

THE GOOD AND HAPPY WIFE.—The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She is a ray of sunlight in the house. She gleams all over it. It is airy, and gay, and graceful, and warm, and welcoming with her presence. She is full of devices, and plots, and sweet surprises faces greet me. Away in the distant West do I for her husband and family. She has never done next linger among the grand old forests of the with the romance and poetry of life. She is her-Wolverine State, whose dim aisles were our self a lyric poem setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling high, and the end dignifies the means. Her home is a paradise, not sinless, not painless, but still a paradise; for "Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love."

> Oн, the love of woman - the love of woman! How high will it not rise! and to what lowly depths will it not stoop! How many injuries will it not forgive! What obstacles will it not overcome, and what sacrifices will it not make, rather than give up the being upon whom it has been once wholly and truthfully fixed! Perennial of life, which grows up under every climate. how small would be the sum of man's happiness without it! No coldness, no neglect, no harshness, can extinguish thee! Like the fabled lamp in the sepulchre, thou sheddest thy pure light in the human heart, when everything around thee there is dead forever.—Carleton.

> LIFT ME HIGHER .- A girl, thirteen years old, was dying. Lifting her eyes toward the ceiling, she said, softly,

"Lift me higher! lift me higher!"

Her parents raised her up with pillows, but she faintly said, "No, not that! but there!" again looking earn-

estly toward Heaven, where her happy soul flew a few moments later. On her gravestone these words are carved: "Jane B-, aged thirteen. LIFTED HIGHER."

A beautiful idea of dying, was it not? Lifted

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.

We cannot well dispense with the respect of your unconscious form back to your home and others unless we are possessed of our own.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SADNESS AMID MIRTH.

In halls of Mirth we seek to hide Our hearts from grief and care, While from the lips soft accents glide, But born of anguish there. The heart may veil its bitter grief, And seem to know no ill; But scenes of mirth bring no relief, Nor can its throbbings still.

Soft music's then a mournful wail. A soul's deep agony; It seems but clearer to unveil The torn heart's misery. And merry feet swift flying round To music's flowing rhyme, Seem but to tread and crush the wound The heart-throbs keeping time.

Could one but truly read each heart In such assembled mirth He'd pale to find how small a part Unsullied joy gave birth. How grief and care sit rioting In glowing cheek and eye; How many hearts are battl'ing With pain that will not die.

Each soul must bear its grief alone And hide, as best it may, The torturing care, the sighing moan, That wears its life away Then, weary mortal, suff'ring soul, Enduring grief and wrong, Learn to look forward to the goal,-"To suffer and be strong." Mountain Springs, Placer Co., Cal., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GENIUS AS DISPLAYED IN POETRY,

ORATORY, FINE ARTS, MUSIC AND INVENTION

IT is undoubtedly a fact that, whilst traits of character and other talents may be, and are, often cultivated and made subservient to the will, Genius and Beauty are Heaven's direct gifts, bestowed upon the few only, and to be abused or ennobled as the fortunate possessor may determine. Blessed with a talent which renders him superior to those of mediocrity, the man of genius possesses an extended social influence for good or evil, especially the Poet, or Author, who also controls the minds of millions who have never heard his voice or felt his magic presence, but in spirit have felt as he feels; and when he has inspired kindred minds with the echo of his own bright thoughts, he assumes to them the character of an old, tried friend, who has seemed to take a personal interest in their feelings and emotions without the desire to ridicule or judge harshly their foibles. Thus, when death deprives his country, nay, the world, of his seer-searching intellect, those sister spirits who were unable to weep at the interment of his earthly and coarser nature, have felt deep regret at the loss of the brilliant mind or sympathetic soul, whose life they feel will never be replaced. Therefore, the Poet, more highly favored than other mortals, if we except the noble Philanthropist, is unlike the merely rich man, whose admiring friends, during his brief life, are so numerous that the possessor often fondly imagines disinterestedness is the one virtue left after the great fall. In many instances he wakes from his brief dream to find that not only riches but friends take wings, or if so fortunate as to go to the grave in blissful ignorance, few are the sincere tears shed, or regrets felt, for one who can no longer minister to their pleasure.

Another talent, more brilliant in its character and more fascinating, but less enduring and less extensive in its influence, is Oratory, in its truest sense not a mere form of words, delivered in set gestures, with studied effect, but the impulsive thoughts leaping forth with energy and power; best displayed in the flashing eye and varied expression of an highly intellectual face. Perhaps there is no other talent that so controls erts, nay, the very senses of men. This is seen in courts of justice, where brilliant, pathetic addresses produce the effect of blinding the honest but more simple judgments of the jury. In serious cases, where correct decisions are vitally necessary, it would seem rather that such might be gained by a jury composed of professional or intellectual men, who would discern between the truth and its shadow. But if productive of wrong, it has also, by charming the ear, inculcated sentiments of strength and beauty in the hearts of many to whom abstruse reading is a sealed mystery. But if Oratory is appreciated by the multitude, comparatively few have true taste for Painting and Sculpture. How many, as in their libraries, ornament their mansions with these classic elegancies merely because their wealth will allow of the fashionable necessity of the age. This low ebb of true taste is evident from the fact that years, nay, centuries ago, the few who proved the elevation of their minds and spirits above the grosser elements of our being were considered vile visionaries by the masses, who prided themselves on their commonsense and practical views, not considering the necessity of the union of the real and ideal to produce perfection. This union is seen in the creations of the Deity. Contrasted with the useful fields of grain and magnificent forests are the lofty mountains and sublime cataracts—even the tiny flower, intended only to please the taste and eye of man, will bear competition with its neighbor the spear of grass. Can there be more conclusive logic to the opponent of the Idealist than these beautiful lines:-"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

It is thus apparent that beauty and usefulness are not inseparable, but, linked together, form a beautiful whole. Perhaps the cold but grand forms of the Sculptor may be compared to lofty makes him enlarge it too.

peaks, or caverns, with their innumerable stalactite chambers, furnished with wonderful representations of actual life, truly classic and beautiful, exciting feelings rather of awe and wonder than warm enthusiasm. On the contrary, the pencil of the Artist gives form and expression to stolid canvas, and produces life, as it were, from crude ideas. Music is the embodiment of feeling and soul, and of all the accomplishments the most cultivated and best understood. Love and Music seem to be the only foretaste of a world of perfect happiness allowed mortals since the great fall. The latter elevates and inspires the mind with feelings of piety and peace. The Bible may be said to be the principle of Religion, and Music its emotional feeling; but like all emotions not the criterion of life. Different from this is Music which causes the blood to tingle through the veins with joyous exultation, and if not as heavenly and pure in its effects, yet fills the heart for the time being with the innocent feelings of childhood; or, under the influence of still another kind, sadly recalling the reminiscences of by-gone days. Thus, Proteus-like, it is constantly changing its forms, and never wearies. A celebrated and splendid writer utters the following rhapsody:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land?""

With equal propriety, methinks, this sentiment may apply to those whose sensibility is so extinct that to them music is an unmeaning sound, and as the deaf and dumb, so are they to be intensely pitied. The well-worn expression that "music hath charms to soothe the savage ear," admits of great latitude; that he is delighted with his own style of music is evident from the quantity they are guilty of, although the quality is execrable to enlightened ears. To those primitive people the piano is an object of wonder and amusement for a few moments, when they weary of it and return with pleasure to sounds as monotonous and barbarous as their untaught

natures. If those people who dislike the sound of a single gong were to reside in China for a short time, where that instrument is the principal medium of praise or petition to the gods on ship. in temples, in processions on the land, and in their bands of music the grand feature, they would return so hardened as not to heed that horrid slam-bang, or be no more affected by it than by a street organ. So true is it, the nearer we are to God the nearer we are to perfection in all things. The greatest clearness and cultivation of voice is attained by the angels in their hosannas to the only true and living God.

As we have given the Ideal more than her share of attention perhaps, we can only glance at the ingenious and most useful of all things—begging pardon of "the deep ones," as Madam FLINT-WINCH would say, for even daring to glance at what we know so little about. Beauty can exist in the practical—for, dull reality as the result may seem to be, when we consider the deep thought, the mighty intellect embodied in the mechanism of many creations, we must admire the inner workings of a mind capable of forming from nothing, or from crude materials, or what is more generally the case, discover a hidden meaning to work out a principle which shall conduce to man's comfort, therefore, to a great degree his happiness.

VICE - PRESIDENT STEPHENS' WARNING.

GOLDEN WORDS did ALEX. H. STEPHENS, now Vice-President of the Confederacy, utter in the Georgia Convention of January, 1864, pending the question of secession. He said:

"This step, once taken, could never be recalled, and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow, as they would see, will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolation of warupon us. who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but he who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably be cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments, what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? And to what cause or one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed, what interest of the South has been invaded, what justice has been denied, and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington of which the South has the right to complain? I challenge the answer.

"Now for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unnassailed, is the hight of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanctiou nor my vote."

HE who troubles himself more than he needs, grieves also more than is necessary, for the same weakness which makes him anticipate his misery,

Sabbath Musings.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PATH.

BY H. BONAR

I WALK as one who knows that he is treading A stranger soil: As one round whom the world is spreading Its subtle coil.

I walk as one but yesterday delivered From a sharp chain; Who trembles lest the bonds so newly severed Be bound again.

I walk as one who feels that he is breathing Ungenial air: For whom as wiles the tempter still is wreathing

The bright and fair. My steps, I know, are on the plains of danger,

For sin is near; But looking up, I pass along, a stranger, In haste and fear This earth has lost its power to drag me downward;

Its spell is gone; My course is now right upward and right onward, To vonder throne

Hour after hour of time's dark night is stealing In gloom away; Speed Thy fair dawn of light, and joy, and healing,

For Thee, its God, its King, the long-rejected, Earth groans and cries; For Thee, the long-beloved, the long-expected, Thy bride still sighs!

Thou Star of Day!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUNDAY CHRISTIANS.

I have but little or no sympathy for "Sunday

Christians;" those, I mean, who in some way seem to be possessed of the unfortunate idea that if they are somewhat religious upon the Sabbath, attending church faithfully, reading their bibles, and abstaining as far as possible from worldly thoughts and employments, that it is not required of them to be very religious through the six days following. Now, if Revelation did not teach the utter fallibility of such a religion, as connected with the great truths of Christianity, it almost seems as if common sense ought to teach it to every heart. In treading thus far the path in life which destiny has allotted me, I have met and studied many Christians, among whom have been no small number of those who seem to have in the granary of their souls an abundant store of piety upon the Sabbath day, from which flow heaping measures of zeal, and "good works," but becoming, from some unaccountable process, so changed by Monday morning as to produce daily from the same store-house equal measures of envy, jealousies, hatred, and worldliness; manifesting, in all the transactions of the week, anything but a true Christian spirit. Eager for gain, striving, apparently with their whole heart, for worldly emoluments, they appear, to mere "lookers on," as of the "world," instead of humble disciples and followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. We have no account in Revelation of any such manner of proceeding by our Savior, or any of his disciples. The Sabbath was with them as with all true Christians in any age, a day of holy rest; but through each day of the week did they go about doing good; the Son of Man doing the will of his Father, and the disciples the will of their Master. Theirs was no "Sunday religion," but a religion that was made manifest in all of their "goings out and comings in," be it upon whatsoever day it might. Though we are not to judge our fellow creatures, yet we may be safe in deciding that those who do not each day and hour in their life manifest a spirit of devotion, and a heart willing to do the service of GoD, are not, at least, following the instruction of Him. who said, "By their fruits shall ye know them." I find no place in my Bible, where CHRIST says, By the fruits of their Sabbaths shall ye know them; but many commandments to "watch and "Be diligent in business, serving pray alman. the Lord," &c., &c. How beautiful is the life of a consistent Christian; one who, though doing with his might all that his hands find to do, yet doing all to the glory of GoD; and oh! how pernicious the influence of those who, professing CHRIST, give him so small a portion of their heart as to serve him upon the Sabbath, and the devil all the other days of their life. "Verily, ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

Monroe County, N. Y., 1863.

THE SAVIOR'S PREACHING.

OUR Lord found many a topic of discourse in the scenes around him. Even the humblest obients shone in his hands as I have seen a fragment of broken glass or earthen ware, as it caught a sunbeam, light up, flashing like a diamond. With the stone of Jacob's well for a pulpit, and its water for a text, he preached salvation to the Samaritan woman. A little child which he takes from its mother's side, and holds up blushing in his arms before the astonished audience, is the text for a sermon on humility. A husbandman on a neighboring height, between him and the sky, who strides with long and measured steps over the field he sows, supplies a text from which he discourses on the Gospel and its effects on different classes of hearers. In a woman baking; in two women who sit by some cottage door, grinding at the mill; in an old, strong fortalice, perched on a rock, whence it looks across the brawling torrent to the ruined and roofless gable of a house swept away by mountain floods— Jesus found texts. From the birds that sung above his head, and the lilies that blossomed at his feet, he discoursed on the care of God—these his text, and providence his theme.—Dr. Guthrie.

THE degrees shorten as we proceed from the lower to the higher latitude; the years shorten in like manner as we pass onward through life."

The Educator.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE practice of employing female teachers for consecutive terms is yearly gaining ground in our rural districts. In a majority of the districts of the State, it would be far better te employ lady teachers, term after term, than to have the frequent changes now so common. We believe that our best female teachers are fully competent to instruct and govern a large proportion of the schools of the State, and we see no good reason why they should not be employed and liberally compensated for their services. These schools do not offer sufficient inducement for male teachers, as permanent situations, - and therefore we would urge upon such districts to give more of permanence to their schools by employing female teachers for consecutive terms. We fully concur in the following views contained in a late report of Rev. B. G. Norтнвог, Agent of the Mass. Board of Education:

"The leading objection to the policy of employing permanent female teachers in our common district schools, is founded on the supposition that delicate and timid women will not succeed so well in the government of schools in which rough and refractory boys are gathered together. This is a very common and plausible objection, and is worthy of respectful consideration. It was formerly supposed that physical strength was the prime characteristic of a good disciplinarian, and that brute force was the chief agency in school government. The objection under consideration bears a near affinity to this antiquated notion. During the past winter a competent teacher was rejected, on examination in one of our towns, because the committee judged, from his smallness of stature, that 'he would not be able to whip the larger boys.' A tall and stalwart man was therefore secured, who, relying on his physical strength and seeking only to govern, failed at once in everything else, and after two short weeks, even in that, gave up in despair. Horace Mann well said:-'A man may keep a difficult school by means of authority and physical force; a woman can do it only by dignity of character, affection, such a superiority in attainment as is too conspicuous to be questioned.' "A silent moral power ought to reign in the

school room, rather than ostentatious and merely coercive measures. Its influence is more happy, effective, and permanent. Corporal punishment may be used as a dernier resort in extreme cases. But true wisdom and skill in school government consists in the prevention rather than in the punishment of offenses,-in cultivating the better feelings of our nature, truthfulness, generosity, kindness and self-respect, love of study and a sense of duty. Such influences women are preeminently fitted to wield. Refined and lady-like manners, with a mellow and winning voice, will exert a peculiar sway, even upon the rudest and most unmannerly youth. A striking illustration of this influence over the most turbulent elements, I witnessed in one of our State Reformatory institutions, a few weeks since. A division of these rough boys, unmanageable in the hands of their former teacher, and often needing the sternest discipline, under a new teacher of great skill, patience, and genuine kindness, was soon won to obedience and attracted to order and studiousness; interest was awakened, ambition excited, and hearts all unused to love, and still more, to be loved, were strangely inspired with respect and affection for their teacher. Even upon these rough boys there was a silent power in the very face of their teacher, beaming with love for them and enthusiasm in her truly noble

"Females seem to be better adapted by nature to teaching little children. Male teachers seldom leave their impress clearly marked upon young pupils. They lack the requisite gentleness, the patience and perseverance in little ent of character, th quick discer instinctive power to inspire the youthful spirit and arouse its latent powers. Above all, they are destitute of those delicate arts which are so requisite to win the affections of children, to call forth and direct their earliest aspirations, and to impart the needful impulse to their minds. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm, courtesy and kindness, and the power of easy, quiet, unconscious influence, are requisites indispensable to the attractiveness, order and efficiency of the school. Females are endowed with a more bountiful share of these desirable qualities.

"Facts on this point may be more satisfactory than-arguments. In a certain school which I visited under both administrations, the last male teacher utterly failed in the maintenance of order, although highly favored with the old essentials of a good disciplinarian, 'tall and stout,' and although he used the rod with merciless freedom and severity, his authority was nevertheless openly resisted. A female teacher has since, without difficulty, governed the same school, numbering over fifty pupils, of whom fourteen were over fifteen years of age, five over seventeen, and one over twenty. Her government was easy and persuasive, yet dignified and firm. Her intelligence, skill, tact and kindness made the school a model of good order. A single case, I am well aware, proves little, but the instance I have related is only a fair illustration of a multitude that have come under my observation. Great care, of course, must be taken in the selection of teachers. Unless they are competent, the experiment will be likely to fail."

TEACH the ignorant as much as you can:society is culpable for not providing instruction for all, and it must answer for the sight it produces. If the soul is left in darkness, sins will be committed. The guilty one is not he who commits the sin, but he who causes or permits the darkness.

THE PROGRESS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

IF a Rip Van Winkle was to awake now from a forty years' sleep, he would find greater sources of astonishment than did the remarkable Van Winkle who opened his eyes after his long nap in Sleepy Hollow, some sixty or eighty years ago. He would be no less astonished than his illustrious ancestor, that so much change could have been crowded into forty years—that the young nation which he left trying its strength on the Atlantic coast, when he lay down to his nap, had strode to the Pacific-having scattered cities on its way in the grandest profusion, and woven the whole country over with a net work of railways, so that it were as if enchantment and not growth had wrought the change. He would be no less confounded to learn that many ideas and plans, which forty years ago were pronounced absurd, impossible, and heretical, are fixed, majestic, and holy facts of to-day. We may imagine the venerable gentleman's hair standing apart, his eyes opening to an astonishing wideness, and his eyebrows assuming a wonderful altitude, when some friend tells how the giant nation has cared for its children, and explains to him the grand system of Public Schools, through all the Northern States, from Maine to Iowa.

We can see the conservative old gentleman start with an expression of incredulity, if net of fear of impending destruction, when told that New York State alone spends annually four and a half million of dollars for the support of her schools. We may see Mr. Van Winkle's astonishment increase, when-remembering the little low dirty school-house where he sat on the backless bench fifty years before-he learns that those splendid buildings which he supposed were castles or monasteries are public school buildings We may pardon Mr. Van Winkle if he thinks the nation is mad and he is the only sensible man

The condition of schools in our Northern States is a wonderful and beautiful evidence of the growth of free people. Our schools of to-day contrasted with the schools even thirty years ago, look somewhat as if Aladdin's Lamp might belong to this era. That such order could have been brought out of such disorder, such comfort and elegance out of such discomfort and shabbiness, that what was so small and mean and rare and insufficient as our schools then were, could have become so grand, numerous and so perfectly adequate to the most extensive needs, is one of the grandest facts of the nineteenth century .-New York Teacher.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.—It is the duty of teachers, as well as parents and school committees, to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression upon their minds; for whatever is brought under the frequent observation of the young must have its influence upon their susceptible natures for good or evil. Shabby school-houses induce slovenly habits. Ill-constructed benches may not only distort the body, but by reflex influence the mind as well. Conditions like these seldom fail to disgust the learner with his school, and neutralize the best efforts of his teachers. On the other hand, neat, comfortable places for study may help to awaken the association, enchaining the mind and the heart to learning and virtuous instruction with links of gold brightening forever.

EDUCATION. - Make: home an institution of learning. Provide books for the centre-table, and for the library of the family. See that all the younger children attend the best schools, and interest yourself in their studies. If they have the taste for thorough cultivation, but not the means to pursue it, if possible provide for a higher education. Daniel Webster taught at the intervals of his college course to aid an elder brother in the pursuit of a classical education, and a volume of his works is dedicated to the daughter of that brother, who early closed a brilliant career. Feel that an ignor or sister will be a disgrace to your family, and trust not the prevention of such a reproach to the casual influence of the press, existing institutions, and the kind offices of strangers. If the family becomes, as it may be, an institution of learning, the whole land will be educated.

Scientific, Aseful, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker DRAINAGE OF THE BODY.

A GREAT deal is said about drainage of the soil, and not a word about the drainage of the system. Now, there is continually going on a drainage of the waste products of the body, in the form of insensible perspiration. The perspiratory apparatus consists of minute cylindrical tubes, which pass inward through the cuticle. and terminate in the true skin, or cutis vera. In their course each little tube forms a beautiful spiral coil, and upon arriving at its destination. coils upon itself in such a way as to constitute an oval-shaped or globular ball, called the perspiratory gland. The openings of the perspiratory tubes on the surface of the cuticle, namely, "the pores," are also deserving of notice. In consequence of its upper extremity being a part of a spirally twisted tube, the opening is oblique in direction, and also has a valvular opening preventing the ingress of foreign injurious substances to the interior of the tube and gland.

To arrive at something like an estimate of the value of the perspiratory system, in relation to the rest of the organism, let us exercise a little precision at any one time what the present state mathematical calculation. The perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, in number are found to be 3,528 in a square inch. Now, as each of these pores is the aperture of a little tube about a quarter of an inch long, it follows that would like to correspond with any parties who

in a square inch of skin on the palm of the hand may have read the article referred to, with the there exists a length of tube equal to 882 inches, view of carrying out practically, East or West, or 731 feet. Certainly such an amount of drainage as 73 feet in every square inch of skin,taking that to be the average of the whole body, is something more wonderful than all the "tile draining" in America; and the thought intrudes itself, What if this drainage be obstructed?

How could we need a stronger argument for enforcing attention to cleanliness? In the pulp of the fingers, where the sensitive layers of the cutis vera are somewhat finer than in the palm of the hand, the number of pores a little exceeded that of the palm; and on the heels, where the ridges are coarser, the number on the square inch were not as many. To obtain an estimate of the length of tube of the perspiratory system, 2,800 it is calculated may be taken as a fair average of the number of pores in the square inch, and, therefore, 700 the number of inches in length. Now, the number of square inches on the surface of a man of ordinary height and bulk is 2,500,—the number of pores, therefore, 7,000,000, and the number of inches of perspiratory tube 1,750,000, that is, 145,833 feet, or nearly 28 miles. East Wilson, N. Y., 1863.

CHEAP LINENS.

An article of mine appeared in the Patent Office Agricultural Report for 1861, on "The culture and manufacture of flax and hemp,' containing proofs (not opinions) that linens can be made in this country from unrotted flax as cheaply as cotton goods have ever been made with cotton at the average of former years, say ten cents per pound. The demonstrations have been made, the necessary inventions are complete, and the obstacles to success by previous attempts in this direction, surmounted. The article referred to will enable almost any person to make the necessary tests, without expense, of the correctness of the facts or theories there presented, for himself, especially if he has had much manufacturing experience.

By the new method, the flax is broken out and pressed in a manner similar to that used for making flax cotton, except that it is parted to a greater length. By a process and machinery not much unlike those of wool combing, the short fibres, not long enough for linen, are removed and used as flax cotton for combination with wool, or for tow filling for coarse linens, the longer fibres being retained in the roving or sliva form, as "line" for linen yarn.

As so many ignorant writers and talkers in this country have assumed that it is impossible to produce linen so cheaply as to compete with cotton goods, and as so many have believed their assumption without investigation, a few words on the subject may not be amiss.

A very natural question at the outset is this:-Why may not linens be produced as cheaply as cotton goods, when the raw material for linens costs only about half as much as raw cotton? To say that it cannot be done because it never has been done, is an argument that has little force in these latter days of marvelous improvement. At the commencement of Arkwright's efforts to spin cotton by machinery, the knowing ones used similar arguments to prove that cotton goods could never be produced so cheaply as to comnete with linens.

It has been proved, over and over again, that flax cotton can be made for eight to ten cents per pound. Now, supposing the flax, instead of being parted short like cotton, should be parted from six to eight inches long, the length to which flax is always cut or parted to make linen by machinery in the modern way, is there any reason in supposing that the cost would be increased? It is known that the cost of spinning, weaving by power looms, and bleaching or dyeing of yarns or fabrics made of flax, refined and purified of gluten and coloring matter as flax is when converted into flax cotton, is no more than the same operations are with cotton. The extra expense, then, in working flax lies in the preparation before spinning. unrotted flax straw will make a tun of linen goods, and the straw can be had in any quantity at ten dollars per tun, it is plain that the cost of the raw material for linen is but five cents per pound. It may cost then five cents more per pound to get it in as good readiness for spinning as raw cotton is, or a sum equal to the first cost of the raw material, to bring the cost of producing linens up to that for cotton goods. It has been proved that even less expense is sufficient, and who can assert, with all the wonderful improvements and labor-saving machinery before him, and without a trial or investigation, that such a thing is impossible?

To say that such a result could not be attained because, by a certain old process it costs more, is no better logic than it would be to say that a man having Blanchard's lathe for turning irregular forms could not make gun stocks for ten cents each, because by the old process of shaving and whittling it costs three dollars.

Some time ago, a periodical, claiming to be "Scientific," and specially well informed in reference to manufacturing matters, very oracularly announced that linens could never be produced so as to compete with cotton goods in price, because flax must go through a certain old and expensive mode of preparation. The most obvious reply to this objection is that linens might possibly be cheaply made by avoiding the said process. It was also said that linens could not be cheaply produced "in the present state of the arts," as though vast improvements were not daily made by improvements in the arts. Beside, it is hardly possible that the sapient editor or "any other man" can know with any great of the arts is. Some things may be done that some old folks may not be informed of.

But I fear I am making this communication too long, and will close with the remark that I

an object of so much material importance as the manufacture of cheap linens. O.S. LEAVITT. Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1863.

IS THE SUN INHABITED?

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL concludes that the sun is planet abundantly stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:-On the top of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds seldom reach to shelter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of ice and snow. Now, if the solar rays themselves convey all the heat on this globe, it ought to be the hottest where their course is least interrupted. Again eronauts all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on our earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of solar rays, we have only to admit that, on the sun itself, the elastic fluids composing its atmosphere, and the matter on its surface, are of such a nature as not to be capable of any affection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious emission of them; for, if the elastic fluids of the atmosphere, or the matter on the surface of the sun, were of such a nature as to admit of any easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the air will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it has been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficient to fuse the most refactory substances.

Thus, from arguments based solely upon the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somewhat astonishing idea that the sun is inhabited.—Scientific American.

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE senselessness and inconvenience of the English systems of weights and measures are well exhibited by the following:

SENSELESS WEIGHTS AND MADDENING MEAS-URES. — A gallon isn't a gallon. It's a wine gallon, or one of three different sorts of ale gallon, or a corn gallon, or a gallon of oil; and the gallon of oil means 72 lb. for train oil, and 8 lb. for some other oils. If you buy a pipe of wine, how much do you get? 93 gallons if the wine be Marsala, 92 if Madeira, 117 if Bucellas, 103 if Port, 100 if Teneriffe. What is a stone? 14 lb. if a man, 8 if a slaughtered bullock, 16 of cheese, 5 of glass, 32 of hemp, 163 of flax at Belfast, 24 of flax at Downpatrick; it is 14 lb. of wool as sold by the growers, 15 lb. of wool as sold by the woolstaplers to each other. There are seven measures in use to define an acre. A hundred weight may contain 100 lb., 112 lb., or 120 lb. A hundred weight of pork is 8 lbs. heavier at Belfast than at Cork. A man might live by selling coal at a less price per ton than be paid for it at the pit mouth. A ton of coal at the pit mouth varies from 22 cwt. to 28 cwt. of 120 lb. each; a ton to the householder means 20 cwt. of 112 lb. each. Of cheese, 32 cloves (of 8.1b. each) make a wey in Essex, 42 in Suffolk. We walk in this United Kingdom by the measure of four sorts of miles, an English mile; being 217 yards shorter than a Scotch mile, 480 yards shorter than an Irish mile, and the geographical mile being another measure differing from all three. Our very sailors do not mean the same thing when they talk of fathoms. On board a man-of-war it means 6 feet, on board a merchantman 51 feet, on board a fishing vessel 5 feet .- All the Fear Round.

CONCERNING MILK.

men of Mexico, it is said, of driving their herds about the streets, and milking them to order, "in large or small lots to suit purchasers." The live animals themselves are driven from door to door. of the different regular customers, where they are milked, and there is a regular stand where the transient patrons are supplied, by milking into the vessel in which they take it home. Besides a drove of calves, with the cows all muzzled, running and bleating after them, there is a gang of goats and asses driven along, that people may always suit themselves as to quality and price, as also their different tastes-for which there is no accounting. It is impossible to derive the reason or origin of this mode of vending milk; unless it arose from the natural villainy of the people, and their distrust of each other-it being a preventive against adulteration, and of their disposing of a quality of milk inferior to that represented. This plan has at least the merit which attaches to honesty and fair dealing. We should not like to see the cows from which city milk is obtained driven about the streets. Such a sorry lot of lean kine as would be exhibited, would create an unpleasant sensation in the customer. We are credibly informed that the swill milk trade still exists, and that large quantities of it are sold.—Scientific American.

THE PEN, in the hand that knows how to use it, is one of the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charming? When self-respect gives it a new vigor, how pleasing? When virtue guides it, how beautiful? When honor directs it, how respected? When wit sharpens it, how fatal? When scurrility wields it, how contemptible ? 'Tis the weapon of the soul.

SELF-IMPOSED MARTYRDOM.—The martyrs to vice far exceed the martyrs to virtue, both in endurance and in number. So blinded are we by passions that we suffer more to be damned than to be saved.

ABOUT A PARTRIDGE.

WHEN I was a boy my father had a piece of "new land" which he burned, I think in the latter part of May. A few days after the fire had gone through it, I was walking over a portion of it where the original growth had been very light, in fact consisted almost entirely of shrubbery, not more than twenty or thirty feet high, when, to my astonishment, I discovered a partridge (Ruffled Grouse) sitting on her nest, burned to death. Her head and neck were burned to a crisp, and the feathers were burned from her body, and the latter considerably charred, especially on the back. I removed the body, and beneath it were the eggs, baked hard, but not burned. One or two adhered to the body when I raised it up.

This I consider a very remarkable instance in a bird usually so timid, when we consider that the fire that destroyed her did not come upon her suddenly or unexpectedly, but that it approached slowly, having been kindled on the opposite side of the lot. She deliberately accepted her death to protect her nest.

Avoca, N. Y., Aug., 1863.

IMPOLITE THINGS.

- 1. Loud and boisterous laughter. 2. Reading when others are talking.
- 3. Reading aloud in company without being
- asked. 4. Talking when others are reading.
- 5. Spitting about the house, smoking or chew-
- ing. 6. Cutting finger nails in company.
- 7. Leaving a church before public worship is closed.
- 8. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
- 9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
- 10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
- 11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
- 12. Correcting older persons than yourselves, specially parents.
- 13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
- 14. Making yourself the hero of your own story. 15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
- 16. Joking of all others in company.
- 17. Commencing talking before others have
- finished speaking. 18. Answering questions that have been put to
- 19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and
- 20. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker.

BACKBITING.

WHAT a coward he is who will bite you in the back; and yet it is often done. And what long, sharp, crocked teeth one must have to bite another in the back. No one but a dog can easily. go it.

There is a little fellow who is going home from school. He has been good and obedient, and has done no one any harm. A little envious boy says, "What a sneak!" and lo! he left a gash in his back. There goes another; he would not quarrel with that bully, and as he left to see after the cows, some one said, "He's a coward!" There was a deep cut right in his back. "What a lie that fellow told on me!" said the boy, who, instead of going to school, went to the circus. Here was another bite right in the back. There goes a little girl to school. She is well-behaved, and holds by the hand her little brother. Some bad boys at the corner as she passes, laugh, and say, "She is not as good as she seems." And A curious custom prevails among the milk- her back is wounded by their cruel teeth.

You may know all such backbiters. They have long teeth, and their lips are bloody. The poison of asps is under their tongues. God has set on their brow a red, flaming mark. Readlook close-it is "slander." "Relieve not each accusive tongue

As some weak people do; But ever hope that story wrong Which ought not to be true.'

A STRING OF PEARLS.

HAPPY is the hearing man; unhappy is the speaking man. THE greatest misfortune of all is not to be able

o bear misfortune. MEN cannot make satisfaction for sin, though

they seem to find great satisfaction in it. TREACHERY.—There is no greater treachery than first to raise a confidence and then to betray

GOOD BREEDING .-- A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Afflictions are but as a dark entry into our Father's house; they are but as a dirty lane to a royal palace.

PRAISE is sometimes as hurtful as censure. It is as bad to be blown into the air as to be cast into a pit.

PERHAPS the infant, when he sighs and weeps, hears as in a sea-shell the moan and roar of the ocean of life.

A MAN is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases.

THE grief of some men vents itself in ferocity and not in tears. The clouds of their hearts contain lightning but not rain-

PEOPLE, neither acute nor profound, often say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting for in vain.

Anral Mew-Yorker.

EN-QYENTS

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Fring out the old banner, let fold after fold. Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled; Let it speak to our hearts still as sweet as of old, The herald of Freedom all over the world. Let it float out in triumph, let it wave over head, The noble old ensign, its stripes and its stars; It gave us our freedom, o'ershadows our dead, Gave might to our heroes, made sacred their scars. Let it wave in the sunbeam, unfurl in the storm, Our guardian at morning, our beacon at night, When peace shines in splendor athwart her bright form Or war's bloody hand holds the standard of might. Unfurl the old banner, its traitors crush down, Let it still be the banner that covers the brave.

The star spangled banner, with glory we own,

'Tis too noble a banner for tyrant and slave

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

The Army in Virginia,

THE rebels made a daring raid on the Rappahannock on the 27th, capturing two gunboats of the Potomac flotilla and the revenue cutter Potnam. The rebels came off in small boats and seized the Satellite, killing the Captain. They then dashed on the Leslie, which they succeeded in taking. A signal was then made to the Putnam, which came into their clutches. Each gunboat carried one 9-inch Dahlgren gun.

The mouth of the Rappahannock is blockaded, and it is not believed that the rebels will get the boats out of the river, otherwise they might come up the Potemac and do much damage.

Advices from the army state that nothing of interest has transpired for a few days past.

It seems guite plain that Lee has no intention of crossing the Rapidan, most of his army being on the southern bank, and even deserters reporting that it will fall back still further.

The positions of the rebel army are now somewhat thus:- Ewell lies near Orange Court House; A. P. Hill near Rapidan Station; Longstreet stretches from U.S. Ford to Fredericksburg, and his pickets on the Rappahannock down to Port Royal; Lee's headquarters lie about two miles beyond Orange Court House, on the Gordonsville road.

A cavalry force, under Fitzhugh Lee, crossed the Rappahannock on the 28th, near Corbin's Neck, six miles below Fredericksburg, but was speedily routed by the brigade of Gen. Custis, with a loss in prisoners of three engineer officers. and a number of privates, yet unspecified, in kifled and wounded, before recrossing the river. Our loss was slight, and no officers injured.

At noon of the 28th a party of guerrillas at tacked a party who were conveying the mail from a cavalry division at Harwood Church, killing one man and capturing four others. They took the mail and made their escape.

Early on the same morning three rebel surgeons, with their instruments, were captured this side of the Rappahannock by our troops. They did not deny their connection with the rebel army. They will be tried immediately as

The guerrallas who infest the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, again made their appearance on the 29th, on the towpath, about 25 miles above Georgetown. They appeared in squads of 15 or 20, but as they were told by the boats they hailed that other boats were near at hand with troops, they did no damage. An active pursuit rilla handa who the vicinity of our lines, is constantly kept up by our cavalry, and more or less of them are daily captured.

Maj. John S. Stephenson, Lieut. Chambers, and sixty men of Roberts' 3d Pennsylvania, left Fortress Monroe on the 23d, on the armed steamboat C. P. Smith, and reached Chickahominy river Sunday morning. They proceeded ten miles up the river, landing scouting parties along the banks, and destroyed a number of small boats. When about nine miles from the mouth of the river, they met and attacked thirty of Robinson's rebel cavalry, and repulsed them. No one was injured on our side. They then shelled and destroyed the buildings used as headquarters by Col. Robinson. Two men were captured, and after all the information desired was obtained from them, they were released. Having succeeded in all the objects of the reconnoissance, the expedition returned on the

Department of the South

THE following important dispatches-from Gen. Gilmore to Gen. Halleck, and from Chief of Artillery John N. Turner, to Gen. Gilmorehave been received in Washington:

have been received in Washington:

Headquarters Department of the Soute, \ Morris Island, August 24th, 1863.

To H. W. Halleck, Washington:—Sir:—I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter as the result of our seven days bombardment of that work, two days of which a powerful north-east storm most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire. Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. My Chief of Artillery, Col. J. N. Turner, reports its destruction so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in the defense of Charleston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless as a defense to the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at dis-

My breaching batteries were located at distances of 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the fort, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it un-

necessary at present to continue their fire upon the ruins of Sumter.

I have, also, at great labor and under a heavy fire from James Island, established heavy batte-ries on my left within effective range of Charlesries on my left within effective range of Charleston, and have opened with them after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so. My notification to Gen. Beauregard and his reply thereto, together with his threat of retaliation and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the army headquarters. The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and Gen. Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war. most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sunter, taken at 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPART-MENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 23.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the effect our breaching batteries have had on Fort Sumter, and the condition of that work to-night At the close of the seven days' bombardment the gorge wall of the fort is almost a complete mass of ruins for the distance of several casements. of runs for the distance of several casements, and midway on this face ramparts are removed nearly, and in places quite to the arches, and but for the sand bags with which the casements were filled, and which has served to sustain the broken arches and masses of masonry, it would have long since been entirely cut away, and with it the arches to the floor of the second tier of casements. The debris on this front now forms a rampart, reaching as high as the floor of these casements. The parapet wall of the two north-easterly faces is completely carried away. A small portion only has been left in the angle made with the gorge wall, and the ramparts of these faces are also a total ruin.

Quite one-half of our projectiles seem to have struck the parade and parapet of these two faces, and judging from the ruin, extends around, taking in the north-east face as far as can be seen. A portion of this face, adjoining the angle seen. A portion of this face, adjoining the angle it makes with the south-east face, is concealed, but from the great number of missiles which have struck in this angle during the last two days, it cannot be otherwise than greatly damaged, and I do not think any guns can be left on this face in a serviceable condition. The ramage in this angle, as well as in this easterly parts in this angle, as well as in this easterly face, must be plowed up and greatly shattered. The parapet of this latter face is torn off in many places, as we can see, and I hardly think the platforms of the remaining guns on this face could have account could have escaped.

With the aid of a powerful glass, I can't determine that more than one of these guns can be used, and it has been dismounted once. The used, and it has been dismonated once. The carriages of the latter are more or less shattered, and such is the parapet and parade in the immediate vicinity of this gun that it probably could not be served any length of time. In fine, the destruction of the fort is so far complete that it is to-day of no avail in defense of the harbor of Charleston. Charleston.

By a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless in defense of the harbor. I therefore respectfully submit my opinion that a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary as giving us no end adequate for the consumption of our resources.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN N. TURRER, Col. and Chief of Artillery.

The following is the communication from Beauregard to Gen. Gilmore protesting against

the bombardment of Charleston:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, Aug 20.

o'clock, during my absence on a reconneissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters. ceived at these headquarters, dated headquarters of the Department of the South, Morris Island, of the Department of the South, Morris Island, South Carolina, August 21st, 1863, demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, on the alleged ground "that the condition of Fort Sumter, the rapid progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seem to render its demolition in a few hours a matter of certainty, and that if this letter was not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours from the time it was delivered into the hands of my subordinate officers at Fort Wagner, a fire would be opened from batteries established would be opened from batteries established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About 12 o'clock your batteries did actually open free and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which were asleep unwarned. The communication was returned to these headquarters bearing your official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribes that when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given, in order that non-combatants shall have an opportunity to withdraw from beyond its limits. Usually the time allowed is from one to three days, giving time for the withdrawal at least, of the women and children. You, sir, gave but four hours, knowing from existing circumstances that your notice could not reach me in less than two hours, and that it would take two hours for a communication in reply to reach Fort Wagner. a communication in reply to reach Fort Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige it to surrender, but to on this city, not to oblige it to surrender, but to force me to evacuate those works which you, assisted by great naval force, have been attacking 40 days. Batteries Wagner, Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your works on Morris Island, and distant therefrom from one half a mile to two and a half miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the northwest and five miles distant from the battery opened on it this forenoon. It would appear, therefore, that despairing of reducing those works, you resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, women and children, and hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter from your guns in a few minutes seems

Sumter from your guns in a few minutes seems to be a matter of certainty. Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have ventured, while the facts which you have knowingly fixed a limit to receive an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you did actually open fire and threw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city, taken unawares and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of the

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If, in order to obtain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter

this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were otherwise found impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city without giving timely warning, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as shall be available during this attack.

stringent means of recalitation as small be available during this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. However, I am taking measures to remove all the non-combatants who are fully aware of what they may expect at your hands. they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully yours,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,

General Commanding.

The Charleston papers of Monday last refer to Gen. Gilmore's fire on Saturday night:

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday A. M. the enemy commenced firing on the city, arousing our people from their slumbers. Twelve 8inch shells fell into the city, thirteen in all being fired. Fortunately no persons were injured. Several shells fell in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district on King street or more generally fell in the middle of the streets, as exhibited on the corner of Queen and Rutledge, where an 8inch shell tore up the plank road and dug a large hole in the ground, and another shell entered the warehouse of Y. W. Williams & Co., corner of Paine and Church streets. It entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse, scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw for packing, which caused the fire alarm bell to ring, bringing out the firemen, was extinguished before it had made any progress. Four large shells fell in this local ity. One large piece was picked up and exhibited in the guard-house, where it was the subject of much curiosity.

Rebel papers of the 29th announce the death of John B. Floyd, of Abingdon, Virginia.

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, and a part of the 3d, was held in Washington, N. C., on the 11th ultimo. The 1st North Carolina Union regiment stationed at that point participated in the meeting. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina; declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in this Department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national protection; asking the government for re-enforcements for this purpose; accusing the Confederate government of perfidy and cruelty towards North Carolina; declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it, placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators against the Union-expressing the belief that North Carolina will, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation; rejoicing in the last victory at the Kentucky elections; denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the administration in the conduct of the

The steamer C. N. Thomas arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 28th from Newbern, with Lieut. Sterling, of General Peck's staff, as bearer of

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the A. M. of the 26th inst., a sloop of war of 10 guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockaders, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington. This is the fourth armed vessel that has run into Wilmington within the past six weeks.

Rebel papers received from Morehead City say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the close of the war.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.-Gen. Burnside has notified that all ferries on the Ohio and other streams within the limits of the Department of Ohio, the military highways, and where the interests of the service require it, will be subject to military authority.

Kansas.-Quantrell's force reached the headwaters of Grand river, Cass county, about noon on the day after the burning of Lawrence, and then divided into squads of forty or fifty, and scattered in various directions. Our troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided and continued the pursuit.

A detachment ordered from Lexington met part of the rebel force near Pleasant Hill-killed seven, and recovered a considerable amount of the goods taken from Lawrence.

Major Plumb and Major Thatcher overtook a company in Lafayette county, and killed 30 of them. The total number of guerrillas killed, according to last reports, was between 60 and 70. Our detachments are still in pursuit.

It is ascertained that Quantrell's whole force consisted of 300 selected men, who assembled from Lafayette, Saline, Clay, Johnson and the border counties, on Thursday noon, at the head of Middle Fork, Grand river, fifteen miles from the Kansas line, and on the same day started for Kansas. Scouts brought word that afternoon to the military station at Aubrey, six miles north of the place where they crossed the line of their assembling on Grand river and an hour after their entrace into Kansas, other scouts brought word to that effect. The information was com-municated at once to all the stations on the border, and to the district headquarters at Kansas City, 35 miles north of Aubrey. A delay of three or four hours occurred at each station, in abandonment of Morris Island and Fore sumter, you feel authorized to fire into this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan and James Islands—nay, even the city of Charleston—in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating the patroling and scouting parties, when the pursuit began from each station separately, leaving a portion of the troops to watch cash returned was \$2,090.06.

the border and endeavor to prevent Quantrell's return to Missouri. Quantrell's men told many persons before reaching Lawrence that they were going to destroy the town, but by some strange fatality the people along the route who might easily have got word to Lawrence did not try.

A dispatch dated the 28th ult., says that Quantrell's men are scattered in their fastnesses throughout the border counties, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn out horses, and gone into the bush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over 300 horses have already been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recovered, and will, as far as possible, be restored.

Reports that 20 more men have been killed have been received since yesterday morning, making a total of about 80, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken and none will be All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as well as the houses of known guerrillas, wherever our troops have gone. Gen. Ewing intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations, who do not remove previous to the 9th of September, in accordance with an order.

MISSOURI.-The steamer Live Oak was captured on the 26th ult., at Berlin, by a small gang of guerrillas, who, after robbing the boat and passengers of \$700, allowed them to proceed.

TENNESSEE.—Col. Winslow's command arrived at Memphis on the 24th inst, from Vicksburg, via Grenada. At the latter place they met Col. Phillips' force, which recently destroyed so much railroad property. Col. Winslow brought in 100 prisoners.

ARKANSAS.— Gen. Steele and the Arkansas expedition are progressing finely. There has been no battle yet, but one is in prospect.

MISSISSIPPI. - The cavalry expeditions sent from Vicksburg and Memphis met on the 18th at Grenada. The object was to capture or destroy the cars and locomotives run there from Jackson by the rebels. The rebels were on the lookout. and the cars were filled with fence rails, ready to be fired on the approach of our troops. The train was run over the bridge across the Yallabusha river, and the bridge burned. Fifty-seven locomotives and four hundred cars were destroyed by the rebels. This makes seventyseven locomotives captured or destroyed, as the direct result of the Vicksburg campaign.

The Cincinnati Gazette has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says that Gen. Pemberton was shot at Selina, Ala., last week.

Gen. Grant and staff and Adj't-Gen. Thomas eft Cairo on the 24th for Memphis. Over 100,000 bales of Confederate cotton have

een captured near Natchez.

Gen Herron is on an expedition up the Red

There are 8,000 rebel troops at Monroe, 65 miles west of Vicksburg. Gens. Walker, and Heber are in command. Gen. Kirby Smith is in Texas. Gen. Joe Johnston's forces are scattered in the Chunkey river country.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that most of the people in Tennessee "are decidedly opposed to either being conscripted or drafted, and are getting into the Federal lines as fast as possible. They leave their wives and families behind them, in a great many instances, hoping that they will get through the lines and join them. In Monroe county, up to the 5th ult., the number of men conscripted was only ninety-five, and about as many more The difference between a conscript and a drafted man is, the conscript is subject to the will of the War Department, while the drafted man cannot be taken out of his State."

Dr. WRIGHT, the secessionist whose unprovoked and deliberate murder of Lieut. A. L. Sanborn in Norfolk some time since created so much excitement, has been convicted. Certain rebel sympathizers are trying to procure a pardon for the murderer.

THE best fed, best treated and most comfortable portion of the lower classes in England, are those who are sent to prison. Eight thousand were sentenced last year to what is much more a luxury than a punishment to the greater portion of them. So common has it become for the lower classes to break the laws merely for the sake of enjoying the luxuries of the penalty, that the old punishment of whipping has been extensively revived. Good steady meals and clean comfortable lodgings are what the convicts get, and honesty is frequently not so well off as to enjoy those blessings.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. ROGERS, acting fleet captain to Admiral Dahlgren, who lost his life in Charleston harbor, August 17, was born in New York State, but was appointed from Connecticut in 1836. He was successively attached to the U. S. Coast Survey and to the African squadron, and in 1861 was given the command of the gunboat Tioga. Subsequently he commanded the Kaatskill, on which vessel he was killed.

An instance of the display of a chivalric spirit and honesty on the part of the South took place after the battle on Morris Island, when various sums of money, private papers, pocket books and mementoes, belonging to the Union soldiers who had died while prisoners in their hands, were sent into our lines under a flag of truce. Those articles had been carefully labeled and had been well preserved. Some of the sums of money were as high as \$222 and the total amount of

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Boardman, Gray & Co. Piano Fortes—Siberia Ott.
Costar's Vermin Exterminata—Henry R. Costar.
Dorchester Nurseries—Marshall P. Wilder & Baker.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
Nursery for Sale or Partner Wanted—E. M. Crittenden.
Weaver's Improved Orchard Whiffietrees.
Flax Machinery—B. P. Johnson.
Magnolia Acuminata—Ellwanger & Barry.
Good Farm For Sale—John C. Hopper.
Good Farm For Sale—John C. Hopper.
Good Farm For Sale—John C. Hopper.
Bound of Co-Fartnership—John C. Birdsell,
Triomphe de Gande—George L. Carrington.
Russell's Strawberry Plants—J. Keech.
Male and Female Agents Wanted—Challen.

Special Notices. The Best Magazine—Ticknor & Fields. Dr. Randall's "Practical Shepherd."

The News Condenser.

- All negroes in the army of the Potomac are being

.- There is considerable cotton coming into Memphis by wagon.

- An Indian has been drafted and accepted in the 2d Maine district.

- Ex-President Day, of Yale College, has just completed his 90th year.

- All accounts represent Russia as making tremendous preparations for war.

- A couple were lately married in Lynn, Mass., whose united ages were 152 years.

- Eleven dollars in rebel currency were recently paid for a gold dollar in Macon, Ga. - The Western papers continue to complain of scarcity

of laborers, especially field hands. - It is understood that Gen. Hooker is to have active

command at some point in the South. -- There are 10,000 rebei prisoners at point Lookout,

Md., who have the same rations as our soldiers.

- Seven hundred deserters have within two days been sent from Washington to join their respective regiments. - It is stated that in all sections except Southern Kentucky the drouth has cut the tobacco crop short one-

- Major Philip Kearney, nephew of Gen. Phil. Kearney, died a few days since of wounds received at Gettysburg.

half.

- Mrs. P. Baker, of Brooklyn, Ct., lately killed in her door-yard a rattlesnake four feet long, and having eleven

- The Senate of Alabama have resolved that the people have "lost confidence in Generals Pemberton and Holmes." - The U. S. sloop Bainbridge had a crew of 71 besides

officers when she foundered, only one of whom is reported saved. - The health of the troops at Port Hudson is very bad

over fifty per cent. of some regiments being sick with ague - In London the friends of the rebels have lately paid

\$4,000,000 for their friendship, the rebel loan being almost worthless. - A mountain ash tree in Portland, Ct., was a year ago

grafted with a pear scion, and this year bears an abundance of pears.. - The Springfield Republican tells of a growing to-

bacco leaf in Hancock, thirty-nine inches long and nineteen inches wide.

- The Government has realized sixty thousand dollars from the sale of horses left by Morgan along his route through Indiana.

- The rebels say that operations at the Pensacola navy. yard look as if "the Yankees" were contemplating a movement on Mobile.

— Gen. Halleck has ordered the suspension of the preposed harbor defences at San Francisco, having concluded to adopt another plan. — Over \$43,000 have already been subscribed at Boston

for the purpose of organizing colored regiments in the South and South-west. — There was a tornado in Buena Vista, Wis., on Friday

week. Every house was blown down, three persons killed and fourteen wounded. -- The 100,000 bales of Confederate Cotton recently

seized near Natchez, are worth \$26,800,000. This will help to foot the war bill. - The Savannah Republican pitches into the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard strong, and urges the banishment of the

editor as a submissionist - The Richmond Examiner denies Parson Brownlow's report that Ex-Gov. Aiken of South Carolina is a prisoner of the Southern Confederacy

- The total wealth of Boston, as valued by the city assessors, is three hundred and two million five hundred and

twenty-seven thousand dollars. - The Washington Star says we have between 70,000 and 80,000 rebel prisoners, and Jeff. Davis has about 30,000 of our men, awaiting exchange.

- Henry Noyes speared a sturgeon near the dam in Lawrence, Mass., lately, which measured 7 feet 1 inch in length, and weighed 164 pounds.

— The steamer Nellie Rogers, belonging to the Chotteau Fur Company, has arrived at St. Louis with 20,000 buffalo

obes and 450 bales of mixed furs. - The last Lendon News announces the failure of a member of the Stock Exchange apparently from his "con.

nection with the Confederate loan. - Silver coin of small denomination is beginning to peep out. When a man passes one the papers speak of

him as "achieving a daring exploit. - A Georgia paper complains that upward of 47,000 citizens in that State are exempted from draft, comprising clergymen, teachers, physicians, &c.

- The Lancaster (Pa.(Intelligencer says that out of the draft of three thousand in that county, only about two hundred soldiers was the product. - The largest bakery in the world is said to be the Gov-

ernment bakery near Alexandria. It is a one story building and covers over an acre of ground. - Two petrified men have been found near Castlemaine

in Australia. They were in a sitting posture-veins, muscles, finger-nails, teeth, &c., all perfect - The Republican State Convention of Minnesota have nominated Col. Stephen A. Miller for Governor, and

C. D. Sherwood for Lieutenant-Governor. - At a late sale of autographs in Paris, a rag of yellow paper was sold for 500 francs. It was a note written and

signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1531. - The master-builders at Washington find great difficulty in obtaining competent help. Bricklayers are es-

pecially scarce, and command good wages. - A Washington correspondent states that the forces ordered to re-enforce Gen. Gilmore will make his army larger than that with which Grant took Vicksburg.

- The female prison in Kansas city fell in Tuesday week, burying in the ruins eleven women. Four were killed, one mortally wounded and six slightly injured.

6-0700A

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notics

THE BEST MAGAZINE

EVER published in America, to judge from the concurrent testimony of the best American and English jour-

Atlantic Monthly

It numbers among its contributors

THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA. Subscription price \$3 a year, postage paid by the Publishers. A circular containing critical opinions sent on application. A specimen number sent gratis on receipt of four cents for postage. Address

TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DR. RANDALL'S "PRACTICAL SHEPHERD."

[From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, Aug. 25.]

Some time ago we noticed that Mr. D. D. T. Moore, of this city, and Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, were soon to publish a new work on Sheep Husbandry, by Hen H S. Randall, LL.D., author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," and several other valuable works. The book is to be out in a few days, as we infer from the reception of several advance sheets, and if the contents, illustrations, printing, etc., of these may be taken as a fair sample of the whole work, it will in all respects surpass any sheep book ever before published in this country, if not, indeed, in the world. The sheets before us give evidence of extensive practical knowledge and ability on the part of the author, while the style of the work—its arrangement, typography, illustrations, etc.,—can be commended as superior. Most of the portraits of sheep are original, and got up in the best style, by such celebrated artists and engravers as Page, Orr, Carson, etc. We understand that the illustrations of the volume will alone cost nearly one thousand dollars. Messrs. Randall and Moore are evidently determined to make a standard work which shall not only be temporarily popular but stand the test of years, and they will succeed—for "The Practical Shepherd" will be indispensable to every one who wishes to be posted on the subjects treated in its pages. A book on sheep, wool, and kindred topics, could not be brongth out at a more favorable period, and this one cannot fail of creating a sensation among, and hearty reception from, the large body of sheep breeders and wool growers of America. Indeed, we learn that Mr. Moore is already receiving many orders, and applications for agencies from all parts of the country. It may be added, that, unlike many books, this one is not a mere compilation, but an original work, by a practical shepherd of over thirty years' experience, who adapts his writings to the special wants of the people and country. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, Aug. 25.1

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, September 1, 1863.

WE do not note any material increase in business during the week. Corn is declining, and a few sales have been made at 70c. Oats have fallen off considerably, 48@50c being the range. A few loads of old Barley have been dis posed of at \$1,30 per bushel,—the new crop sells at \$1,00 Butter is high, and choice is readily disposed of at our ex-

Rochester Wholesale Prices. Flows and Grain. Erra dozen

Flour and Grain.	Trake, dozen II ctizo
Flour, win. wheat, \$6,37@8.00	Honey, box 12@14c
Wight shring do., 4.000000	Candles, box 121/2@13c
Flour, buckwheat 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra 14@14c
Meal, Indian 1,50@1,65	Candles, extra 14@14c Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1,00@1,25	Apples, bushel 30@50c
Best white Canada 1,15@1,25	Do. dried Ptb 5@5%c
Corn. old	Peaches, do 10x012c
Corp. new 00@70c	Cherries, do 10/@12c
Corn, new	Plums, do 8(a) c
Oats, by weight 45@50c	Potatoes, do new 37@50c
Barley 1.00(@1.50	Hides and Skins.
Beans	Slaughter 6@6%c
Meats.	Calf 11@12c
Pork, old mess13,00@13,50	Sheep Pelts 37%@75
Pork, new mess14.00@14.50	Lamb Pelts 25@75
Pork, clear 15,00(a)15,50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,00@ 7.00	Clover, medium. \$4,50@4,75
Beef. cwt 5.00(a), 7.00	_do large 6,00@6,50
Spring lambs, each 2,50(a) 3 00	Timothy 2,00@2,50
Mutton, carcass 6@7c	Sundries
Hams, smoked 9½@12c	Wood, hard 4,75@5,00
Shoulders 6@5%c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Chickens 9@11c	Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,75
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@8,00
Geese 40@50c	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,00
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 16@19c	Salt, bbl2,00@2,121/4
Butter, firkin 13@15c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00
Cheese, new 8@10c Cheese, old 12@12½c	Hay, tun, 9,00@14,00
Cheese, old 12@12½c	Wool, ₩ fb 45@50c
Lard, tried 9@10c	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl 6;25@6,50
Tallow, rough 7@7½c	Codfish, quintal. 6,50@7,00
Tallow, tried 10@10c	Trout, half bbl 6.00@6,50

The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Ashes—Steady. Sales at \$7,00 for pots, and \$9,00 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy for old, while freshground continues without any decided change, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$3,800,440 for superfine State; \$4,300,435 for extra State; \$3,800,445 for superfine Western; \$4,200,450 for common to medium extra Western; \$4,000,505 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$5,3507,00 for trade brands do; the market closing quiet. Sales choice extra State were made at \$4,900,505. Canadian Flour may be quoted quiet and unchanged. Sales at \$4,600,455 for common; \$4,900,7,60 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at \$3,600,520 for inferior to choice. Corn meal scarce and firmer. Sales at \$3,00 for Jersey; \$4,50 for Brandywine, and \$4,40 for Atlantic Mills and caloric. Grain—Wheat market heavy and may be quoted 1clower for common, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6,003,1,140,116 amber lows; \$1,12; \$1,18 for rid winter Western; \$1,190,1,24 for amber Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for common to extra choice Amber Green Bay spring; \$1,35 for white Michigan; \$1,24 for common white Ohio; 1,160,1,23 for prine Sound old shipping mixed western; \$6,000,700 for Fastern; \$3,007 for yellow Western and 74 for prime white Western, and \$5,000,000 for or Canada Corn market may be quiet and

20c for ordinary to prime.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—FLOUE AND MEAL—The market opened for Flour with a limited inquiry, but as the day advanced the demand became more active, and at the close there was a good business doing, in fresh ground at the closing prices of last week. Corn meal is unchanged. GRAIN—There is no new feature to notice in Wheat, the milling demand is moderate at unchanged prices. Sales prime white Genesse at \$1.55, and new white Michigan at \$1,60. Corn is rather firmer with an improved demand and fair receipts. Sales at 66%@67c for Western mixed, and 68% for fair Yellow. There was some inquiry in repard to the prospects of the receipts of the new crop of Barley, but nothing was done to fix the price. Oats steady with a limited business doing. Sales at 66% for Western, and 85c for State.

e. —Sales, 20 tuns Medium at \$1,05.—Jour.

The second

Buffer Alo, August 31.—Floure—The market has ruled moderately active, with good demand for fresh ground, but as insufficiency of supply to meet the demand. Sales at \$3.00 for revenue that the property of the supply of the supp

90@95c for Milwaukee club; \$1.00 for old red winter Ohio; \$1.10 for new red winter Ohio; 78c for rejected Chicago spring (blown;) and \$1,10 for white Wisconsin (blown.) C osing dull, beary and drooping. Corn—The market for the week has been only moderately active. Sales at 62% for yellow; 56% for mixed. Closing dull and heavy—buyers holding off after the receipt of New York report, Oats—The market has ruled more active, closing with fair demand and prices tending upward. Sales at 48c. The advance for the week, three to four cents. Rye—The market steady at \$1,50 for prime barley malt. Rye mait \$1,00. Peas—Quiet and inactive. Quoted nominally at 50,60fc. Malt with the control of the contro

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Ang. 25.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

ollows:	
BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality	#P cwt \$10.50@11.00
Ordinary quality	9.50@10.00
Common duality	8,000 0,00
Inferior quality	0,00(@) 3,00
interior quanty	0,00@ 1,00
COWS AND CALV	ES.
First quality Ordinary quality	\$45,00(@50,00
Ordinary quality	35,00@45.00
Common quality	30.00(@35.00
Inferior quality	25.00(@30.00
Interior quality	
First quality	70 34 H CORIA
First quality	9≓116 (<u>@</u> 07%)c
Ordinary	6 (ф7 с
Common	
Inferior	4 @5 c
SHEEP AND LAMS	RS.
Extras. Prime quality	% hood \$5,00@5 98
Diagonalism 6	1 1000 1000
Prime quanty	4,00,000,00
Ordinary	4,00(4,00
Common	
Inferior	
SWINE	
Corn-fed Do Light and Medium	48/6047/20
Do Light and Medium	432 004 320
Still Hogs	41/2/41/2
pm rogs	478@4720
ALBANY, Aug. 31Berves-The	
ALBAN V. AUG. SL-BERVES-IDE	e obeniny di una mad

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Berves.—The opening of the trade, this week, was marked by considerable animation, and an advance of 26 % 10, live weight, over last week's prices. During the earlier transactions the advance secured in many instances was even more than this, the quality of the offerings being taken into censideration. We have seldom seen more thin grass-fed steers, cows, heifers and hoppers on any one market, and fewer first class Beeves. There is a sharp demand, every week, for prime extra, and the supply of that description is so limited that almost "premium" prices are realized upon them.

PRICES.—The market, although active at the opening,

PRICES-Ine market, aithough	1 active a	tue opening,
ras weak toward the close, at the		
		Last week.
Premium (per 100 fbs)	6,50@0,	\$6,25@0,00
Extra	6.0006.25	5,60@5,85
First quality	5,00@5,70	4,75@5,40
Second quality	4.00@4,60	3,75@4,30
Third quality	3,00@3,50	2,75 (0,3,25
SHEEP AND LAMES-Sheep are	down, the	supply being

SHERP AND LAMES—Sheep are down, the supply being altogether too great for the demand. Less than five thousand would have been sufficient to supply the wants of all the buyers in the market; so that with nearly ten thousand in the yards, sales were slow, notwithstanding the falling prices. On the last day the ruling rates were 4½@4½@5c for sheep, and 6½c \$P\$ for Iralms.

HOGS—are doing better, the market being strengthened by the light receipts and cool weather. Prices for light to extra heavy corn-fed folly(c \$P\$ ib. The outside quotation, flowerer, was obtained in only a single instance, so far as we are informed.—Journal.

we are informed.—Journal.

BHIGHTON, Aug. 25.—At market 2,071 Beeves; 500 Stores; 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 320 Swine.

PRIORS.—Market Beef.—Extra, \$3.50@8,75; 1st quality, \$3.00@8,25; 2d.0. \$3,00@7,75; 3d.0. \$5,00@8,50;

WORKING OXEN.—\$90, \$100, \$110 \$120@\$130.

MILHO COWS.—\$22@60.8.00.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$\$@13; two years old \$13,00@23,00; three years old \$25,00@35,00.

HIDES.—Yearlings, \$\$@13; two years old \$13,00@23,00; three years old \$25,00@35,00.

HIDES.—\$46@\$1.0.

GALF SKINS.—12@14c \$7 lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 7%c rough.

PHINS.—\$40,60@4,76 sach.

SHERF AND LAMBS.—\$2,75@4,25; extra 3,50@4,00@4,50.

SWINK.—Stores, wholesale, 5%@5%; retail, 6@7%c. Spring Figs 05%@06; retail 5%@7. Fat Hogs, undressed, none.

The Wool Markets.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Wool.—The demand has improved since our last issue. Prices, however, remain about the same, except in some cases where alight concessions have been made. Some large transactions have been made for the Philadelphia market, the particulars of which have not tracspired, sellers refusing to name quantity or prices. The market this week shows, more activity. Sales, Mestia at 256,27c; Cape. 294,295c; Cordova, 30c; washed Smyrna, 45c; Persian, about 40c; coarse Foreign, Donsko, and other Mediterranean, Rio Grande, Svrian, and other descriptions not reported; Fleeces, 6(60fc; Lambs Pulled for priset terms. The improved demand so long locked for has begun to show itself, and appearances indicate that more activity may be expected next month.—Skipping and Com. List.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Wool.—The market for Wool is firm and prices are well sustained, but manufacturers purchase and prices are well sustained, but manufacturers purchase sparingly. The sales comprise 180,000 hs fleece and pulled at 650,000 for fleece, and 650,850 for super and extra pulled. Included in the sales of fleece were several lots of new object at 82,000 for super and extra pulled. Included in the sales of fleece were several lots of new object at 82,000 for super and extra pulled. Included in the sales have been 40,000 fbs on private terms, and several small lots at 600,850 fb fb. In Noils sales of 6,000 fbs at 850 fb fb for cash. The transactions in foreign comprise 500 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape and Mestiza at various prices as to quality, the Cape ranging from 32,038c, and Mestiza at 25,035c fb fb.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line

MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED.—Rapi sale and large profits. CHALLEN, Philadelphia, Pa RUSSELL'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS—At \$1,00 per dozen, or \$5,00 per hundred. Warranted genuine, by 712-5t J. KEECH, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.—I have a few thousand Straw's berry plants of the above named kind, which I will sell as follows, it ordered at once:—\$1,00 per hundred; \$7,00 per thousand; \$90,00 for five thousand.

GEORGE I. CARRINGTON, Waterbury, Conn.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE FOR CASH. N. 5.000 First Class Plum Trees, splendid, \$200 per 1,000
 Play Olo First Class Peach, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, stocky, \$500 per 1,000.
 6.000 First Class Cherry, 2 years, extra fine \$800 per 1,000.
 712-tf
 AMOS A. NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

COOP FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 50 acres—10
To fimber, and the rest under the plow. A fine brick
dwelling, good barns and fences, well-watered, and in a high
state of cultivation. Located 3 miles South of Meridian
Price, \$70 per acre. Address, Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

500,000 TWO YEAR OLD APPLE STOCKS, per 1,000; 4½ to 5 feet \$35 per 1,000; Apple trees, 5 to 7 feet, \$35 per 1,000; Standard Pears, 5 to 6 feet, \$480 per 1,000; Dwarf Pears, 2 years, \$120 per 1,000; Cherry and White Grape Currants, \$30 per 1,000; Extra Concord Vines, 2 years, \$15 per 100. All No. 1 stock.

P. BOWEDN & CO.,

East Aurora, Eric Co., N. Y.

AGNOLIA ACUNINATA. — Having been and beautiful tree—the finest of all american forest trees—we are able to offer it at very low rates, by the dozen, bundred or thousand, from four to eight feet in height. Prices given on application.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

[712-4t] Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WEAVER'S IMPROVED OROHARD WHIFFLE-TREES.—Frequenttilling among Fruit Trees increases their growth and their production of fruit. By using Weaver's Orchard Whillietrees this can be accomplished without danger of barking or injuring either Nursery or Orchard Trees. Every man owning a Nursery or Orchard should use them. Sold by McKindley & Pollock, No. 17 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y. See Recommendations as below:

FLAX MACHINERY.

THE New York State, Agricultural Society offer a Premium of \$100 for the best Braker or Flax Dressing Machine for long, fine flax—to be operated on the Fair Grounds at Utica from the 15th to the 15th of September. Persons wishing to compete will please address, 712-21

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary Albany, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1863.

ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure to announce that they are, as usual, prepared to ofter for the Fall Trade the largest and most complete stock of well-grown Fruit and ornamental Trees in the United States.

PLANTERS, NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS

Are invited to inspect the stock, and consult the Catalogues which give prices and terms.

The following Catalogues will be sent to applicants, prepaid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows, viz.:

For Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; for No. 3, five cents, and for No. 4, three cents.

No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruit No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees.

nental Trees. No. 3—A Catalogue of Green-House and Bedding Plants. No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

DORCHESTER NURSERIES.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.—The stock is unexcelled or extra size trees, and we invite the attention of the trade to our wholesale price list. our wholesale price list. The New Sespling Pear, Clapp's Favoritz, we are permitted to offer to purchasers. In size, color, and general appearance it resembles the Bartlett; and in habit and foliage the Flemial Beauty. It has the productiveness of the former, with the hardiness in the nursery rows of the latter.

President C. M. Hover, of the Massachusetts Horticul tural Society, writes of it in the "Magazine of Horticul ture" three-

"That this pear has fruited this year shows that while it nearly resembles the Bartlett in appearance, it is su hardy in its character as to resist the severe cold which so generally affected the Bartlett; and in quality it cer-tainly is its superior." Send for a Circular.

THE ROGERS' HYBRID GRAPE.—Fine vines, transplanted one and two years, with good roots and well ripened wood, at a liberal discount to the trade. CURRANTS. — La Versaillaise, La Seitile d'Angers, La Hative de Berlin, Dana's New White, and all the other popular varieties.

marshall P. Wilder & Baker, Dorchester, Mass.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals,

Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1,00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. \$3 and \$5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere 1 !! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR. Address, PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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PIANO STOOLS.

ABBOTT'S IRON COLUMN AND FEET STOOLS.—The best, neatest and cheapest stool made. Also, ROSEWOOD STOOLS, all kinds. Sole agency. The trade supplied SHERIA O'T. 726 Broadway, New York.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING SCALES. SOMETHING NEW.

BOOTMAN'S TUNING SCALES enable persons to tune their own Pianos correctly; is simple in construction and operation. PRIOES, FROM \$6 TO \$10. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS. Sole Agency and Depot. Address all SIBERIA OTT, 726 Broadway, New York.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES. FASOLDT'S PATENT ISOCHRONAL POCKET CHRONOMETERS—The best time-keepers in the world. Will not vary a minute in a year. Sole agent. Trade supplied. Send for Circulars, and address orders, SIBERIA OTT,

726 Broadway, New York. MELODEONS AND ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

The best made is this country, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at lowest prices. Send for Circular, and address orders. Send for Circular, and address SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York. Purchasing and Information Agency.

Articles of every description purchased. Information given on any business matter. Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency, and references. Address 712-2teow 726 Broadway, New York City.

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Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 13th, 1859; April 8th, 1862, and May 18th, 1862.

John C. Birdsell. WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

WEST HENRIETTA, MUNROE COUNTY, N. Y.
This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to
Grain Separators in wheat thrashing, doing all the work at
one operation, without re-handling the chaff. In the
hands of good operators it will thrash, hull, and clean from
10 to 50 bushels a day without waste of seed. The undersigned is manufacturing the only machine patented that
thrashes, hulls and cleans, all at the same operation. All
machines that do the whole work, not marked BRODSELL'S
PATENT, are infringements. The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that are infringements of said
patent, as any person purchasing and using such will be
held liable for damages. All communications directed the
subscriber, at West Henrietts, will be promptly responded to. Order early if you wish a machine.

This Machine has always taken the First Premium at

sponded to. Order early it you wish a machine.

This Machine has always taken the First Premium at
State Fairs where allowed to compete, and saves more than
half the expense of the old way of getting out clover seed,
in time and lator.

JOHN C. BIRDSELL, Manufacturer,
703eot-tf West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN C. BIEDSELL and ISAAC H. BROKAW has expired by limitation. The business of the firm will be continued by the undersigned.

712-34 JOHN C. BIRDSELL.

PRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot?4 Maiden Lane, New York.

[709-261] ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

LECTION NOTICE.—SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF MONOTHERS SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF MONOE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held in this county on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, (3D) 1883, at which election the officers named in the aurested notice will be observed.

JAMES H. WARREN, Sheriff of the County of Monroe. Dated Rochester, August 3d, 1863.

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }

To the Sheriff of the County of Mource:

SIR—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Horatio Ballard;
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson;
A Treasurer, in the place of William B. Lewis;
An Attorney General, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson;

SOF, Lewis B. Dickinson;

son;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William
B. Taylor;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of ecember next.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Allso, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Henry R. Selden, who was appointed to fill the vacancy cocasioned by the resignation of Samuel L. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, a lastice of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Addicial District, in the place of E. Darwin Smith, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December, also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of James C. Smith, who was appointed to fill the vacancy cocasioned by the resignation of Addison T. Knoz, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 187.

Also, a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senate District, comprising the country of Monroe

Also, a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senate District comprising the county of Monroe.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

COUNTY OFFICENDARY
Three Members of Assembly;
Two School Commissioners;
A County Judge, in the place of John C. Chumasero;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alfred G. Mndge;
Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of John Borst and A Surrogace, in Sections, in the place of Junia 2011
Daniel Holmes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a County Treasurer, in the place of Jason Baker, whose term of office will expire on the first Tuesday of October, 1864.

Yours, respectfully, BALLARD, 1864.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

MPROVED SHORT HORNS FOR SALE.—I have 2
Yearling Bulls, 3 Heifers, and 2 Bull Calves, for sale
cheap. The yearling bulls are Herd Book animals, and all
are thorough-bred.
Darien, N. Y., July 20th, 1863.

To 6-eow9t

CANOERS CURED!—All persons afflicted with Cancers, Tumors, Swellings, or old sores, no matter of how long standing, can receive, 27 Free of Charge, 27 a Circular, describing the mode of treatment used for many years by the subscribers at their Cancer Hospital, in New York City. Cancers are removed without pain, and without the use of the knife. Send for a Circular.

Address Drs. BABCOCK & TOBIN, 1705-tf]

No. 27 Bond street, New York, N. Y.

PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICES.—For sale by the Adams Press Co., 31 Park Row, N. Y. Circular sent free. Specimen Sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., six cents.

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best in Western New York: Location beautiful and near RR and market. Address Box 388, Batavia, N. Y. 703-tf

\$40 PER MONTH.

Employment at a Liberal Salary. The Franklin Sewing Machine Company want a limited number of active Agents to travel and solicit orders for machines, at a salary of \$40 per month and expenses paid. Fermanent employment given to the right kind of Agents. Local Agents allowed a very liberal commission.

3.5 Machine not excelled by any other in the market, and warranted for one year.

For Circulars, Terms Conditions, Book of Instructions, and a specimen Machine, address, with stamp for return pastage.

HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. TO FARMERS,

TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirup, Furs and Skins,

Fruits, dry and green, Cheese, Butter. Hams, Lard, Pork. Beef, Eggs, Poultry. Game, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Hops. Cotton, Wool,

Starch, Can have them well sold at the highest prices in New York, with full cash returns promptly after their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of

Tallow.

JOSIAH CARPENTER,

Petroleum,

&zc., &zc.,

82 Jay Street, New York.
N. B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patrouage by the most careful attention to the interests of his The articles are taken charge of on their arrival and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made for receiving and selling is 5 per cent. A New York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility,

integrity, &c., see the "Price Current." Cash advanced on consignments of Produce SEND FOR A FREE COPY

PRICES CURRENT, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS.

JOSIAH CARPENTER, No. 32 Jay Street, New York. Produce Bought.

ORAIG MICROSCOPL!



TO CHEESE DAIRYMEN. RALPH'S PATENT IMPROVED "ONEIDA CHEESE VAT,"

Was awarded the First Premium, after a thorough test, at the New York State Fair, 1862. Is the most simple, durable and effective Cheese-Making Apparatus e. Used in dairies of 10 to 1,000 cows. The only VAT dapted to

"Factory" Cheese-Making. More economical in use than steam, and much less expensive in cost. Sizes varying from 84 to 355 gallons on hand and ready for delivery,—larger sizes for Factory use made to order.

to order.

Send for Circular containing description, size and price
list, directions for using, &c., to

WM. RALPH & CO., 133 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.,

Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail,
in Dairyman's Tools, and Implements.

Was carefully packed for shipment.

633-tf

THE CHAMPION HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE

KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL. 10,000 IN USE AND APPROVED. THIS admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1863. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines.

It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers.

will properly gring grapes for dealers.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, [709-9t]

Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in first Sewing Machine, price only \$15. For particulars, terms, &c., address with stamp.

703-2st T. S. PAGE, Gen'l Agt, Toledo, Ohio.



THE UNIVERSAL

This popular machine sells rapidly wherever offered.

It is only a question of time. Thousands of families every month are being relieved in that hardest of all housework. WASHING. Thousands of dollars are daily saved by presents the water and dirt out of the clothes, instead of twisting and wrenching the fabric and destroying the garments.

Cotton is Expensive, Save it by using the Universal Clothes Wringer "Time is Money."

ORANGE JUDD, Esq., of the American Agriculturist, says "A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes." Therefore use the U. C. W. and save time and

COG-WHEELS,

WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT, and tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3(\$5) and other wringers without Cog-Wherls.
In April's sales of over 5,000, only 27 were of the No. 3, \$5 size, without Cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in over a year. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only wringer with the

and though other wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the Cog-WHELS. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

Universal Clothes Wringer.

JULIUS IVES & CO., 345 Broadway, New York.

DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Applicable to the useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly test-edduring the last two years by practi-cal men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on A new thing. Its Combination. SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Ce-

> JEWELERS. Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

> IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

That is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys,
Bone, Ivory, And articles of Household use

And articles of Household use.

Remember Hilton's Insoluble
CEMENT is in a liquid form and as
easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water
or oil. Hilton's Insoluble newsta
adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers'
Packages from 2 ounces to 100 bbs.
HILTON BROS & CO.,
Proprietors Providence, R. I

J. E. CHENEY, Agt.,



FOR PURIFYING Lake, Rain and River Water, NO. 59 BUFFALO STREET,

Rochester, N. Y. 100.000 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet
20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$35 \$7 100.
10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$35 \$7 100.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 Diana
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 Diana
Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees,
Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c.

Exp. All of the law Western words growth extensions.

perries, most of the new varieties of Narve Grapes, &C., &C.

3.37 All of the best Western varieties ground extensively.—
Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.

Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pref. MODDY & SON,
Address

Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

631

A REAUTIFUL MICHOSCOPE, MAGNIFYING Five, Hundred times, for 30 CENTS! (coin preferred.) Five, of different powers, for \$1.00. Mailed free. Address, 607-tf F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.



CLOTHES WRINGER.

Every Family will have one!

minutes." Therefore use the U. C. W. and save time and money.

Ladies who have long used them and know their value speak in the highest terms in their praise. One says—"I would as soon be without my cow as without my wringer." Another, "I can now go to bed and sleep after washing-day." Another—"I had to pay fifty cents for a washwoman before and now we do it ourselves." Another—"The rich may afford to do without them, but I could not," &c. &c. These are but a few among thousands. Every one using them will report likewise.

We have seven sizes, from \$5 to \$30. Those suitable for ordinary family use are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have

and are Warranted in every particular. This means especially, that after a few months use, the lower roll

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is sell-ing, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale. Apply at once to

GREAT DISCOVERY | USEFUL and VALUABLE

Adhesive Preparation known.

and underno circumstances or change of temperature, will it become cor-rupt or emit any offensive smell.

without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

IT IS THE ONLY It is a Liquid. LIQUID CEMENT EXTANT



Jewelers

Families.

Remember

Finis.

701-26teo]



Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker AUGUST.

BY ZENOBIA HOLLINGSWORTH

Written on the 12th Anniversary of my Mother's Death.

THERE'S a glimmer of gold on the lake There's a soft purple sheen on the hills, And the notes of the birds seem to blend With the low, sad refrain of the rills; While around in the folds of my heart Is a shiver of memory creeping, And I tremble and start as I do at the sound Of the wind thro' the autumn leaves sweeping

I see back on the plain of my life-When my soul sat in purple and gold, And in clusters the red roses hung Where there's now but the dead leaves and mold. A shimmer of clustering hair Swept back by the wind's careless fingers And a radiance soft as the morning's first light 'Round her brow like a pure halo lingers

Oh I sweet, sainted mother of mine Dost thou come in thy beauty to bless, When we see thro' a twilight of tears, And the land lies in sorrow's caress When at noontide a shadow of pain-Like mist on the mountain-tops lying-Moans out on the air a whispered refrain That the summer in anguish is dying.

This dying of heart and of soul! This anguish that comes not from frowns, When go our fair-haired boys from us And take from our lives their crowns While we ask ourselves in these August days, That from us our jewels are robbing, If the blood of our boys must redden the land. Ere the Nation-heart quicken its throbbing?

As I wondered it came to my heart. "There spring from the blood of the brave, Glory and Freedom, while Tyranny finds Its shroud in a God-freed Slave! Tho' under the cloud and thro' the sea Must pass the soul of the nation, The lives of your boys will be brightest of all. In God's casket of Freedom's Oblation.

Like a trophy of faith this prophecy fell, As God's prophecies ever fall-And my mother whispered, "My child fear not, For your CHRIST is over all." Hilldale Farm, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1863

The Story-Teller.

A HOSPITAL PICTURE.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS LIVE AND DIE.

In a recent number of the Boston Commonwealth we find the following sketch of a scene in one of the army hospitals at Washington, from the pen of Miss Louisa M. Alcort, of Concord, who performs the duties of a nurse: DAVID AND JONATHAN.

'One evening I found a lately emptied bed occupied by a large, fair man, with a fine face and the serenest eyes I ever met. One of the earlier comers often spoke of a friend who remained behind, that those apparently worse wounded than himself might reach shelter first. It seemed a David-and-Jonathan sort of friendship. The man fretted for his mate, and was never tired of praising John, his courage, sobriety, self-denial and unfailing kindliness of heart, always winding up with: -"He's an out and out fine feller, ma'am, you see if he aint." I had some curiosity to behold this piece of excellence, and when he came, watched him for a night or two before I made friends with him; for, to tell the truth, I was a little afraid of the stately-looking man whose bed had to be lengthened to accommodate his commanding stature, who seldom spoke, uttered no complaint, asked no sympathy, but tranquilly observed what went on about him; and, as he lay high upon his pillows, no picture of dying statesman or warrior was ever fuller of real dignity than this Virginia

NO HOPE.

most attractive face he had: framed in brown hair and beard, comely-featured and full of vigor as yet unsubdued by pain, thoughtful and often beautifully mild while watching the afflictions of others, as if entirely forgetful of his own. His mouth was grave and firm, with plenty of will and courage in its lines, but a smile could make it sweet as any woman's; and his eyes, looking one fairly in the face, with a clear, straight-forward glance, which promised well for such as placed their faith in him. He seemed to cling to life as if it were rich in duties and delights, and he had learned the secret of content. The only time I saw his composure disturbed was when my surgeon brought another to examine John; he scrutinized their faces with an anxious look, asking of the elder,

"Do you think I shall pull it through, Sir ?" "I hope so, my man."

And as the two passed on, John's eyes still followed them with an intenseness which would have won a clearer answer from them had they seen it. A momentary shadow flitted over his face, then came the usual serenity, as if in that brief eclipse he had acknowledged the existence of some hard possibility, and, asking nothing, yet hoping all things, left the issue in God's hand, with that submission which is true piety.

The next night, as I went my rounds with Dr. —, I happened to ask which man in the room probably suffered most, and to my great surprise he glanced at John.

Every breath he draws is like a stab; for the ball pierced the left lung, broke a rib, and did no end of damage here and there; so the poor lad can find neither forgetfulness nor ease, because he must lie on his wounded back or suffocate. It will be a hard struggle, and a long one, for he possesses great vitality, but even his temperate life can't save him. I wish it could."

You don't mean he must die, doctor ?"

"Bless you, there is not the slightest hope for

than a day or two at furthest."

I could have sat down on the spot and cried in, John stretched out both hands. heartily, if I had not learned the wisdom of bottling up one's tears for leisure moments. Such an end seemed very hard for such a man, when half a dozen worn-out, worthless bodies round him were gathering up the remnants of wasted lives to linger on for years, perhaps burdens to others, daily reproaches to themselves. The army needed men like John, earnest, brave and faithful, fighting for liberty and justice with both heart and hand, a true soldier of the Lord. I could not give him up so soon, or think with any patience of so excellent a nature robbed of its fulfillment, and blundered into eternity by the rashness or stupidity of those at whose hands so many lives may be required. It was an easy thing for Dr. P—to say, "Tell him he must die," but a cruelly hard thing to do, and by no means as "comfortable" as he politely suggested. I had not the heart to do it then, and privately indulged the hope that some change for the better might take place, in spite of gloomy prophesies, so rendering my task unnecessary.

A SHORT AND SIMPLE STORY.

After that night, an hour of each evening that remained to him was devoted to his ease or pleasure. He could not talk much, for breath was precious, and he spoke in whispers, but from occasional conversation I gleaned scraps of private history which only added to the affection and respect I felt for him. Once he asked me to write a letter, and as I settled pen and paper I said, with an irrepressible glimmer of female curiosity.

"Shall it he addressed to wife, or mother?" "Neither, ma'am; I've got no wife, and will write to mother myself when I get better. Did you think I was married because of this?" he asked, touching a plain ring he wore, and often turned thoughtfully on his finger when he lay alone.

"Partly that, but more from a settled sort of look you have—a look which young men seldom have until they marry."

"I didn't know that, but I'm not so very young, ma'am—thirty in May—and have been what you call settled this ten years, for mother's a widow. I am the oldest child she has, and it wouldn't do for me to marry till Lizzie has a home of her own, and Laurie's learned his trade; for we're not rich, and I must be father to the children, and husband to the dear old woman, if I can."

"No doubt you are both, John, yet how came you to go to the war, if you felt so? Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?"

"No ma'am, not as I see it; for one is helping my neighbor, the other pleasing myself. I went because I couldn't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay, I wanted the right thing done, and people kept saying the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows, but I held off as long as I could, not knowing which was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady. and said 'Go;' so I went."

A short story and a simple one, but the man and the mother were portrayed better than pages of fine writing could have done it.

A SOLDIER'S PRIDE "Do you ever regret that you came, when you

lie here suffering so much?" "Never, ma'am. I haven't helped a great deal, but I've shown I was willing to give my life, and perhaps I've got to. But I don't blame anybody, and if it was to do over again, I'd do it. I'm a little sorry I wasn't wounded in front. It looks cowardly to be hit in the back, but I obeyed orders, and it don't matter in the end, I

Poor John! it did not matter now, except that a shot in front might have spared the long agony in store for him. He seemed to read the thought that troubled me, as he spoke so hopefully, when there was no hope, for he suddenly added:

"This is my first battle-do they think it's to be my last?"

"I'm afraid they do, John,"

It was the hardest question I had ever been called upon to answer; doubly hard with those clear eyes fixed on mine, forcing a truthful answer by their own truth. He seemed a little startled at first, pondered over the fateful fact a moment, then shook his head, with a glance at the broad chest out before him.

"I'm not afraid, but it's difficult to believe all at once. I'm so strong, it don't seem possible for such a little wound to kill me."

THE LAST LETTER.

"Shall I write to your mother now?" I asked thinking that these sudden tidings might change all plans and purposes; but they did not; for the man received the order of the Divine Commander to march, with the same unquestioning obedience with which the soldier had received that of the human one, doubtless remembering that the first led him to life, the last to death.

"No, ma'am; to Laurie just the same; he'll break it to her best, and I'll add a line to her myself, when you get done."

So I wrote the letter which he dictated, finding it better than any I had sent, for, though here and there a little ungrammatical or inelegant, each sentence came to me briefly worded, but most expressive, full of excellent counsel to the boy, tenderly bequeathing "mother and Lizzie" to his care, and bidding him good-bye in words the sadder for their simplicity. He added a few lines with steady hand, and as I sealed it, said, with a patient sort of sigh, "I hope the answer will come in time for me to see it;" then, turning away his face, laid the flowers against his lips, as if to hide some quiver of emotion at the thought of such a sundering of all the dear home

These things had happened two days before. Now, John was dying, and the letter had not come. I had been summoned to many deathhim, and you'd better tell him so before long- beds in my life, but to none that made my heart ure than ill managed virtues.

women have a way of doing such things comfort- ache as it did then, since my mother called me ably, so I leave it to you. He won't last more to watch the departure of a spirit akin to this, in its gentleness and patient strength. As I went

> "I knew you'd come! I guess I'm moving on, ma'am."

> He was, and so rapidly that even while he spoke, over his face I saw the gray veil falling, that no human hand can lift. I sat down by him, wiped the drops from his forehead, stirred the air with the slow wave of a fan, and waited to help him die. He stood in sore need of help, and I could do so little; for, as the doctor had foretold, the strong body rebelled against death, and fought every inch of the way, forcing him to draw each breath with a spasm, and clench his hands with an imploring look, as if he asked, "How long must I endure this, and be still!" For hours he suffered dumbly, without a moment's murmuring. His limbs grew cold, his face damp, his lips white, and again he tore the covering off his breast, as if the lightest weight added to his agony; yet, through it all, his eyes never lost their perfect serenity, and the man's soul seemed to sit therein, undaunted by the ills that vexed his flesh.

SOLDIERLY SYMPATHY.

One by one the men awoke, and around the room appeared a circle of pale faces and watchful eyes, full of awe and pity; for, though a stranger, John was beloved by all. Each man there had wondered at his patience, respected his piety, admired his fortitude, and now lamented his hard death; for the influence of an upright nature had made itself deeply felt, even in one little week. Presently the Jonathan who so loved this comely David came creeping from his bed for a last look and word. The kind soul was full of trouble, as the choke in his voice, the grasp of his hand betrayed; but there were no tears, and the farewell of the friends was the more touching for its brevity.

"Old boy, how are you?" faltered the one. "Most through, thank Heaven!" whispered the

other. "Can I say or do anything for you any wheres?"

"Take my things home, and tell them that I did my best."

"I will! I will!" "Good-bye, Ned."

"Good-bye, John, good-bye."

They kissed each other tenderly as women. and so parted; for poor Ned could not stay to see his comrade die. For a little while there was no sound in the room but the drip of water from a stump or two, and John's distressful gasps as he slowly breathed his life away. I thought him nearly gone, and had just laid down the fan, believing its help to be no longer needed, when suddenly he rose up in his bed, and cried out with a bitter cry that broke the silence, sharply startling every one with its agonized appeal:-"For God's sake, give me air!"

It was the only cry pain or death had wrung from him, the only boon he had asked, and none of us could grant it, for all the airs that blew were useless now. Dan flung up the window, the first red streak of dawn was warming the gray east, a herald of the coming sun. John saw it, and with the love of light which lingers in us to the end, seemed to read in it a sign of hope of heaven, for over his whole face there broke that mysterious expression, brighter by far than any smile, which often comes to eyes that look their last. He laid himself gently down, and stretching out his strong right arm, as if to grasp and bring the blessed air to his lips in fuller flow, lapsed into a merciful unconsciousness, which assured us that for him suffering

was forever past. As we stood looking at him, the ward-master handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly-yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had did its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away.

PLEASURE.

BLESSED be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quiet on the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage-he was a wood-cutter by trade-and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He had come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations-it was streaked with red and white-gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here is a vast distance between that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—Douglas Jerrold.

* How to BE MISERABLE.—Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose.

Well managed faults often make a better fig-

Wit and Humor.

A SUBSTITUTE'S OFFER

Mr. Pilkinson, a small farmer in Pennsylva nia, was some time ago drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, and she is much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. The other day, as she was engaged scrubbing off her door-steps, a rough-looking man came up and thus addressed her:

"I heard, ma'am, that your husband has been

"Yes sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkinson, "though dear knows there is few men that couldn't have better been spared from their families."

"Well, ma'am, I've come to offer myself as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinson, with some excitement.

"I am willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch! I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman in that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinson, as she discharged the dirty soapsuds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to escape having his head broken by the heavy bucket.

PRENTICEANA.

WE have got the rebel Confederacy down, but we must not think that the danger is past. We should remember that a shark bites best when he is flat on his back.

THE rebels like the greenbacks well enough, but they have a great horror of the bluebacks.

The Richmond Inquirer says that the rebels must reduce their expenses. Yes, but we will reduce their cities and forts for them.

THE stars upon the rebel flag are a miserable burlesque of the lights of heaven. That flag is an ill-starred concern.

We judge from the rebel newspapers that St. Paul's injunction to "die daily" is misprinted in the Southern Confederacy's Bible "lie daily."

Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 46 letters. My 27, 2, 25, 4 is air in motion.

My 3, 18, 17, 37, 38, 39 is one of the precious metals. My 9, 15, 33, 6, 41, 25, 26 is pure carbon.

My 13, 5, 43, 7, 23, 29 is a poisonous mineral from the concentrated fumes of which my 28, 39, 3, 20, 12, 44, 40, a well known poison is made.

My 3, 6, 28, 17, 16 is a kind of pulverized glass used for My 8, 2, 16, 31, 18, 10, 7, 40, 44, 9 is composed of niter and

sulphuric acid. My 1, 7, 29, 46, 31 is a well known fluid composed of oxy-

gen and hydrogen. My 32, 24, 23, 21, 42, 14, 17 is a drug composed of mercu-

My 25, 32, 20, 29, 22, 13, 38, 10, 2, 4 is the scientific name for vinegar.

My 10, 28, 39, 43, 11, 35, 15, 40, 7, 32, 22 is a poisonous gas generated from burning charcoal.

My 34, 2, 40, 19, 30, 23 with zinc and copper forms Ger-

My 10, 22, 45, 35, 33, 43, 24, 31 is a compound of mercury and sulphur, and when reduced to a fine powder, forms

the well-known pigment, vermillion. My 44, 41, 26, 18, 45, 36 is sometimes obtained from the ashes of marine vegetables. My whole all ought to remember

Rockton, Ill., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

For the Rural New-Yorker.

E. W. HICKS.

I AM in the men, but not in the boys I am in the playthings, but not in the toys. I am in the north, but not in the south.

I am in the pose, but not in the mouth I am in the minister, but not in his hat.

I am in the kitten, but not in the cat.

I am in the barn, but not in the floor. I am in the window, but not in the door.

I am in the county, but not in the state.

I am in the pencil, but not in the slate. Cold Brook, N. Y., 1863. J. G. BENSON. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

NUJE to-avd has nebe iinnndbug Lal het byaetu fo hre raih; Teh urpe crafregna fo reh ssseert Loftsa grouthh lal het lodgen rai. Nad het gansseeer fo hre trameng Slie baotu su weeceyrrhy. Randolph, Catt. Co., N. Y., 1863. A. M. G. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 710.

Answer to ornithological Enigma: "An eagle, towering in his pride of place,

Was, by a mousing owl, hawked at and killed." Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—The Practical Shep-

Answer to Anagram:

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart. Wherever our fortune call, With a friendly glance and an open hand, And a gentle word for all. Since life is a thorny and difficult path,

Where toil is the portion of man, We all should endeavor while passing along, To make it as smooth as we can.

Answer to Anagrams of Lakes:—Nicaragua, Coleguape, De Los Patos, Encenillas, Lanquen, Pontchartrain, Umsaskis, Manitouline.

Advertisements.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pitts-field, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session 11. field, Mass., commences are seen semi-annual session October 1, 1863. [711-51] Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for Circulars.

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[711-13t]

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10,000 Cherries.
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[710-41] Tompkin's Hotel, Geneva, N. Y.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR FOR 1863,

WILL BE HELD AT DECATUR, MACON COUNTY, Commencing on Monday, September 28th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE are gratified in being able to announce to the people of the Northwest that the gen-eral arrangements for holding the Annual Exhibition have never been more entirely complete and satisfactory than at present erai arrangements for holding the Annual Exhibition have never been more entirely complete and satisfactory than at present. The central and accessible location—the beauty and convenience of the grounds for both Fair and camping purposes—the local pride and energy of the citizens of Macon county, who are erecting buildings and fixtures of tasteful and permanent character—the liberality and hearty cooperation of railroad companies throughout the State, together with the interest felt and manifested on all hands in the improvement of labor-saving machinery, modes of farm culture, and steck—all combine to give assurance that this Fair will be successful not only in attracting large numbers of our people to witness and engage in its competitions, but eminently so in point of substantial usefulness to the cause of Agencultures, Horticulture, and the Mischanic and Housshold Arts.

THE FIELD TRIAL OF Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Ditching Machines, &c.,

Will commence near Decatur on Monday, Sept. 21st, the week preceding the Fair. Manufacturers will confer a favor and enable the Board to make the best possible preparations for this Trial by notifying the Corresponding Secretary as early as possible of their intention to compete.

Wool Growers' Convention.

It is thought best by many friends that a WOOL GROW-ERS' CONVENTION be held during the Fair—the precise time to be announced in the papers and programme of the day, after consultation among those representing this par-ticular interest.

Evening Meetings.

The Society's Tent will be erected on the Public Square in the city for the accommodation of such Convention, and Farmers' Meetings for discussion. Time for Entries.

fore Tuesday, Sept. 29th.
Entries for the TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS may be made
at any time before Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

The Premium Lists containing the Rules and Regulations will be sent to all applicants. Address

Fair may'h

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec y Ill. State Agr'l Society, Springfield, Illinois. BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

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