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MOORE'S RUBAL 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 RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpas in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the 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, Horticul-tural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

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Agricultural.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

On the evening of the second day of the recent N. Y. State Fair, an interesting discussion was had on the Rotation of Crops. The question announced was as follows:

SUBJECT.—The best rotation of crops suited to the climatic conditions of the middle tier of counties in the State, on farms having at least eighty acres of good arable

[The question to be considered with the end in view of obtaining a maximum annual revenue in cash, and at the same time the largest amount of manure of the greatest fertilizing value. The amount paid for labor, its prope application, and the capital invested for stock, whether for sheep, cattle, horses, &c., of one or more of these kinds of domestic animals, being the same in all cases, and the condition of the markets for the several products of the farm, being an average one.]

The discussion was opened by Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee, who remarked in the outset that it was difficult to determine what we are to understand as the middle section of the State.

The Chairman, Hon. A. B. Conger, said it was not intended to confine the discussion to the best system of rotation in the middle tier of counties, but to the climatic conditions of the middle section of the State.

Mr. Peters resumed, saying he was still in à dilemma. He believed the climate in the central counties of the State varied considerably. Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county, was from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide water, while the general level of the middle counties was not more than 400 feet. Now as 350 feet altitude are equal to 1° north, the temperature of Pompey Hill would be as cold as that of Montreal. Portions of the central counties were well adapted to wheat growing, while others constituted the best butter and cheese districts of the State. The system of rotation adapted to a wheat farm, would not suit a dairy farm. On a dairy farm the great object was to get grass; and he thought that dairy farmers, the best of them, were paying more attention to making manure and applying it judiciously, than the wheat growing farmers Wheat growers, from the quantity of straw they have, can make more manure than the dairy farmers-but he would not say that they could do it more profitably. The dairy farmers in this State have less competition than the grain growers. Neither New England nor the West can successfully compete with them. The best butter on the Continent is made in the dairy districts of this State. In some sections of the dairy districts cheese is generally made, while in others farmers confine themselves to butter. Does not know the reason. Perhaps it was because the climate of the butter districts was not adapted to grain growing, while that of the cheese districts enabled the farmers to grow more grain to feed to their cows. He could not say, but perhaps it required more grain to make cheese than to make butter. Mr. P. closed with a wish to hear from Col. PRATT on the subject.

Col. PRATT was unable to answer, as he did not make cheese. He kept fifty cows, but made butter only; did not understand the cheese business. Has seen no better corn this year than his own. He makes 500 or 600 cords of manure every year. He puts it into a heap, and pours the liquid from his pig pens over it. Applies it in the spring, and plows or harrows it in. If left on the surface and allowed to dry up, it is of

allowed to dry, is of no value. Thinks highly of to make for himself the profit of raising that has been submitted in this discussion, with tables white clover for cows, also for bees.

The discussion soon took a somewhat wide range, and was participated in by Messrs. Hous-TON of Oneida, GEDDES of Onondaga, WALKER and Sanford of Oswego, Loomis of Cayuga, and others.

Hon. GEO. GEDDES remarked that they had a great diversity of soil and climate in his county -Onondaga. In the town of Camillus they could raise better tobacco than in Kentucky, while Pompey Hill grows rich in making cheese Farmers would adopt that system of rotation which was best adapted to their particular location. He did not want a Herkimer county man to tell him how to grow wheat, and he (Mr. G.) was sure he could not tell a Herkimer county man how to make cheese.

Mr. WALKER, of Oswego Co., said in his district they cultivate land merely to get grass. If a field runs out, they break it up and plant corn, and then seed down again with rye. They plow merely to get in manure and re-seed.

question of rotation was a very important oneand that it would be well if the principles on which a rotation of crops is based were better understood. It was very well for gentlemen to come here and state facts—but a fact in itself was of no use to him, unless it could be classified and some general principle deduced from it. On a wheat farm, the question with the farmer was how frequently he could raise wheat-how the exhaustion of the soil, caused by the removal of a crop of wheat, could best and most speedily be restored. In the dairy districts grass is the object, and the question then was, how to increase it. Is it better to top-dress, or to break up, manure, and re-seed?

Rev. Mr. Loomis, of Cayuga Co., thought one of the most important questions for the farmers of this State, was in what way and with what products could we best compete with the West. He thought we should have least to fear in cheese and butter-making, and in raising fruit. Mr. L. mentioned an interesting fact:-He topdressed an old meadow-that would not produce over three-quarters of a tun per acre-with straw, and it increased the crop of hay to two tuns per acre. He top-dresses his meadows, and also his pastures, with straw, and it has an excellent effect.

Mr. GEDDES said his rotation was pasture, plowed in the spring and planted to corn; then oats; next wheat, seeded down in the fall-at the time of sowing the wheat-with six quarts of timothy seed per acre, and six or eight pounds of clover seed in the spring. Formerly he allowed his grass land to lie two or three years, but now, on acco it lie one year.

The Chairman summed up the discussion as

1. Though the climatic conditions of the State vary greatly in those particulars observed by the meteorologist, there is yet a law of uniformity with reference to the early occurrence of extreme heat and cold, drouth and moisture, as well as of their transition periods, which give to a very large belt of the State a fair average medium in respect to such conditions. These are quite necessary in a system of rotation of crops designed to meet the leading points of the question, to wit, a maximum annual cash revenue and the largest amount of rich fertilizing manures.

2. To apply this system wisely, it is first neces sary to divide farming lands into those which are properly devoted to pasturage, and those which are strictly arable. None should be included in the latter class which may not be profitably used for deep tillage and subsoiling.

3. Under this general division we notice the fact that in the present system of dairy farming, the producers of butter and cheese, which now bring large prices for exportation, (the statistics baving been furnished in the discussion that 22,000 tuns of cheese and 16,000 tuns of butter had been exported from the port of New York in 1862, 75 per cent. having been shipped to English markets)—that these producers are buyers of grain for the support of their dairy stock. It may soon be that instances will be found where the growers of tobacco, or some other high priced product, will extend the culture of such crops until they also are purchasers of ordinary farm produce. In such, and all specialities in farming which a state of the markets may justify for the time being, without stopping to notice the results of their general adoption, in the glutting of markets, &c., it is sufficient to remark that little use. Horse dung dropped on the road and the farmer purchaser of grain for his stock refuses 10. As no plan for such a system of rotation

grain. While it is not the province of this Society, in its discussions, to discourage any such specialities in farming, it certainly cannot undertake to give any encouragement to their future, or to any system of farming which discards the raising of Indian corn, the most profitable cropthe sheet-anchor of American agriculture.

4. The five-course system generally adopted in this State on arable lands, of corn for the first year, oats or barley for the second, winter grain for the third, and hay for the fourth and fifth, is no longer productive of the large returns sought for in this question; for where the cash sales are increased-whether of grain, or hay, or even of straw—the manurial products are proportionably decreased, and thus the capacity of the farm to pursue the course. The interposition of a root crop after the corn, with deep tillage and special manuring, as well as that of a clover crop after the spring grains, would tend to enrich the surface by the draft made by those crops upon the subsoil, and would increase the amount and ma-Hon. R: K. Sanford, of Oswego, thought this | nurial value of winter feeding.

5. At the present time, if corn for the first year were followed by roots, as above, for the second flax might successfully follow for the third, (provided the system of water-rotting the flax is wholly abandoned, and the outer boon or shove removed by proper machinery and restored to the soil), and would be found to exhaust it only to the extent of the seed sold; and in this way might be a safe crop for winter wheat to follow, and this, with two years of hay, would make

six course system, 6. The four-course system of England, and the five-course of the county of Onondaga, are remarkable. The latter, better adapted to this country, is, for the first year, corn upon a clover and timothy sod; for the second cats or barley; for the third, wheat, with six quarts of timothy and clover, each, and 12 bushels of plaster; for the fourth, hay; and for the fifth, pasture. Under such a course, where all the coarse fodder and hay are consumed by sheep, and a few horses and cows are kept for farm use, and only wheat and the produce of the fold sold, there is but little left for improvement, except in some regions in the introduction of roots, and the feeding of them to sheep, and with straw, to store-cattle. The advantage would be marked in economizing the feeding value of straw.

7. One ton of good wheat straw, not over ripe besides 34.8 lbs. of sweet oil of grateful odor to cattle, contains nearly 20 per cent. of good food and water, and is about one-third of the feeding value of the best hay. Of the remaining 80 per cent., generally rejected or passing off into the manure heap, and treated as insoluble woody fibre, nearly 20 per cent, is soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, &c. It is more than probable that the pectic acid, &c., of the turnip plays the same part in rendering that portion of the straw, which is insoluble in water alone, soluble, and thus digestible. The English farmer keeps his store cattle fat through the feeding months of the year on straw and turnips rendered fine, and allowed to remain long enough mixed together to produce a slight action of the acid of the turnip marked by heat. The severity of our winters forbids the copying of this method, unless the heat may be kept up artificially (perhaps by the process of steaming), and economically.

8. The rotation of crops pursued in this country has been easily departed from by the farmer who has not pursued the method of deep tillage and high manuring, and is mostly a system of pliable adaptation to the state of the markets. In England a system of rotation once adopted is rarely departed from. We may note that while the price of ordinary farming land in this country has not advanced more than 50 to 80 per cent., the rentals paid by the English farmer have been advanced in the past 30 years from 1s. or 1s. 6d. sterling per acre to £3 10, and in some instances to £5.

9. If a four, or six, or even an eight-course system, were adopted on an arable farm, say of 120 acres, and once established, the annual product of such farm would be, say on the six-course system, 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of turnips and potatoes, 20 acres of flax, oats or barley, 20 acres of wheat or rye, 40 acres of hay; and the producer could determine for himself how much he could profitably feed to his farm stock, sheep or store-cattle, &c .- how much he could sell of grain and potatoes, hay and straw for cash, and how large increase in his manure heaps he would gain for the enrichment of his land, and the diminution in expenditure for special manures.

giving an estimate of the value of each crop in the series, or showing how much might be directly sold, or how much profitably fed to stock, with a careful measurement of the increase in the manure heaps, it is recommended by the Society to the Executive Committee that prizes be offered for essays, based on experimental trials after the above methods, on the best system of rotation to be recommended to the farmers of this State on their arable lands.

FALL MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

[THE following extracts from the Chapter on Fall Mangement of Sheep, in RANDALL'S "Practical Shepherd," re both seasonable and valuable:]

SHELTERING LAMBS IN FALL.—Sheltering lambs from the heavy, cold rain-storms which fall for a month or a month and a half before the setting in of winter, in our northern latitudes, is now beginning to be practiced by all the best flock-masters; and when the ground becomes wet and cold, and frequently freezes, towards the close of autumn they should also be regularly housed every night. It is well to have racks of hay ready for them in their stables; and it is very easy to learn them to eat grain, etc., there. If it is regularly placed in troughs over night, with a very light dusting of salt, but two or three days will elapse before it will be regularly and entirely consumed. Getting the lambs accustomed to the stables before winter is in itself no inconsiderable advantage.

FALL FEEDING AND SHELTERING BREEDING Ewes.—It is a common and very truthful saying among observing flock-masters, that "a sheep well summered is half wintered." Breeding ewes should be brought into good condition by the time the first killing frosts occur. After that, they should not be suffered to fall off, but be kept rather improving by feeding them, if the condition of the pastures render it necessary, with pumpkins, turnip-tops, and any other perishable green feed on the farm-and after these are exhausted, with turnips. If some of the oldest and youngest ewes remain thin, they should be separated from the others and fed rather bettergrain not being withheld, if it is necessary to bring them into plump condition before winter. Shelter from late, cold storms, though not as important as important as in the case of lambs, is very desirable, and there can be no doubt that with persons possessing convenient and commodious sheep stables, it will well pay for the trouble to put up breeding ewes nights whenever the weather is raw and the ground wet and cold.* In default of artificial green feed, hay or corn stalks shoulds be regularly fed to sheep-once or -as the pasturage becomes insufficient for their full sup-

A singular idea prevails among a class of our has been handed down from those days when the two dozen gaunt "native" sheep which belonged to a farm and which roamed nearly as unrestrained as wild deer through field and forest, did not "come in to the barn" before the ground was covered with snow. In coppices, on briars, and in swamps where the water kept the snow dissolved-and by digging in the fields-they even found subsistence until the snow became deep and so packed and crusted by sun and wind as to prevent their reaching the ground. They then retreated to the barn-yard, usually lank enough! But every farmer knows the immense difference, whether in the fields in summer, or in the stable or barn-yard in winter, between recruiting up and getting into condition two dozen or two hundred lean, reduced sheep. The little handful of "natives" choosing every morsel of their food over one or two hundred acres of land, through the summer, had high condition to fall back on, in the pinch of the early winter; and when put into the barn-yards with the cattle and young horses, they still chose all the best morsels of the hav-robbing the latter animals-so that they not only made a shift to live, but usually got round to the next spring in tolerable order. True, when let out to grass again, their condition began to change so rapidly that they frequently shed off nearly all their wool-so that many of

* My own flocks have generally been too large and spread over too much surface, to render housing from storms prac-ticable until the sheep are brought into their winter quarters; and if well kept they certainly do well enough without it. But I housed a flock of lambs last fall, and I thought the benefit was very obvious. I have repeatedly observed the same thing in other men's flocks-particularly in Vermont. In that State, fall housing is almost as com mon, and is regarded as almost indispensable, as winter housing. This is probably somewhat a question of climate

them had not half a pound a piece at shearing; and those which escaped this were very likely to have their fleeces half ruined by cotting. But what of all this? This was the way things were done in those days!

Brought up under such traditions, many of our

older farmers who consider it highly essential as well as profitable to give their cows, horses and other animals, artificial and extra feed a month before the winter sets in, consider every pound of fodder bestowed on sheep at that time, so much taken from the profits which these animals are bound, under all circumstances, to yield to their owners,— a total loss! A more absurd and pernicious notion could not prevail. If sheep could withstand the effects of such treatment with as little danger to life as the horse or cow, it would still occasion a much greater proportionable loss in their products.* But they cannot. The former are capable of being raised at any period of the year, from the lowest condition of leanness, without danger. The muscular and vascular systems of the sheep are so much weaker, that if they become reduced below a certain point in winter - and if they herded together in considerable numbers—their restoration to good condition is always difficult and doubtful, and, in unfavorable winters, impracticable. Their progress thenceforth is frequently about as follows:--If fed liberally with grain, their appetites become poor and capricious, or if they eat freely it is followed by obstinate and enfeebling diarrheas. Low, obscure forms of disease seem to attack them and become chronic. The strength of the lambs and of the very old sheep, rapidly fails. They scarcely move about. The skin around the eyes becomes bloodless. The eyes lose their bright, alert look, and yellow, waxy matter collects about and under them. A discharge frequently commences from the noseperhaps the result of a cold, but how or when taken it is frequently difficult to say. The viscid mucus dries about the nostrils so that they cannot breathe freely without its removal. The evacuations become dark colored, viscid, and have an offensive odor. The strength fails more rapidly; the sheep becomes unable to rise without assistance; and it falls when jostled to the least degree by its associates. It will taste a few morsels of choice hay, but generally the appetite is nearly gone. Some, however, will eat grain pretty freely to the last. Finally, it becomes unable to stand, and after reaching this stage, it usually lingers along from two or three days to a week, and then, emaciated, covered with filth behind, and emitting a disgusting fetor, it perishes miserably.

Post-mortem examination shows that this is not the rot of Europe. Some American flockmasters term it the "hunger rot." If to this could be added something to express the fact that the hunger which engenders it, usually occurs in the fall, before the setting in of winter, farmers in regard to fall feeding sheep, which it would be an admirably descriptive name!† It is true, that entering the winter poor does not prove equally destructive in all instances. Its effects doubtless may be materially enhanced or diminished by the regularity and excellence of the winter management, the nice condition of the feed, etc., or the reverse of these conditions. And the character of the winter itself exerts a very marked influence. Sheep thrive best when the temperature is comparatively steady no matter how cold. A cold, blustering, stormy winter is preferable to one of greatly milder temperature, if its fluctuations are frequent and great-storm and thaw, rapidly succeeding to each other. There comes occasionally what farmers term a "dying winter," when almost any adverse conditions become fatal-and when almost every disorder assumes an epizootic, malignant and fatal type.

Certain specific diseases, like cold, catarrh, pulmonary affections, diarrhea, dysentery, etc. the most common ones which are of a dangerous description-are far more liable to attack sheep when in low condition. And it is surprising with what destructive effect ticks will work on very poor sheep and lambs. The latter are some-

*I urge no "petting" or enervating system of treatment. I have not five times within thirty years fed hay or grain, or brought in the body of my store sheep from their summer pastures, before the fall of snowwhich generally curs in this climate not far from the first of December But I should have done it in all cases, if they had not sufficient feed in their pastures. In this respect I would put them on precisely the same footing with cows and horses. And I would sooner limit the feed of either of them in the win ter, than during the month preceding winter. Unless the fall feed was unusually abundant and good, I have always fed my lambs and crones pumpkins, turnip tops, grain, etc., and a little hay as soon as they would eat it.

.† It might not inappropriately be termed the "fall-

times literally depleted and irritated to death by their blood sucking.

I have specially and strenuously urged the point of bringing sheep into the winter in good condition, because it admits of no doubt that dozen - each of Begoinas and furchias. The this, far more than any other one item of management, constitutes the sheet anchor of all suc-

cessful sheep farming.

There is a point of importance which I have overlooked in the preceding statements. A flock of ewes which are in inferior condition, and especially if they are at the time runing down, will not take the ram as readily as a fleshy, thriving flock. It will take six or seven weeks to get the bulk of themserved, and then a number of them will "miss," especially if the weather is very cold. A high-conditioned flock is often served in about thirty days. The saving of time and trouble at lambing, and the superior evenness and value of a flock of lambs which is obtained by having them all yeaned within a few days of each other, is well known to all sheep farmers. Many flock-masters give their ewes extra feed during the coupling season, to promote this object. A little sharp exercise, like an occasional run across a field, is thought by many to excite ewes to heat-but I have never tried the experiment.

DIVIDING FLOCKS FOR WINTER.—In latitudes where sheep are fed dry feed, and are kept confined to stables and small yards in winter, even Merinos will not bear herding together in large numbers. They should be divided into separate lots before, and preparatory to, going into winter quarters. It is better that these lots be made as small as convenience permits, and not exceed 100 each. The sheep in each should be as nearly uniform in size and strength as practicable, or otherwise the stronger will rob the weaker, both at the rack and trough, and will jostle them about whenever they come in contact. Breeding ewes, wethers and weaned lambs, should always be kept in separate parcels from each other, in well regulated flocks.

Sheep which are old and feeble, late born lambs, etc., had better be sold at any price, or given to a poor neighbor who has time to nurse and take care of them. But if kept by the flock-master, they should be put by themselves in a particularly sheltered and comfortable place, where they can receive extra feed and attention. This is usually called "the hospital."

English sheep should be divided into still smaller parcels, and with the same regard to age, condition and sex.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ABOUT WESTERN FAIRS.

My plans for attending the Fairs and visiting the farmers during the months of September and October, were suddenly overthrown by a summons hither, (to Pulaski, New York,) to bury my only boy, who went from his mother's embrace, happy and well, and, in less than an hour, was returned to her, dead-dead.

I should hardly write to-day-for I have scarcely strength to do it-but that I know that the great RURAL public will hardly accept private griefs as an excuse for neglecting a public

THE IOWA FAIR

Took place at Dubuque about the middle of September. In all that should be combined to make a Fair a success, it was a failure. The exhibition was not there. There was some excellent stock exhibited, but in numbers entirely disproportionate to the pretensions of the State Society of the fine State of Iowa. The trotting feature was the most attractive one, and "drew' the best.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

This Fair was held at Kalamazoo. It was a great success, financially. I am indebted to O. B. GALUSHA, Esq., of Lisbon, Ill., for the following notes concerning its character:

"On Wednesday, at 2 P. M., the following entrees had been made in the different depart. not furnish excitement enough. But this is a ments: - Farm Implements, 200; Sheep, Swine, subject I do not choose to discuss here. I am and Poultry, 200; Cattle, 155; Fine Arts and Needle Work, 155; Flowers, Fruit, &c., 254; Grain, Flour, Meal, Seeds. &c., 13; Dairy Products and Household Manufactures, 76; Horses,

On Tuesday morning of the Fair Mr. G. wrote me as follows:

FRIEND BRAGDON:- I promised to report to you some of the general features of the Fair, and should have written yesterday but for the fact that the Fair had no features to report until after the closing of the mail. The ground is beautiful -the best track, I suppose, on the Continentone mile long, and buildings ample for the display.

Floral and Fine Art Hall is about 50 by 100 feet, with a wing 50 by 20. The fruit is shown in a tent about 50 feet in diameter. The implements have (an open shed, as usual - and the smaller and finer mechanical products have a cheap hall devoted to them. The amphitheater is the largest I ever saw, though roughly and cheaply made.

Up to yesterday M. everything was in a chaotic state. I never knew a Fair at which so much tardiness was manifest in the preparations. The stalls (of which there are more than we usually have,) were ready, of course, as the ground is the same that was used for the "World's Horse Fair"! but nothing else was ready. Floral Hall is finely decorated with wreaths and mottoes of evergreen, but the trees from which the boughs were stripped lie piled up around the hall, completely blocking the passage between it entries as I took them from the books at 2 P. M. it at all. In some parts the hail destroyed a of yesterday. You cannot judge, however, of the great deal of tobacco. I saw a gentleman display in the fruit and flower departments by this list. There is not more than one-fourth the amount that was exhibited at our late Horticultural Fair at Rockford, and the flowers and plants

at any Fair. Any one of your city gardeners would have made a thousand apologies for the appearance of such plants in his green-house. A few, however, were fine plants - say a half finest exhibition in this department of home productions is a basket of fruit. This standing near the center of Floral Hall presents a fine appearance. There is more real taste displayed in the arrangement of this basket than in anything else

in the Hall. The display of Implements and in the Mechanical Department is creditable, though not large. In Fine Arts there is very little, except such as is imported and exhibited for sale. One full length portrait of the Empress Eugenie, painted in Paris, is a fine thing—as also one by STANLEY. (formerly of Detroit, now of Washington,) of the Inventing of the Conspiracy, is a most beautiful production. There is also one small Church organ, made in this State, which may have claims to superior merit, though I could not detect them in the tones which I heard.

Of course the Horses were fine and abundant -since as I said this ground has the best track in America, (so said,) and the fastest trotting has been done upon it ever done in the world. The display of Cattle is truly very fine. I never saw a better one in Durhams and Devons. One Durham bull weighs 2,600 lbs., (too large.) The exhibition of sheep is good. Swine meager. Poultry almost nothing. Grain and Vegetables,

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

This Fair commenced at Decatur the 28th of September. The arrangements on the grounds were the most complete ever made for the Society. The grounds consist of forty acres, located immediately adjoining the Great Western R. R. one mile from Decatur. They are watered by living springs, shaded by beautiful groves, and, naturally, are the finest and best adapted to the purposes of such an exhibition of any that I have ever visited.

There was a most excellent exhibition of Stock of all kinds. The best herds of Short-Horns in the West were represented. There were present the finest and fastest Horses in the State-perhaps in the West. The exhibition of Sheep was excellent, but not as large as at some of the previous Fairs. At Jacksonville there was a larger gathering of Swine, but at Decatur there were as fine animals as need be desired. The Horticultural exhibition was excellent, though not large when I left. But neither its magnitude nor excellence had fully developed when I was called away. There was a large exhibition of farm implements-especially of corn planters, corn cultivators, plows, &c. The trial of this class of implements the previous week had been an interesting one, and had attracted a good deal of attention. Of this trial I shall say something. Mechanics Hall was meagerly filled. Fine Art Hall was equally innocent of anything fine in the way of Art. The Hall for Domestic Manufactures contained some excellent samples of skill, but was not so completely filled as usual. But little Poultry, if any, was exhibited. I saw none. But the most humiliating picture on the grounds, was the interior of Farm Product Hall. A fine hall, plenty of space, a waiting and faith ful Superintendent, with a State nowhere surpassed in the number and variety of its products and yet there was not half the exhibition that any single, thorough-going farmer could make from his own farm. It is a shameful truth, whatever the cause. And it is exceedingly proper the truth should be told the farmers of the Sucker State. I cannot think that there is any excuse for it, if we are to go through this farcefor it has become one - of holding Fairs at all And when I say "farce," I do not mean to reflect upon the management of the Fair; but I refer to the apparent fact that the spirit which has hitherto made these State and County Fairs success ful, attractive and profitable is rapidly dying out. These Fairs have lost their novelty. They do not informed how the Fair resulted financially

[An account of the Implement Trial held the week previous to the Ill. State Fair, is in type but necessarily deferred. — Ed. 7

THE TOBACCO CROP OF KENTUCKY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-As I pass along the streets, meeting acquaintances as they come into town from the country, the first question that arises in my mind is an inquiry in regard to their losses in tobacco by the frost. So strange that we should talk of the evil effects of an August frost, yet it is true. I noticed, not long ago, that one of the New York papers was rather disposed to make light of the reports of the August frosts; but I can tell you that, although in some instances they might have been slightly exaggerated, the effects of those frosts have been quite serious. Tobacco on many plantations was badly injured; and fields that were injured then have been ruined by the frosts during the month of September. The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember of such a frost in August, and early September frosts, like those of this year, have been few and very far between in years gone by.

Along in close proximity to the Cumberland River the frost was not so injurious on account of the fog, but a little back, and through large sections of the counties of Lyon, Crittenden and Caldwell, the crop was badly bitten, and on many plantations nearly all destroyed. On some as high as seventy acres were nearly all recently from Trigg Co., who had about fifty acres of fine tobacco, and most of it was ruined with the hail. It was directly after the hail storm that we had the cold nights. To some

of tobacco for the last year or two, these losses for stock use, say in the barn cellars, it is well to will be very great. There are certain persons, however, who will be glad at these fearful ravages upon the crops of the planter. Who are agriculturist, James Gowan, of Germantown, they? They are those who have a great deal of near Philadelphia, last fall. Mr. Gowan feeds tobacco on hand, that they have bought up for largely of roots to his stock in winter; his ample speculation. Thousands of hogsheads of it are perhaps awaiting shipment, or lying in the warehouses of New York unsold. To these men the frost and the hail have been most welcome messengers. Such men will make thousands by the misfortunes of the tobacco growers. I think, however, after all, there will be quite a large crop, as such a vast amount of it was planted.

A great deal of the frost-bitten tobacco will be put up and sold as inferior tobacco, and where it is not killed entirely will bring, according to last year's prices, what would have been, some years ago, a pretty fair price for a good article. In some localities a great part of the crop was killed where it was not cut; in other places only the few upper leaves were bitten, and in others still it was uninjured. I conversed with one gentleman who saved twenty acres in one day by cutting it and setting it up in bunches under the trees, scattered through the field.

The cotton crop through here is, as I predicted, a failure. In some seasons we could raise a passable crop, but as a general rule I think it is nonsense to attempt making cotton raising a business in this locality. It may do for plantations to plant some for home use while the prices are so high, but further than that it cannot possibly pay anything compared with tobacco. The amount of tobacco produced in this districtthat is the 1st Congressional District-was, in 1861, 24,403,270 pounds; in the 2d district, 28,935,-595 pounds.

Princeton, Ky., Sept., 1863.

HEDGE FENCE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-It seems that M. C. K., of Cayuga Co., lives in a very cold climate if the winter there is so severe as to kill Osage Orange hedges. Here, in Eric Co., N. Y., we have no difficulty in raising either Osage Orange or Hawthorne hedges. I have some two hundred rods of Osage Orange hedge, from four to six years old, that now forms a strong, beautiful, and, as I believe, a durable fence. I have never had an Osage Orange tree die from any cause except on a spot of wet ground where the trees were thrown out by the frost the first winter after setting, and on that spot I cut a ditch, re-set the trees and they have since grown well. I must say many have failed to make hedges, even in this favored locality, but the failure has been with the men and not with the plants used. They have failed because they neglected to keep the ground cultivated on which the plants were set, and in not properly trimming the hedge at the right time. Angola, Erie Co., N. Y., 1863.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Putting up Potatoes. THE last number of the Ohio Farmer con-

tains the following timely article on this subject: This is the season of the year for digging and toring potatoes, and the importance of this staple product will justify more care than is ususally bestowed upon its preservation, as an article of food in the family. Potatoes should be taken from the ground only in fair weather, and not left exposed to the sun and wind longer than

is necessary. In handling, care should be taken not to bruise the surface or break the skin. It is a common error that a potato will stand all manner of ill usuage and be none the worse for it. Orchardists know that if an apple is bruised in the gathering, it is not fit for winter keeping; in like manner farmers should know that for table use the potato needs the same careful handling, to ensure the best results. A potato that is bruised or chafed, or is subjected to a water bath after leaving the ground, is materially injured for winter keeping: a notate of the finer varieties, such as Neshannock, Peachblow, Kidney, Mercer, Lady's finger, etc., when grown upon suitable soil, properly harvested and cooked right, is a positive delicacy upon the table; but take the same lot, let them be roughly handled, chafed, immersed in water, and laid by in that ruined and undone condition for a few weeks, and then cooked, even tolerably well, and they are not a very inviting dish. When the potato crop of Ireland failed, that people were confronted with starvation. Little do we Americans realize how much suffering of the poor, and positive inconvenience to the rich, would be caused by a failure of the potato crop in this country. The potato is both bread and meat in many households, and deserves all the consideration of a prime staple, as well as a luxury, in human

food. Potatoes for table use, should not be stored at all in a wet cellar. In such a place their starch is hydrogenized, thereby spoiling their finest quality for food; they become soggy, and will never cook dry or mealy. For the same reason, where potatoes are to be stored in heaps out of doors and covered with earth, avoid placing them on any other than land which is naturally dry and where water will not stand. On sandy land potatoes will keep very well in heaps, if properly covered from the winter rains and secured from frost. Cellar storage is most common among farmers, and most convenient for household purposes; but the cellar should be dry. If the potatoes are free from disease, they may be stored in close bins with the tops covered with dry sand and the Fruit tent. I send you the number of destroyed, even so badly that they will not cut or loam, which will ensure perfect preservation. Potatoes which are tainted with rot must have their sore spots dried up by exposure to the dry atmosphere and a dust of slaked lime. Such potatoes are not fit for human food, and should only be used under protest in case of dire neces-

were the poorest specimens I ever saw exhibited | planters, taking into consideration the high price | In the storage of large quantities of potatoes | Chas. Kingsley.

use a dust of lime. We saw a good example of this practice in the barn cellars of the famous old stone-walled cellars were heaped with potatoes and other roots, all in the nicest order. Before putting in the stock of roots for winter, Mr. G. has the walls and paved floors nicely cleaned and sprinkled with lime dust, and as the potatoes are wheeled in, other dustings are administered, by which all foul vapors are avoided and the place is free from the noisome atmosphere usually encountered where vegetables are stored in any

Shelter for Sheep.

WE have heard farmers contend, says the Wisconsin Farmer, that the only shelter needed by sheep, was a stone fence, a hill, or piece of woods, to keep the winds off; and one of this class (we take it) learned better from the following incident, which he relates in Field Notes:

."Last winter I fed about eighty ewes in my meadow, as above stated. [Helping themselves to hay from stacks, or to "old fog" on the meadow, with a little grain daily.] I had in an adjoining field an old house. I made the way open to the meadow. I did not force the sheep into the house, but left them to be their own judges about going in. It would have done you good to see them marching out in the morning to their feed, in single file, and back in the evening to shelter from the chilling blasts of a cold winter night; and if the day was extremely cold, they took up their line of march twice a day back and forth. I think they did not lay out in the open air to exceed half a dozen nights during the whole winter, and those nights were moderately warm. I was so well pleased with this arrangement in the spring, that I immediately put two shelters out in the meadow-frame thirty-two feet by fourteen; posts four feet high, weather-boarded and roofed—to be used at pleasure by the sheep. The other I built in one corner of a field, by setting up three rows of posts in the ground, the highest in the middle, and roofed both ways, and open on the east side, to be used by my ewes and young lambs of nights and stormy days."

Horse Stable Floors.

On this subject the Ohio Farmer says: - As the winter approaches, the prudent horsesman will look to the condition of his stables, that they may be in order to receive his stock when they can no longer be left to range upon the fields. where a good, firm and dry footing can be secured, it is better to have an earth floor than to stand the horse on planks. We were particularly pleased with the stables of the Ladd brothers, of Jefferson County, during our visit to that place. The brothers Updegraff also have their stable bottoms of earth, which on their limestone hillsides is firm and dry. Wm. H. Ladd has a nice, smooth bottom both to his horse stables and sheep yard, made from quarry waste, packed like a McAdamized road, and so cemented with its own dust as to defy water or horse shoes from penetrating it.

With an earth floor, horses need less bedding than if compelled to stand upon planks. Speaking of bedding, reminds us of the fact that in this season of scarcity of fodder it will be well to look out for bedding other than straw, which can be used for fodder. For this purpose the best material is sawdust, and now before the heavy fall rains set in is the time to lay in a lot for win-

For Muscular Pain in Horses.

THE Datura Stramonium, or thorn apple plant, is a very excellent remedy, as an external application, for the treatment of muscular pain, ligamentary lameness, sprain of the fetlock, &c. It is a remedy of great efficacy in charonic pains and inflammatory tumors. Four oz. of the plant, to one pint of boiling water, are the proportions. When cool, the parts are to be bathed often; when practicable, a flannel is to be saturated with the fluid, and bound on the affected parts, the whole to be covered with oiled silk.

The above is from an exchange. Medical works state that stramonium as an outward ap plication allays pain. It is used to make a salve by macerating it in hot lard, then straining it. It is applied to burns, scalds, and is used for piles and bruises. The thorn apple is a deadly poison. -Scientifie American.

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The draft upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up. and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity—the next to this the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of Government has cleared the country of low-priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horsebreeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices .- Ohio

RELIGION A REFINING INFLUENCE. - It has been said that true religion will make a man a more thorough gentleman than all the courts in Europe. And it is true; you may see simply laboring men as thorough gentlemen as any duke, simply because they have learned to fear God; and fearing Him, to restrain themselves, which is the very root and essence of all good breeding. And such a man was Abraham of old -a plain man, dwelling in tents, helping to tend his own cattle, fetching in the calf from the field himself, and dressing it for the guests with his own hand; but still, as the children of Heth said of him, a mighty prince, not merely in wealth of flocks and herds, but a prince at heart.—Rev.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—A subscriber in Oakland , Mich , addresses us in this friendly and urgent style: "Having seen the RURAL'S announcement of 'The Practical Shepherd,' which you are soon to publish, and thereby, as you say, about to 'supply a long-sought desideratum,' I take this means of expressing the great pleasure the perusal of that notice gave me, as well as to make a few inquiries as to the means of its circulation. Surely the Shepherd is to be just the thing the great and growing Sheep Interest of the Nation has long demanded; and the longer we waited the greater became our need, until just when we could (seemingly) wait no longer, thanks to RURAL enterprise the boon is to be ours. And now is there to be no other possible means of procuring the same, except through the slow routine of subscription? And if so, what are we unfortunates to do to whom no canvasser presents himself? If single copies can by any possibility be procured in any other way, will you inform of the same through the RURAL, (if you please,) and oblige many thousand desiring ones. Yours, waiting anxiously."

- We answer the above, and many similar interrogatories of recent date, for the benefit of all interested-especially such as are so situated they can not "wait for the wagon" of an agent, and those located where that vehicle may not travel. We shall soon be prepared to furnish the work by mail, post-paid, at the usual retail price. Any of our readers, therefore, who desire the work before it can be obtained of agents, or who reside in neighborhoods or regions not likely to be reached by canvassers, have only to remit to us direct, in accordance with advertisement in

THE IROQUOIS AG. SOCIETY-An Indian Fair.-Under date of Oct. 3, Mr. D. R. BARKER, of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., gives us an interesting account of the recent Fair of the Iroquois (Indian) Ag. Society. He writes:-"To-day closes its fourth annual exhibition. The weather is all that can be asked-a bright sunshine, but not any too warm for comfort. During the equestrianism of the ladies those upon the stand could see nearly 5,000 people. The receipts at the office for tickets to-day is over \$450. Children are allowed to enter free. No white man is allowed to compete for the premiums, therefore the whole is entirely 'Indian.' The display of horses and cattle is far ahead of many Town Fairs which I have attended, and will equal some of the County Fairs. The grain, fruit, vegetables, preserved fruit, (over 100 entries,) bread, pastry, butter and cheese, all neatly presented and properly named, were decided by white men and women, who acted as judges, to be equal to anything ever shown; while visitors said 'it was ahead of any Fair they had attended this year.' The needle-work is splendid. (That word tells it all.) The ladies' equestrianism is pronounced by judges at other Fairs, who were present, 'to be superior to all.' The 'Indian ball-play' is a feature of their own, and soon interests and excites the spectators as much as the players. Their fast horses are not very fast, as their best time was 3 minutes 9 seconds. Everything was as harmonious as the 'marriage feast'—not a jar or row, except by one. drunken white man who insisted that the Indian 'had no rights which a white man was bound to respect,' but he was at once ejected from the grounds, and peace prevailed. The Iroquois Fair leads the van in 1863 for not taking a retrograde step."

CASHMERE GOATS .- A "Western Reader" wishes to know what we think of Cashmere goats, where the genuine can be obtained, etc. We know but little of the animal, save what we have read. No doubt those now breeding and selling Cashmeres make the business profitable, but we question whether much money is to be made in growing their fleeces, for the simple reason that a market is wanted for the article. We should prefer to grow sheep's wool for profit of clip. Breeding and selling Cashmeres may pay well for some time, however-and it nay not. It smacks a trifle of the fancy poultry mania which raged so violently a few years ago, and it is well to be cautious in all new enterprises. We suppose S. S. WILLIAMS, of Granville, Ohio, has genuine Cashmeres; if not, he can advise our correspondent where they can be

CHOICE PEARS.—A few days ago an Eastern gentleman, who had recently visited the pear orchards of Ellwanger & BARRY of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, and T. G. YROMANS of Walworth, Wayne county, gave us a glowing description of what he had discovered in the way of pears and pear culture in this highly-favored fruit-growing region. He was surprised and delighted. And we do not wonder -for, though already advised as to the adaptation of our soil and climate to pear-growing, and the success of both amateur and profesional cultivators, we have just received from Ellwanger & Barry, specimens of several varieties of pears of such size and quality as to exalt our preconceived opinion on the subject of pear culture in this section. Thanks to E. & B.—and long may they, and all other good cultivators and disseminators of choice fruit,

EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. -We need hardly direct attention to the announcement of the President of this popular Institution, on our fifth page. It will attract the notice of Young Men and others interested in the subject of theoretical and practical education for business. As we have said aforetime, Mr. EASTMAN is still a young man, but, with "Excelsior" as his motto, and possessing peculiar talent, tact and energy, has achieved remarkable success, and established the most popular institution of its class in the country. His aim is to carry out the idea of the Spartan King—"Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become nen,"-and if all our institutions of learning would regard the same wise maxim, Education would soon mean and be something useful and reliable for life.

THE BROCKPORT UNION FAIR.-The annual exhibition of the Brockport Union Ag. Society (this County,) was held on the 7th inst. It was a success, the exhibition in some respects excelling that of any previous season. The Republic says the show of cattle and horses was better than last year—and that "the display of sheep was probably the best ever made in the County, and very far superior to that of the State Fair the present seas The Board of Supervisors attended the Fair by invitation, and the Mayor of Rochester, and several other notables were present.

COFFEE, SPICES, &C.-Messrs. VAN ZANDŢ & FENNER have favored us with samples of coffee, spices, baking powder, etc., as prepared at their Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, 76 Main street, this city. The articles are very neatly put up, and their quality pronounced superior by members of our "kitchen cabinet" who are competent to decide.

CORRECTION.—The name of the President of the Manlius and Pompey Ag. Society is Edmund O. CLAPP, and not Edward O., as erroneously printed in the account of the Society's Fair in our last issue. The error was one of of those "mistakes of the printer" which are occasionally unavoidable.

GREASE HEEL ON HORSES.-If some of the RURAL'S readers will give a remedy for this complaint, it will be thankfully received .- J. O. VAN GILDER, Morgantown Western Virginia, 1863.

Morticultural.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York was held in Rochester, on the 29th ult. The attendance was very good, though we missed some familiar faces. The time selected was rather late for the convenience of nurserymen, and perhaps some extensive fruit growers, on account of the press of fall business, but for an exhibition of fruit it was well chosen. The display of fruit was unusually large and interesting, and attracted so much attention from those present, that it was somewhat difficult to confine members to the discussion of the questions, and the President was no doubt of the opinion that as much information could be obtained by examining the specimens on the table, as anything that could be said on the occasion. Far more time than usual was therefore devoted to this work, to the evident gratification of all.

The following were the questions proposed by the Committee for discussion, a portion being reported at the request of gentlemen present, or forwarded to the Secretary:

- 1. Is the same treatment of the Vine, as practiced in the vineyards of the old countries, equally adapted to our climate and soil? If not, what is the best method of
- 2. What is the best soil for successful vineyard cultiva-
- 3. What are the most desirable Grapes adapted to this climate for long keeping? and what are the best for commercial purposes (wine excepted?)
- 4. To what extent can the growing of Grapes be extended profitably in this locality for commercial purposes?
- 5. Are there any soils in Western New York adapted to the cultivation of the Cranberry? If so, what kinds and what variety of Cranberries, and how cultivated?
- 6. Is the Strawberry infested with any insects or enemy that threatens the destruction of that prince of berries? If so, what are they-what are their habits?
- 7. Best variety of Pears for market where 200 trees are needed?
- 8. What is the best method of pruning the Standard Pear?

Is the same treatment of the Vine, as practiced in the vine yards of the old countries, equally adapted to our climate and soil? If not, what is the best method of training?

BENJ. FISH, of Rochester, trained to stakes and on trellis, but succeeded best with the trellis.

H. H. OLMSTED, of Pavilion, trained on wire trellis, made with fine wire, and succeeded well, but he had planted a large vineyard, and would like to learn some more economical process. Thought perhaps strong stakes, with a slat across

the top and cord below, would answer. B. Fish thought that slats might be used for the entire trellis, and prove cheaper than wire. D. T. HALSEY, of Victory, N. Y., said castaside telegraph wire could be bought for about three cents a pound, and made excellent trellis.

What is the best soil for successful vineyard cultivation?

J. CRAINE, of Lockport, said that a warm, gravelly soil, was best adapted to the grape in this section of the country. We need grapes to ripen early, and they will not do so in a heavy clay soil.

Dr. MINER did not think there was much difference between clay and gravel, if the former was well drained.

H. H. OLMSTED planted a gravelly sandy loam with clay subsoil, but sufficient gravel with it to let the water pass off readily. His grapes ripened well.

A. PINNEY-A neighbor has a clay soil, well drained. Mine is a warm, sandy loam, and yet he ripens grapes much earlier than I do. He has Catawba grapes ripe now.

J. CRAINE said that a sandy or gravelly soil | What is the best method of pruning the Standard Pear? may contain too much moisture, and he did not wish to be understood as intimating that a gravelly or sandy wet soil was warmer than a draine clay soil.

H. N. LANGWORTHY likes a warm, gravelly soil, on high ground. Low grounds were subject to cold currents of air and untimely frosts.

What are the most desirable Grapes adapted to this climat for long keeping? and what are the best for commercial purposes (wine excepted?) To what extent can the growing of Grapes be extended prof

itably in this locality for commercial purposes?

B. Fish considered Diana the best keeping

grape. H. N. LANGWORTHY said it was well settled that all early grapes are poor keepers. We must depend upon the last ripening grapes for long keepers, like the Diana, Isabella, &c., and should not, therefore, discard those that ripen late. Thought highly of the Rebecca, but had not much experience in keeping it. Considered the vine hardy.

A. PINNEY-A neighbor always had Catawhas in March as perfect as when taken from the vines. He cut off the branches containing the grapes, and hung them up in the cellar.

H. H. OLMSTED said Dianas kept well, and so did the Rebecca. Had kept Isabellas until June. Put them in boxes right from the vine, with double paper between each layer. Kept them as cool as possible without freezing. Delalong keeping grape. Isabella kept well when thoroughly ripened.

JOSIAH SALTER spoke well of Diana and Re-

becca for keeping.

H. N. LANGWORTHY said this was an important question. Long keeping grapes were best for commercial purposes.

A. PINNEY preferred Union Village, Delaware and Rebecca. In New York market, Delaware sold for 20 cents per pound, while the best Isabellas and Concords brought but 10 or 12 cents.

best grape for market purposes. When this grape becomes better known it will find an unlimited market. Had but one bearing vine, but that did so well he had put out 2,500. For a late grape, liked Diana, and had planted 2,500. Had a Delaware bearing 500 clusters. When the public taste becomes cultivated, the Concord. Isabella, and that class of grapes, will not be good enough to satisfy the public demand.

JOSEPH FROST had fruited fifteen varieties, but had nothing to compare with the Delaware. Diana had rotted a good deal the last two or three years, and the grapes are quite imperfect. No grape, not even the Concord and Isabella, will bear more pounds of fruit, if as many, as the

A. PINNEY had fruited the Diana for six years, and never got a ripe bunch.

On the question of the extent to which grapes can be grown for commercial purposes with profit, there was some discussion, but nothing particularly valuable was elicited. There is no danger of overstocking the market with good, well-ripened grapes. Not one in a hundred gets a pound of good grapes in a year, while every grown person is entitled to a hundred pounds, and every child to two hundred-if they can get

Are there any soils in Western New York adapted to the cultivation of the Cranberry? If so, what kinds and what variety of Cranberries, and how cultivated?

D. T. HALSEY found three or four varieties that did well on upland soil. There are very few farms but have small plots of sandy soil, suitable for the cranberry. The best variety for upland is the Bell. By actual measurement, he had grown 160 bushels to the acre. It cost two cents a quart to pick them. They sell readily at \$4 a bushel. Set the plants three feet apart each

Is the Strawberry infested with any insects or enemy that threatens the destruction of that prince of berries? If so, what are they-what are their habits?

Specimens of insects were exhibited that are proving very injurious to the strawberry beds of some extensive growers in this section, which caused the adoption of the above question. But little seemed to be known of their habits, other than that they appear in immense numbers on the strawberry plants, just after planting, and entirely destroy the leaves, and in fact the whole plants, so that it is impossible to get a second crop. The subject was postponed until the next meeting, and the Secretary directed to forward specimens to Dr. Firch for examination. This insect we forwarded to our correspondent, JACOB STAUFFER, about a year since, for the purpose of examination, and obtained all the information we could from this source. This we give in another column.

Best variety of Pears for market where 200 trees are needed : F. W. LAY would set out Bartlett exclusively for profit. He afterwards added Belle Lucrative

Mr. HERENDEEN, of Macedon, recommended Bartlett, as standard, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty and Duchesse d'Angouleme as dwarfs.

H. N. LANGWORTHY, Bartlett and Duchess d'Angouleme.

H. H. OLMSTED recommended Virgalieu where fair, and Beurre Bosc and Flemish Beauty, as standards; Duchesse d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey, as dwarfs.

JOSEPH FROST, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence, Duchesse d'Angou-

H. E. Hooker inquired if Flemish Beauty vas not cracking about as bad as Virgalieu. Several gentlemen replied that it had cracked for several years past.

BENJ. FISH, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jer sey, Seckel and Belle Lucrative. Would include Flemish Beauty where it does not crack.

rived, but little time was given to this question. obtaining branches low.

H. N. LANGWORTHY cut out the leading upight shoots.

Mr. HERENDEEN disliked to see a tree shorn like a hedge, as we often observe them, where no fruit can be matured, except on the outside of the tree. Believed in thinning them out, so that the sun and air may perfect the fruit.

D. W. BEADLE formed the head low and open. The Society then adjourned.

The following is the Report of Committee to Examine Fruits on Exhibition: By D. P. Westcott, of Rochester, 3 varieties of Pears

ery well grown indeed. By Ozias Foster, of Greece, N. Y., plate of very large Cayuga Redstreaks.

By H. N. Langworthy, of Greece, N. Y., 4 varieties of hardy Grapes and 2 varieties of Pears. By R. E. Howard & Co., of Holly, N. Y., 4 varieties of hardy Grapes, Delaware particularly fine.

By Wm. King, of Rochester, 11 varieties of hardy drapes, one of them a new seedling. By G. Zimmerman, of Buffalo, 3 varieties of hardy

By Daniel B. Beach, of Rochester, 8 bunches of Grapes, very large, both in berry and bunch, believed by a majority of Committee to be Isabella.

By Eilwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., 31 varieties of Pears, 20 varieties of hardy Grapes, including samples ware kept pretty well, but it would never be a of many of Rogers' Hybrids, of which Nos. 9, 4 and 14 seem to be best; also, 26 varieties of Foreign Grapes, grown under glass, and a sample of the Stanwick Necta

> By U. Comstock, of Sweden, 28 va of Pears. By B. Fish, of Rochester, 10 varie By H. H. Olmsted, of Pavilion Centre, N. Y., 4 varie-

> ties of Pears, all very fine.

By H. C. Adams, of ----, 4 varieties of Pears, very well By D. L. Halsey, of

marked "upland." By E. J. Spicer, of Murray, a hands H. H. OLMSTED considered the Delaware the not sufficiently mature to be thoroughly tested.

By J. Craine, of Lockport, N. Y., a plate of fine Dela-

By J. M. Grover, of Colborne, C. W., several samples of Apples and Pears, for names By T. A. Ward, of Rochester, 3 varieties of Pears, Shel don, unusually fine.

D. W. BEADLE, H. E. HOOKER, AUSTIN PINNEY, JOSEPH FROST, Committee

INSECTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I received your communication, inclosing strawberry leaves and a number of small beetles. The leaves inclosed show the puncturing and perforating perform ance of the insect, which you charge with "destroying the buds at first and afterwards eating the leaves, in many places destroying the whole crop, and having about used up some planta tions."

This is a grave charge, and will be considered heinous crime by those who devote their attention to the cultivation of this delicious fruit heretofore exempt from such draw-backs. Now let us examine the criminal. Head broad, immersed up to the eyes in the thorax; antennæ elevated; 11-jointed; thorax short; legs stout; color a mahogany yellow, with dark markings on the elytra, which are also punctured in lines. We will take his photograph, on an enlarged scale, as seen under the lens.

Fig. 1, the line marks the natural length. The last joint of the palpi is conical, rather stout. This description, with the figure, will do. Now as to their kindred. In the first place, they belong to a family styled Phytophaga, or in plain English, vegetable-feeders. They are usually of small size, and found both in their larva and perfect state on the plants and leaves, on the tender portions of which they feed, causing great injury to the farmer and horticulturist. The larvæ are external feeders, (some allied species mine the leaves,) and are furnished with six feet formed for walking, and are of various colors. Some undergo their changes on the leaves, some in cases which they construct and carry with them, while others enter the ground. The note states, "when first hatched out, about the time of picking strawberries, the young are numerous, and of a light green color." This, I take it, refers to the larvæ or grubs. The "turnip-fly," or rather beetle, the Haltica; the Asparagus beetle, Crioberis, belong to this family of depredators. This particular insect has been noticed by various writers, some by one name and some by another. And, indeed, after reading over SAY's thirteen species of Colaspis and allied genera, with numerous species, HALDEMAN'S "Crypts cephalinarum, Boreali-Americance Diagnoses," embracing seventy-five species, (vol. 1. 2d series, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.,) besides several catalogues, I could come to no conclusion. On comparison with those in the cabinet of my friend S. S. RATHVON, I find it bears the name of Metacroma 4-notata, now changed to "Taria 4-notata," and is no doubt the same as Mr. SAY describes as the "Colaspis 4-notata," (vol. 2, p. 213, LEC.) The species are variable in the spots and colors, and the generic character is not well defined, so that it is very difficult, by means of the descriptions given, to come to any conclusion as to which it really belongs. But let that pass until the requisite systematic classification is produced, now occupying the labors of Dr. LE CONTE, which I trust will at least define generic characters equally to that of the first part already published by him, through the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, embracing all the Tentamerous families and groups.

On Saturday I inclosed one alive between two pieces of glass; to-day, Monday, Dec. 23, I find the little fellow active, though the snow is falling thick and fast. This proves that they are hardy little villains, and from the fact of their being active on the strawberry plants so late in the season, is rather remarkable, as they usually enter their "winter-quarters" before this time, As the time for adjournment had nearly ar- hibernating under bark, tufts of grass, or the like. But like the rebels on the I BENJ. FISH cut trees the first year down to are determined to do all the mischief they can, about a foot from the ground, for the purpose of before going further south, or into "winter-quarters," permanently. They deserve a good smoking, or syringing with "tobacco juice," when the berries are off, or young poultry to pick them off, (the bugs, not berries.) But I fancy the cold weather will cool their ardor, and cause them to

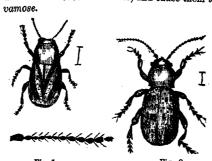


Fig. 1—Cryptocephalus ornatus—SAY. The Cryptocepha lus are vegetable feeders, and many of the species are very injurious to useful plants. The antennæ are, how ever, filliform. They are nevertheless closely related to the Metachroma or Paris. Fig. 2-Metachroma 4-notata-Paria 4-notata. The antennæ is seen under Fig. 1.

Among the number I found a single specimen of a small greenish-blue beetle, belonging to the family Tenepropridæ, known as the Ophlocephala LAP., Neomit of TIEG., and not easily distinguished (if not the same) from the Platydema, also called Diaperis, described by SAY. These are usually found on fungi, and at this season in crevices, and under the bark of trees. I have found and figured SAY'S Platydema excavata, the mane of thich has a pair of horns on its head, and a hollow between two tubercles. The male of Oplocephala bicornis is very much like it in the description. The specimen found, as above stated, is a female, and is not provided with the horns. These sexual differences frequently lead to different specific names, and a found these things out at great expense. Let us cream. Stiffen with flour until you roll out.

life-time is too short to investigate the facts; besides, it don't pay, which is a grievous drawback on persons who might even wish to do so.

Please add, in a note, whether the strawberry leaves sent were taken from a hot-house, and whether my inference is right respecting the "pale-green larvæ;" because the single specimen of the bluish-green beetle might possibly have been on the plants; yet I cannot think so, and judge it to have got into the wrong company, perhaps seeking shelter, as a "secessionist," from further mischief. I also found two ichneumon flies, allied to the Chalcis, with the leaves. These may have hatched from some of the larvæ or pupæ of the beetles. It is desirable to have a full knowledge of the manner in which, where and when the eggs are deposited; the grubs, their color, habit and mode of transformation, on the leaf or in the ground. A little attention to these particulars, by horticulturists, would tend greatly to a full knowledge of the history of such species as produce mischief, and remedies would be more readily suggested and more effectually

THE beetles and leaves were taken from the open ground. Another season, we hope strawberry-growers will give some attention to the habits of this insect.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROPAGATING THE GRAPE.

THERE has been not a little discussion on this subject latterly, among Western propagators. Since the publication of ROSENSTIEL'S theory concerning the propagation of the Delaware from bearing wood, still more attention has been paid the subject. At Rockford, it was made the subject for an evening's discussion.

Rev. J. Knox was called for and said:-"I have had some experience in propagating grape vines. I propagate from eyes exclusively, in a propagating house. In March, as soon as well rooted, the vines are potted and put in a hot-bed. In May, they are turned out. I am careful in the selection of wood from which to propagate The wood hitherto selected by many propagators has been very poor, or very poorly propagated. The Delaware is only a feeble grower when propagated from imperfect wood, and in an improper manner. I have vines of the Delaware. three years old, that have grown two canes, each fifteen feet long, two-thirds of which are as large as my finger."

What about your Propagating House?

Knox-My propagating house faces the North. It is heated with hot water, in tanks, made of inch boards, and answers well. In preparing the eyes, I cut the wood immediately above the eye, and an inch or an inch and a half below it, square off. I do not split the wood of the eye at all. I then put the eyes in the sand bath, being careful to have twenty degrees more of heat in the sand than in the atmosphere of the house. If this is not the case, the buds burst and no root is made. Many are deceived by such a result, thinking that propagation is successful, when it is really a fatal failure. As soon as rooted, I put them in four inch pots and in a hot-bed, and thence turn them out in May or June. It is a simple, plain process. There is no mystery about it. Anybody can do it. I propagate with great success. I propagate from wood that is prepared to produce good wood. I have vines purchased at high prices that are not bearing well.

What is the difference between the vines produced from eyes and those produced from cuttings?

Knox-There are few who have propagated from cuttings. I have cultivated vines produced by layering; but I prefer those propagated from eyes. I believe the character of the Delaware has been seriously injured by improper propagation. It should be discouraged. Good ripe wood should be used.

Do you think the Catawba has been injured in the same

I do what I can to discourage its propagation. There are enough and more profitable grapes to

Dr. J. ASA KENNICOTT-I select well ripened and bearing wood. The wood of the Delaware is hard. It must be softened in some way. It should be buried in the fall where it will not be too cold, and yet not warm enough to start. Thus the wood is softened, and the callous is easily formed. This preparation of the wood is essential, if you would get a proper proportion of the vines to take root. It is important, in preparing the sand-bath, that the sand should be pure; if impure, it retards the process. If it is yellow sand, impregnated with the oxide of iron, you will fail. It should be pure lake sand. But I have found that if sand and leaf mold are mixed at the bottom of the bath it is valuable, helping to sustain the plant when it is forming its roots. I would pot off into three inch pots. with sand and mold, and again into five inch pots before putting them out in the border. Care must be taken not to check the growth. I deem this care very important. In the latitude of Chicago, they should go into the border the last of July. At the time of planting, the boll in the pots should not be disturbed, nor the roots spread. Settle the earth about the roots by pouring acclimated water on it. If these minutæ are attended to, I prefer this mode of propagating—by eyes—to any other. It is important not to check the growth.

Dr. Schreder-I do it without glass. Some years ago I bought Delaware grape vines and paid two and three dollars each. Cut back to five eyes. Some of these have not made three feet of wood. They were forced to death. I was down on the Delaware and down on the Rebecca. But it was because they were grown scientifically! So I find that the Norton's Virginia grown from green layers is most unproductive. Now, I've

teach the people how to grow grapes out of doors. Take a good cane of ripened wood and make a single layer of it. In June, cut about half in; and in two or three weeks cut clear away. Then you will have a good, strong-growing vine. That is the way for the people to grow their own vines. I propagate from cuttings. I cut my cuttings from good wood in the fall, and pack them in sand. Meantime, I have made a good rich bed, over which I put a cold frame. In this I plant the cuttings, shade and water properly, and I tell you I propagate grapes without a gardener to talk Latin to me. And my vines have roots! I have no objection to growing by single eyes from good wood. Good short-jointed wood is best.

C. H. ROSENSTIEL—Five years ago last spring bought Delawares from an agent, paying a large price and giving them the best care. I have had them five years, and have seen no fruit, nor signs of any, on them yet. They don't live; neither do they die. I have made other purchases since, with a similar result. I believe the cause to be propagation from immature and barren wood. For I have since propagated from this wood myself, planted the resulting vines near to-right between-my high-priced vines, and they make wood enough and bear abundantly.

Talking with reference to potted grapes grown from eyes, Mr. R. said:--"We want the roots in the ground-not on the surface-not on top of the ground. The old German mode is to cut the surface roots about the trunk of the vine. They want the roots down in the soil, away from the influence of frost and snow.

F. K. PHOENIX - Successful growers of the Delaware keep off the laterals and tie the vine up-keep it growing, a single stem, right up. This is mother's practice. I think it is this want of care in training which prevents it making a better growth, and affects production.

Dr. Kennicott-If the Delaware is properly propagated, it will grow well and produce well, with the same treatment given to other hardy

In answer to a question, Rosenstiel says he has split-grafted the grape, putting the one inch below the surface of the ground. Grafts early in the season, before the sap sets in too much, and they grow well. Waxes the junction, as for other fruits.

Cook, of Whiteside Co.-I grafted the Delawares when the leaf was about the size of a silver dollar. Cuts scions in the fall. I keep vines back, trained to one cane the first year. It is important that the vine be properly trained.

PHENIX-Pettingill, of Bunker Hill, Ill., succeeds by grafting, setting the grafts below the surface, and hauling earth to the graft instead of

waxing. DR. CLAGGETT, of St. Louis-Has succeeded in grafting the Isabellas and other grapes. He prefers the last week in May, in his latitude, for this work. Digs down close to the roots, cuts it off, clefts it, puts in the graft, ties it tight with a strong twine, and hills the earth up about it so as to leave the bud out of the ground-only one

bud being left on the stock. Dr. Schreder-I grafted, two years ago, two thousand vines. I cleft-grafted below the surface, hauling the earth about them. Did not tie them. Lost all but twenty of the two thousand! I make this confession to prevent others making a similar mistake. A little pains-taking prevents great loss, sometimes.

Pomestic Geonomy.

LEMON PIES - CRYSTALLIZING GRASS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Please accept the following answers to some of the inquiries that appeared in your paper recently:

hat appeared in your paper recently:

LEMON PIE.—Take a potato and a lemon of equal size. Grate both, using all except the KNOX—I'wish to be distinctly understood that white part of the rind and seed of the lemon, I do not'propagate the Catawba at all, and that and the peel of the potato. To this add twothirds of a cup of water and one cup of sugar. Bake between two crusts.

> A BETTER ONE.—Take one lemon; grate off the yellow, but do not use the white part of the rind; squeeze out the juice, and cut the pulp very fine. Add one cup of white sugar, one cup of water, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Bake between two crusts, or, instead of a top crust, beat the white of an egg to a froth, with a little sugar, and lay over the top, when done, then return to the oven for a few minutes.

CRYSTALLIZING GRASS. - To one quart of water add one pound of alum; boil till all the alum is dissolved, then pour into a flat dish, and place your grass in it. Let it stand till the crystals are formed on it, which will take place in about twenty-four hours. A little indigo added to the solution will improve it. Peach stones, cinders, heads of wheat, oats, etc., may be crystallized. The grass or grain should be gathered green, and hung in a dark place before it is crystallized.

Madison, N. Y., 1863.

PREPARED GLUE.—In reply to L. C., in a recent RURAL, in regard to the preparation of glue which will not mould by keeping, I have to state pints of the dissolved glue, bottle air of he and it will keep any length of time in any climate. It is very useful in any climate. It is very useful in every family for its convenience, in repairing furniture, mounting maps, paper on walls, labels, &c., &c.-WM. CHANDLER, Byron, Wis., 1863.

POTATO CRUST. - Parboil and mash twelve potatoes; add one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and half a cup of milk or

Padies' Department.

AFTER ALL.

THE apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door, the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentle wind of twilight Plays with his silver hair.

oman is kneeling beside him-A fair young head is prest, In the first wild passion of sorrow, Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance The faltering echoes come, Of the flying breath of trumpet, And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper-"The end no man can see; But we give him to his country And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows, The rosebuds fringe the door, And over the grassy orchard

The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty-

The cottage is dark and still, There's a nameless grave in the battle-field And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, tearless woman By the cold hearth sits alone; And the old clock in the corner Ticks on with a steady drone

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MAN'S MISSION.

A GREAT deal has been said and written about the mission of woman, but I don't remember ever hearing anything said in reference to the

One would suppose, from appearances, that some of the race firmly believe that their mission is to show authority, and lord it over all creation. Every motion they make, from the haughty nod of their kingly head to the elevation of their kidencased foot to thrust some unoffending member of the lower order of animals out of their path, shows that they feel themselves masters. This class never had any organ of benevolence, or, if they had they have smothered it, as they are striving to every one who dares intimate in their august presence that they feel themselves almost as good as their would-be masters. What a pity poor people don't all understand Phrenology; they would be saved many an annihilating and "get thee behind me" look. It is not their mission to assist the unfortunate,—they are not going to beggar themselves and family for the sake of filling the pockets of the unpopular, unrighteous poor. No, they believe in letting the dead bury the dead,-the poor help the poor. They have no charity for the acts of others; no one, in their estimation, has any right to do wrong; as for doing it unintentionally that is out of the question. They are perfection (?) and every one else might be if they tried. And so they live and die: ever striving to hoist the flag of tyranny under which they are determined every one shall live; forgetting how the Lord of heaven and earth came down in meekness and lowlines, His very coming being first known by the humble shepherds; forgetting His great commandment "love one another" and "do good to all."

Then, there is the opposite of this class, a meek smooth-tongued, long-faced sect, who go around like wolves in sheep's clothing, seeking whom they may devour. Some of them, while pointing you with one hand above, and exhorting you to have faith and trust all to them and Providence, would as soon steal your money or character with the other as not, if they had the chance while you, poor unsuspecting mortals, suffer yourselves to be blinded and made to believe that they are angels sent down for your especial benefit. If I was a man wouldn't I say earnestly "deliver me" from such a mission? My grandmother used to say that a thief or a murderer she could tolerate, for then she knew just which commandment had been broken, but these double and twisted, oily-tongued, sanctimonious, Indiarubber conscienced folks were her detestation. Well. I suppose that if it is really their "mission," they are but doing right when they fulfill it. One consolation is, that they afford variety which is said to be the spice of life, and also give us an opportunity of developing our organ of caution; for, as a general thing, we don't relish the idea of

holding hot coals in our hands the second time. O, why will man not turn from these soul-degrading ways, and be as GoD designed him to be. Some one has truly said "an honest man is the noblest work of Gop," but I fancy it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to find one. Yet, there are some, a small minority it is true, who seem to have a realization that they have not to live for themselves alone, but for the real good of the whole race, and that if they are endowed with more worldly possessions or talents than their brother, they are to share with

Man, generally speaking, considers woman very much his inferior, and it is really quite amusing to notice the very patronizing airs which some assume when they deign to address us, choosing some simple subject for conversation, thinking it is the total to our limited minds, I suppose you poor mistaken men, will you never learn that woman is deeper than you think? and, as a gallant Frenchman once expressed it-"When a man has toiled step by step up a flight of stairs, he is sure to find woman at the top." And do you suppose that a woman with two grains of sense, after she has arrived there will sit quietly down and say never a word? No, no, my dear Sirs. She will walk demurely around the organ of antagonism, and pat your self-conceit, and finally succeed in getting the silken reins

in her own hands, and then where is your authority and governmet? Let your mission be to elevate woman to your sphere, and be willing to show her the honor due her, else by-and-by we will all find the way up the stairs, and you lords of creation will be obliged to secede. Gainesville, N. Y., 1863.

JOSEPHINE

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker LITTLE WILLIE

"LITTLE WILLIE" we called him a short time ago, but now we speak softly, and say "Angel WILLIE." The roses of eight Junes had blossomed since WILLIE was sent to gladden the hearts of his friends, when Death, who with Sorrow's key unlocks Love's casket and steals the brightest jewels, saw WILLIE, and marked him for his own. It was in vain we tried to save him,-our love, strong as it was, could not keep our darling from the grave, and one bright morning he folded his hands across his breast and passed over the river to the "Better Land." We miss him much; the fond parents miss the bright eyes and cheerful laugh; the little sister is lonely without her playmate, while the occupants of the old brown school house heave a sigh as they glance at the vacant seat by the blackboard. We think, with a sigh and a tear of the little grave in the grave-yard where lies WILLIE. We think of the cold face as we saw it last in the narrow coffin, and the pale hands folded over the pulseless, soundless breast; and then we think of him "In heavenly bowers,

Think of him midst purest flowers, In that sinless home of ours."

Our loss was WILLIE'S gain. He has moored his life-bark on the "Evergreen Shore,"-forever safe from shoals and quicksands; he has greeted loved friends who had gone before him,—he is clothed in shining garments, his playmates are angels, and he is with God.

"I take the little lambs," said He, "And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me. In me be ever blest."

Naples, N. Y., 1863.

LIBBIR M. KNAPP.

THE BEAUTY OF AGE.

THERE are extremes, my reverend seniors, into which we are tempted to fall when we find ourselves upon the wane. Declining ladies, especially married ladies, are more given, I think, than men, to neglect their personal appearance, when they are conscious that the bloom of their youth is gone. I do not speak of state occasions, of set dinner parties, and full dress balls, but of the daily meetings of domestic life. Now, however, is the time, above all others, when the wife must determine to remain the pleasing wife, and retain her John Anderson's affection to the last, by neatness, taste, and appropriate variety of dress. That a lady has fast-growing daughters, strapping sons, and a husband at his office all day long, is no reason why she should ever enter the family circle with rumpled hair, soiled cap or unfastened gown. The prettiest woman in the world would be spoiled by such sins in her toilet. The morning's duties, even in the storeroom and kitchen, may be performed in fitting, tidy costume, and then changed for parlor habiliments, equally tidy and fitting. The fashion of the day should always be reflected in woman's dress, according to her position and age; the eyes crave for variety as keenly as the palate; and then, I honestly protest, whatever her age, a naturally good-looking woman is always handsome. For, happily, there exists more than one kind of beauty. There is the beauty of infancy, the beauty of youth, the beauty of maturity, and, believe me, ladies and gentlemen, the beauty of age, if you do not spoil it by your own want of judgment. At any age a woman may be becom ingly and pleasingly dressed.—Household Words.

FEMININE PRINTERS.

where the widows of printers and publishers have continued the business of the deceased husband, often with increased ability and marked pecuniary success. Mrs. Franklin, in the early days of Rhode Island, was not only printer of laws for the colony, but also of linens, calicoes and silks. Margaret Draper published the Boston News Letter, the first newspaper established in North America, and the only one that was not discontinued during the siege of Boston by the British. Mrs. Mary Hoyt published the New York Journal, and was printer to the State in 1793. William Goddard conducted the Maryland Journal, and was repeatedly mobbed for harsh writings. His sister relieved him of his task for eight years, adding also job printing and the duties of post-mistress, and escaped flagellation through the immunity of her sex. Mrs. Anne Timothee was at one time State printer in South Carolina. The widow of Nicholas Hassebotch printed Bibles in Baltimore in 1773, and when a missionary offered one to the Indians as "the Gospel-the Truth-and the Word of God." "What," said one of them, "did the Great All-Powerful make this book ?" "Yes," replied the missionary, "it is His work." The Indian taking the literal import of the words, answered indignantly, "I believe it to be a great lie. I go to Baltimore last month, when I see Dutch woman make him. The Great Spirit want no Dutch woman to help him."

INFLUENCE OF A PIOUS HOME.—The silent influence of a pious home is illustrated by the Prodigal Son. Had that home been repulsive to him, or had his father been a stern, forbidding man, that recovering thought about home would not have visited him. Take courage, parents of prodigals, if you were faithful with God and your family altars. Persevere, parents, in family religion. It may be like the fabulous song of the sea in the shell to the ear of a child when far

Choice Miscellung.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A SONG TO THE APPLE TREE.

BY C. L. MORGAN.

LET poets sing the Banyan tree, Whose wondrous shoots spread far and free, Beneath whose shade the Indian lies Safe sheltered from the tropic skies; It may be grand, but O, for me My own New England's favorite tree!

They tell us in delicious rhymes Of bluer skies, and blander climes; Where fruits ambrosial ever grow, Nor fear the winter's frost and snow; The Apple, with its comely fruit, My simple taste would better suit.

In Youth's bright morn, when flow'ry May Came from the South-land far away, Bringing the sunshine and soft breeze Crowning with bloom the orchard trees, How sweet beneath their shade to rove, To dream of Glory, or of Love.

And then when kingly Autumn came With purple robes and crown of flame, Was it not glorious to behold The ripened fruit of red and gold? Ah, with what shouts of merry glee We shook the stalwart Apple Tree!

But Autumn's beauty soon was past And howling Winter came at last; Yet, gathered round the blazing fire We laughed to scorn his savage ire; How swift the golden moments flew With pippins fine, and "cider too!"

Then here's a kindly health to thee, O, good and gracious Apple Tree! May'st thou in stately beauty grow While green grass springs and waters flow; May every glad return of Spring To thee a crown of beauty bring; And every Autumn load thy arms With luscious fruit that cheers and charms "Till our starred banner proudly wave Above a land that holds no slave; Then side by side, old friend, with thee Shall grow the sacred Olive Tree.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, F. R. S.

THERE is no poet and no man without his friends. Every man in private life, whatever his excellencies of character may be, is either willfully or blindly misrepresented or maligned by somebody. The same is true of authors, particularly poets, as well as of all men prominently before the public. An editor recently published the following paragraph, which some other edi-

tors have been "passing round:" "Queen Victoria is about to make a baronet of 'Proverbial Philosophy' TUPPER. She can make him a baronet, but cannot make him a

Now, the last sentence appears to us so unjust that we are constrained to offer a few words of reply, as the editor evidently means simply that TUPPER is not a poet. The very style of the paragraph indicates that it was penned by one who can appreciate the "infamy" of Byron, or the wild flights of Moore's "trickey" muse.

That an author does not infuse into his verse the inspiration of affection, seems to us no proof that he is not a poet. There is as much poetry in Holmes' "Hymn of Trust," or Holland's Thanksgiving Hymn," in "Bitter-Sweet," as in The Giaour," or any single love poem whatsoever. We would not say one word against affectional poetry, for it is a part of the poet's mission to give expression to the sentiments of the heart; but perhaps it should be spoken in praise of TUPPER that, in this day when "dove" and "love" are the popular rhymes, he keeps wide from the common themes, except to occasionally treat of them in a manner which subordinates the romantic to the practical.

It may be said that there is a sameness in Tup-Many instances have occurred in this country PER's poetry. Those by whom this is affirmed would object first and chiefly to the character of the poetry itself, and the objection may be as truly brought against many authors who deserve the notoriety which they have attained. TENNYson, for example, merits the praises which are lavished upon him; but one cannot read a page in his volume without feeling that the train of thought developed is peculiar to England's

laureate. TUPPER has not the poetical fire or artistic excellence of Byron, nor the charming sweetness of Moore, yet there is real value in his writings which cannot be anywhere found in theirs. He has not the deep, subtle inspiration and almost "faultily faultless" perfection of TENNYSON, and yet for true worth his writings are not approached by anything that author has written, if we except his "In Memoriam," and that has not TUPPER's adaptation to the popular mind. Goodness is as conspicuous in TUPPER as in COWPER, and he has greater depth of thought and a more forcible expression. TUPPER's merit is that he writes of great, practical truths, and in a manner adapted to the lives of men. No one can read him attentively without having purer thoughts and loftier purposes, and thinking better of the capabilities of the human heart.

It is so rarely that we can give our approbation to the character of a British poet, that it is pleasant to be able to give our praise in this instance. No poet surpasses TUPPER in the nobleness of his manhood. Moreover, he has a greater claim to the regard of Americans than any poetical merit could give him, as he is one of the few of our trans-Atlantic brethren who really understand us, and one of a still smaller in her who have for us a hearty good will. Queen VICTORIA deserves praise for her recognition, though rather tardy, of Tupper's merits as a poet and a man

These paragraphs have been written because justice seemed to demand them, and we admit away from home and from God.—Dr. N. Adams. I that TUPPER is not our favorite. We linger over I tion because we can make the best of it.

parts of the writings of authors to whom reference has been made with an interest which is only intensified by reperusal. Still, there is no author who exceeds the subject of this monograph in harmlessness and healthy tone, and we recommend to all, particularly to those who have awakened from the dreamy hours and recovered from the sickly romance so generally connected with youth, to secure the invaluable poems of MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1863.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

THERE is one thing that amazes me. It has for a long time. And the longer I live, and the more I see of the practice to which I refer, the more irritable I get on that subject. And I think I am entirely justified in this irritation. For the sight of a man with a colored beard, or a head of hair that was grey, made black or semi-scarlet, produces a friction upon my senses which cannot fail to irritate me. As if any other color were better than the natural one! Do you suppose I would color my beard if it were the dirtiest yellow? No, sir! But some people do. And the yellowness looks nasty—that is the word precisely! There is then no harmony between the complexion and the setting in which it is framed. I met a man just now on the street. A week ago he had a fine head of iron-grey hair-rich and beautiful to look upon. His beard, too, harmonized with his features, and gave a natural and dignified expression to his face. Now he has them a dirty, dingy, lustreless black. He looks ghastly! He looks diseased! Nature surrounded his face with an appropriate setting. He has distorted it by a most wicked act. If such men could see just how they look, as I see them, they would believe that all needed punishment for misdeeds, come to them in this life. They would hasten to hide their faces from their friends, and spare them the pain which they surely inflict on all people of good taste.

I have never yet seen a man nor woman, old or young, who was in any degree benefited in appearance by the foolish practice of coloring the hair, or wearing false colors for any purpose. I have seen more passably good-looking people made hideous by it, a great deal. It is an abominable practice and evidence of an abominable taste, this PENCIL thinks.

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND.

"IT's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was trite, for it was Franklin's in another shape:--" Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves, that 'tis only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea-shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars: and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then, John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much. But he knew that, in making such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went to." To save, is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor-house.

RITE" WHITE LETTER PAPER

THE practice of blueing the paper pulp had its origin in a singularly accidental circumstance, which not merely as a historical fact, but as form ing an amusing anecdote, is perhaps as worth mentioning. It occurred about the year 1790, at a paper mill belonging to Mr. Buttonshaw, whose wife, on the occasion in question, was superintending the washing of some linen, when accidentally she dropped her bag of powdered blue into the mist of some pulp, in a forward state of preparation, and so great was the fear she entertained of the mischief she had done, seeing the blue rapidly amalgamated with the pulp, that allusion to it was studiously avoided; until on Mr. Buttonshaw's inquiring in great astonishment what it was that had imparted the peculiar color to the pulp, his wife, perceiving that no great damage had been done, took courage and at once disclosed the secret, for which she was afterwards rewarded in a remarkable manner by her husband, who being naturally pleased with an advance of so much as four shillings per bundle, upon submitting the "improved" make to the London market, immediately presented a costly scarlet cloak (somewhat more congenial to taste in those days, it is presumed, than it would be now,) with much satisfaction to the sharer of his joys.—Herring's Paper and Paper Making.

RICHES A BURDEN.—"And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." The Hebrew read his, Abram was very heavy, etc. Riches are the guen. There is a burden of care in getting them, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given concerning them.—Mathew Henry.

It is always right to make the best of a bad position, but not to put ourselves in a bad posi-

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. UNDER THE LEAVES.

Under the leaves in the forest old, When the winds of winter are blowing cold, When the air is filled with snow-flakes white, And the farm-house fire sheds a cherry light— Under the leaves of the forest dead, Sleeps the violets blue and red.

Under the leaves they await the spring, Wait for the song that Nature will sing, Wait for the sun to come forth from the cloud That has mantled his form so long like a shroud, Wait for the tidings to come on the breeze That bids them come forth from under the leaves

Under the leaves that life's Autumn wind Has scattered over the human mind, When the snow-flakes of age and discontent Are filling our future firmament-Under the leaves in the depth of the past, Are sleeping the flowers we will count at last.

They sleep 'neath the leaves in the mazes of thought, When the lessons of life are nearly forgot; Though the unfolding blossoms we see not on Earth, Yet the Heavenly spring-time will surely give birth To the seeds of Knowledge, of Virtue and Truth, That we sowed in our hearts in the season of Youth. Somerset, N. Y., 1863. E. E. R.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WITH GOD.

God gave two little beings to Earth. They gave unusual exhibitions of goodness and intelligence, and were the pride and joy of their parents. They seemed instinctively to recognise a kinship above that which merely earthly ties can give. Love in them, led to a simple, childish devotion, that seemed almost unearthly. God reached down to Earth from Heaven, and took one to his breast! The little heart of the mateless darling was sad. Passing by the grave, soon after the sod had been displaced for the burial of the lost one, "Let me go to LAURA'S grave, mother," said the living child. But the snow had already fallen upon the new restingplace. "Nay," said the mother. And she pressed her dear child to her breast, whispering to her heart, "You live, my child, and I can keep you." Ah! there was a hidden and higher purpose with the Infinite Mind. The mateless dove pined for its mate. Gop touched Earth in its human life again, and in a few days TRYPHENA was with Him and her kindred spirit! Oh, how sweet! Never to know sin, and selfishness, and woe of the earthly life. Their little lives dawned, and sped quickly at Goo's merciful bidding from the unconscious innocence of the below to the eternal brightness of the above!

Tearful mother, sitting in the great darkness which fell upon you when the light of your life died out, let me whisper a word for your heart. Can you be crowned with a greater honor than to give, by Gon's grace, a being to Him?

Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1863. A. T. E. C.

FAITH AND FAITHFULNESS.

"THE kingdom of God," says Jeremy Taylor, does not consist in words, but in power, the power of godliness; though now we are fallen into another method; we have turned all religion into faith, and our faith is nothing but the productions of interest or disputing,-it is adhering to a party, and wrangling against all the world beside; and when it is asked of what religion he is, we understand the meaning to be, what faction does he follow; what are the articles of his sect, not what is the manner of his life; and if men bezealous for their party and that interest, then they are precious men, though otherwise they be covetous as the grave, factious as Dathan, schismatical as Korah, or proud as the fallen angels. Alas, these things will not deceive us: the faith of a Christian cannot consist in strifes about words, and perverse disputings of men.

But the faith of a Christian is the best s in contracts, and a Christian's word should be as good as his bond, because He is faithful that promised, and a Christian should rather die than break his word, and should always be true to his trust; he should be faithful to his friend, and love as Jonathan loved David. This is the true faith, to hurt no man, but to do good to all, as we have opportunity.

Faith and faithfulness are identical in the Christian vocabulary."

WHAT WE MAY DO.

No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet, acknowled or unacknowledged to themselves, moments of hungry soul-yearnings, for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this what wrecks of humanity lie strown about us. Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift at the mercy of chance, for the grasp of a true, firm hand, and a kindly, loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to see how strong is this yearning, so fatal to its possessor, if not guided rightly, such a life-anchor is safely placed. "Friendless!" What a tragedy may be hidden in that one little word. None to labor for; none to weep or smile with; none to care whether we lose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis of life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which he must surely have perished. These, surely, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are waiting for our sympathetic recognition.—Fanny

WITH the sinking of high human trust the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our own better self, since that also is part of the common nature which is degraded in our thought.

Educational Advertisement.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EDUCATION

AND BOYS.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE

WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, TO PARENTS WHO HAVE

SONS TO EDUCATE

And to all wishing to engage in active successful business, or desiring situations as Bookkeepers, Accountants, Salesmen or Agents.

EASTMAN'S

State and National Business College. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

On the Hudson River.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED ON THE GREAT MOTTO OF AGESILAUS KING OF SPARTA, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN."

Holding this truth to be self-evident—the more interesting and practical the instruction, the nearer to perfection the teaching

Prosperity of the Institution and Eminent success of the Original, and Pre-eminent mode of Instruction, combining

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

This Institution entered upon its Tenth Year in September, and every department is conducted with renewed energy and ability. The attendance is large-greatly exceeding any former year, and additions and improvements have been made, increasing the interest, and giving the greatest possible advantage to the student.

The large patronage it has enjoyed (particularly from the West,) during the summer, and the increase since the close of the harvest is flattering to the friends of the Institution, and unmistakable evidence of the increasing popularity of the College, as its practicability becomes known.

More than one thousand students have graduated here during the past year, and with harness on they have taken their places in the business community full of confidence, with bright prospects before them. Every great city in the East, North, South and West claims some of the number, and even California, Central America and Europe have feit their energetic action. In this progressive age no man who reflects upon the widely extended and expanding commercial relations and transactions of our country, and upon the incalculable interests involved, can but be deeply impressed with the great importance of a specific, thorough and scientific training for the great sphere of human action.

Never in the history of any country has there been such avenues and opportunities for the young to advance and succeed, as at the present moment. Every avenue to wealth and distinction is open. ENCOURAGEMENT and FACILITIES are on every hand.

In a little time the war will seem but a fever ish dream of the past, and we shall rejoice in the peace and unbounded prosperity in store for us.

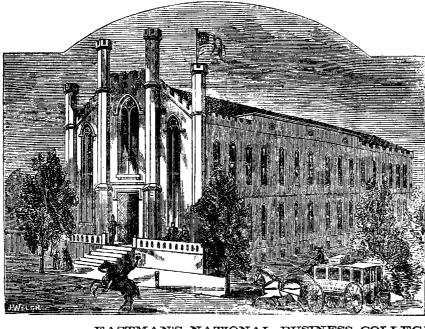
The coming years will be ones of great pros-Already the untry. brightening; the harvest has never been more abundant, and the rebellion is upon the point of exhaustion and dissolution.

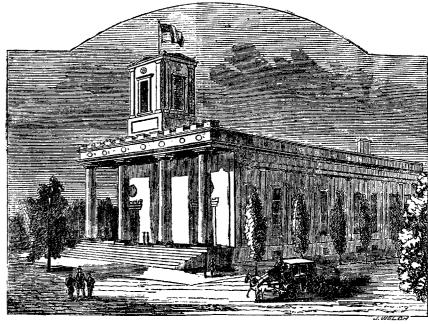
In view of this, and the hour of our deliverance, we urge the importance of a. Practical BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES, for in this age of the world only educated labor is sure of success.

That the nation grows more practical as it grows in prosperity is seen and acknowledged; and that it requires men practically educatededucated for business and the times—to meet its demands, is apparent to every observer of human nature. Henry Clay was never more truthful than when he said: "Young man, qualify your self for business. The professions are full, and the age demands it. Educate yourself for business-a business man for the farm, countingroom, and commercial pursuits-and you will succeed now and hereafter."

THIS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS now so widely known and patronized, has continued to grow in favor until it is now second to no other College of learning in this country in point of usefulness and prosperity. It has ever ranked as the first Business School in the Union; and that its practical plan of operation has placed it far in advance of all Commercial or Mercantile Col-

leges in the world an examination will prove. The system of practical instruction is founded on principles so simple and self-evident, that a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments, is sufficient to thoroughly demon-





EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—ON THE HUDSON.

ACTUAL BUSINESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON STREET.

THE THEORY BUILDING, VASSAR STREET.

FITTED WITH OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS, EXCLUSIVELY FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES IN CARRYING OUT THE NOVEL, ORIGINAL AND PRE-EMINENT MODE OF BUSINESS TRAINING, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. CONNECTED BY REGULAR TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION.

The Buildings are furnished with Desks for the accommodation of Six Hundred Students, with the following offices for Office Business:—College Bank, National Bank, New York Bank, Union Store, Insurance Office, Express Office, Merchants' Emporium, Rail Roading and Steamship and Boating Departments, Post Office, Custom House, Stationery Department, Telegraph Office, Jobbing and Forwarding and Commission Departments, Exchange Office, Collection Agency, and with Penmanship Departments, Lecture and Recitation Rooms.

middle age, who desire to engage in Active, Successful Business.

LETTERS AND REPORTS. From Eminent Gentlemen indorsing the Course of Study and Practical Plan of Operation, Extracted from Papers and Pamphlets Published

COLLEGE.

by the

EXTRACT FROM REPORT

By Geo. W. Bungay, of the New York Tribune Author of "Crayon Sketches." (From a published letter.)

Author of "Crayon Sketches." (From a published letter.)

The City of Poughkeepsie is noted far and near for the purity of its atmosphere, the richness of its soil, the abundance of its natural resources, and the wealth, enterprise, and intelligence of its inhabitants. In a word, it is a paradise of a place—a city of rural palaces and temples of learning. It is situated on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and is justly celebrated for the weird and picturesque grandeur of its river and mountain scenery, the classic reminiscences of its Revolutionary history, for its famous schools, colleges, and ladies' seminaries, and the high character of its citizens.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable place for a residence. It is within six hours' ride of five of the most prominent States of the Union, and is easy of access from all parts of the Union, and is easy of access from all parts of the United States and Canadas, by railway and river. The moral tone of society is excellent, and its educational advantages are unsurpassed by any rural city in the State or Nation. It is not a matter of surprise that such men as Prof. Morse, who taught science to speak the language of lightning, and Benson J. Lossing, the artist and author, and Matthew Vassar, Esq., the benevolent founder of the Female College endowed with \$400,000, choose this place for their home.

I visited Poughkeepsle to attend public exercises at EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,—and as this excellent institution is one of the most notable features of this pleasant city, I shall give you a short sketch of it, believing that there are many among your readers who will desire to avail themselves of its rare advantages.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS,

two in number, are large edifices, situated on Washington and Vassar streets, with Post-Office and Telegraph communication with each, and are sufficiently large to accommodate Six Hundred Students, with the offices, desks, seats, tables, and other appointments needed in a first-class Business College.

A GLANCE AT THE ARMY OF GENTLEMEN Receiving instruction here is certainly very suggestive. There are representatives from nearly every part of the East, West, North and loyal South, and also from the Canadas, South America, Cuba, and Great Britain, and a more respectable, intelligent body of young men are seldom seen together.

respectable, intelligent body of young men are seldom seen together.

I cannot say all that I would, in a newspaper letter, of the advantages of this institution.

It is not expected that all who graduate here will become merchants or bankers; for it is equally essential that farmers, mechanics, and all others, should have such knowledge as is

A very interesting and important feature in the course here, is a SERIES OF LECTURES by our most distinguished Literary and Business Men.

In conclusion I would suggest that young men who desire to succeed in life, whether they be MERCHANTS, FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN OR MECHANICS,

cannot afford to lose the advantages of this school. PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

should be interested in this system of practical business instruction. Here your boys are taught that which they will use when they become men, and the whole course is taken up in such an interesting manner that the student never falls to apply himself with an energy satisfactory to teacher and parent.

I will add that the student is also taught the Graces of Polite Learning and Belles Lettres Literature, and that the physical and moral welfare of the student are watched over with parental care and solicitude.

But I must close by again making the suggesting the suggest should be interested in this system of practical

But I must close by again making the sugges-tion that the young man who wishes to excel as a MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC, TEACHER, LAW-

YER, OR PHYSICIAN,
will find that a short time spent at this institution
will be of incalculable advantage through life.

Letter from Ellis H. Roberts, Esq., of the Utica

Herald,

The Copyright has been awarded by law to this College for all Books, Blanks, Bills, Forms, and Manuscripts used in combining practices and Manuscripts used in combining practices. An examination of this system of useful and most proper education is solicited from young mien, parents and guardians who have boys to edu cate, and men of

the many friends of the institution, to combine of life, and any person who improves upon this The following Letter is important to those who the many friends of the institution, to combine theory and practice in the best way calculated to develop the business capacity of young men and prepare them for active life. The great success of the institution, and the distinguished patronage it receives from all parts of the country, as well as from other countries, is sufficiently strong evidence in its tavor. It is now in the full tide of prosperity, and Prof. Eastman is reaping the full reward of his genius and efforts. Among the several hundred in attendance, we are glad to know that Utica and Oneida county are well represented: and we feel that we cannot too represented; and we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of the insti-tution to others of our citizens who have sons to ducate. All classes of business men are in daily need of the instruction which it furnishes— farmers and mechanics as well as others. It has been unfortunate for our young men that this fact has been so much overlocked, and the business education, so essential both to success and to a proper appreciation of our social system, so generally neglected. To effect the needed reform, no man is working so effectively as Prof. Eastman, through the great Business College which he represents.

We would call the special attention of dishared soldiers to the opportunities which the

We would call the special attention of discharged soldiers to the opportunities which the College affords to them. Deprived, many of them, by their disabilities, of the pleasures and profits of physical pursuits, they may nevertheless here fit themselves for profitable openings, adapted to their bodily condition.

The facilities possessed by the College for procuring business positions for young men after graduating, are rendered as perfect as possible by agencies which it has established for that purpose in the larger cities; and clerks, book-keepers, &c., are to be found in all parts of the country, who are indebted to the College and its agencies. Stewart, the great merchant prince of New York, manifests a decided partiality for the graduates of them, which again is a most valuable endorsement of Prof. Eastman's system and institution, since Stewart notoriously employs only stitution, since Stewart notoriously employs only persons of accomplished business talent.

Letter from M. Vassar, Jr., and M. Vassar, Esq. Founder of Vassar Female College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 21, 1863.

POUGHREEPSIE, January 21, 1863.

H. G. EASTMAN, ESQ.— Dear Sir: Having visited your School of Business frequently the past two years, with great pleasure and satisfaction, and coming in contact, at home and abroad, with students who had finished the Course of Instruction, from their expressed satisfaction, and my own observation of your plan of Practical Instruction, I would recommend any young man who is desirous of preparing himself for the active duties of life—such as Mercantile, Commercial, Manufacturing, Banking, or aught else, wherein the upright, honest, industrious man is engaged—to place himself under your instruction, and thus reap the advantage which your Institution possesses.

Yours, M. Vassar, Jr.

M. VASSAR, JR. Yours, I have read the above, and fully concur in the recommendation. Yours.

Letter from the Mayor of Poughkeepsie. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, July 1, 1862.

H. G. EASTMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in indorsing Mr. Burritt's letter; and as my son has received the benefits of your Institution, I at the same time cheerfully recommend its superior advantages and your practical mode of instruction to those who have sons to educate.

James Bowne,

Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MERITS OF THE EASTMAN SYSTEM OF BUSINESS TRAINING.

Imitators of his Plan of Operation - Combining Theory and Practice.

A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN FACT.

Extract from a Published Report by School Com missioner Whittlesey, of New York.

As we are all interested in any enterprise that is calculated to do good to the rising generation, and especially in the Educational Institutions of our land, I take pleasure in making honorable mention of Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and of annexing the following brief report of my observations there:

It is very truthfully said, that "The more

system is a public benefactor. Where there is real merit, it is right and honorable that it should be known that it may be appreciated.

In business affairs the difficulty has always been that the Commercial Education usually obtained by our young men has not been practical enough. The Commercial Colleges in the different cities have done a good work in this matter, but still in this branch of education, as in all others, some one must take the lead-some institution must come out in advance of all others. Such is the Poughkeepsie College. It is really the fountain, the head of all other Commercial or Mercantile Colleges in this country, and while in Law, Medicine and Divinity we have a LEADER. so in Commercial Science Prof. Eastman stands at the head as an educator of young men for business.

I have had occasion to visit many of the Commercial Colleges of the country during the last year, and while I acknowledge the merits of several of them, I can say that I was astonished at the superiority this Institution presents over others, and the extended facilities it offers for a practical, useful education.

I found here a GREAT Business College, great in everything that goes to make up a successful American institution. More than four hundred young men were in attendance, and in this I saw one of the great features of the school. How excellent the association of so many noble, energetic young men brought together from every section of our country, and how infinitely greater the advantages where so many are associated together for business. I had before supposed that which I now see a necessity in successfully conducting Mr. Eastman's system, was an objection. I find it absolutely necessary to have daily attendance of at least three hundred students, to give each Office, Bank, and Department its proper officers, clerks, book-keepers, and assistants, engaged in every kind of bargain and sale, and conducting the operations of so many mercantile houses. The interest and improvement of the young man must be apparent.

The College proper occupies two large buildings used for business purposes, and also a lecture hall, with a corps of 19 professors. As I have before remarked, the great feature of the institution is the system of instruction, combining THEORY and PRACTICE, which is original with Mr. Eastman, and which has cost him years of study to develop and perfect. One building is devoted exclusively to actual business purposes, and the whole appearance of this establishment enchants the eye and suggests a business world in miniature. In each bank (with counters and fixtures as fine and large as a regular chartered city institution,) I counted fifteen officers and clerks busy with the business. In the Union Store and Railroad Offices, as many more, while the Exchange Office, Post Offices, Insurance Offices, Custom House and Broker's Office, and other departments, had their full representations. The Telegraph Officers are furnished with three instruments each, batteries and machinery complete, and a regular teacher is employed. To give all these offices their business two hundred merchants are engaged in bargain and sale in the main department. Such is this Model College. Already imitators of Mr. Eastman's system have sprung up in different cities, and other schools claim to have introduced his system, but believe me, if they ever comprehend it all, it will be many years before they can adopt it to any success. An examination of other institutions and then a comparison with this will prove the truth of my assertion.

The College enjoys the patronage and confidence of a large class of our eminent merchants and literary men. I was introduced to two nephews of Hon. William H. Seward, a son of Judge Corning, and two sons of Hon. William H. Dodge, of Michigan; of the journals in New York, the Tribune has one young man there, Frank Leslie, of the Illustrated newspaper, a son, and also the editor of the Albion, besides several others.

I will now give you a brief synopsis of the studies and plan of conducting the institution, believing there are many among your readers who will sooner or later become its patrons.

desire Situations after Graduating.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, August 16th, 1863. H. G. EASTMAN, Esq. :

H. G. EASTMAN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—Since my lectures before the College, I have had frequent calls from your graduates, and when they bear your indorsement, I am very happy to recommend them to business houses here. I am gratified that they so readily find honorable and lucrative employment.

You will do well to impress upon the minds of your students that PRACTICALLY EDUCATED young men, of the right stamp, are in greater demand than ever. That se many have enlisted and business is a good in every quarter, that

and business is so good in every quarter, that there is a chance for all.

Yours, very truly, GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Especial attention is invited to the important features as set forth in papers and pamphlets published by the College, for which the Institution claims superiority and great merit.

The whole expense in completing the prescribed Business Course is from \$60 to \$80. The time usually required to complete this

course is from ten to sixteen weeks. This prescribed Course of Study is arranged especially for that large class of persons, both Young Men and Boys, and Men of Middle Age,

who desire to be qualified in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to fill successfully positions as Book-keepers and Accoutants, or in active business of any kind.

Boys under the age of 18, can devote a much longer time to the studies to great advantage. There is a separate department in the Vassar Street College for this class, and their drill in the English branches is thorough and practical.

THE COLLEGE affords Special Opportunities o Returned Disabled Soldiers.

Business Positions and Situations are furnished those desirous of employment on completion of the Course, through the College Agencies, established in the Large Cities for that purpose. The College Paper contains numerous Letters from Graduates in Business in different parts of the country. Among the number are six in Stewart's Stores, Broadway, New York.

FULL information of this Institution, view of buildings, offices, banks, and different departments for actual business, may be found in the College Paper of eight pages, which will be mailed free of charge to any address, on appear cation.

IT ALSO contains the fullest indorseme Letters and Reports, by the Hon. Elihu Barritt, (Learned Blacksmith,) Judge M'Farlan, of Massachusetts, Geo. W. Bungay, of the New York Tribune, the Hon. E. D. Whittlesey, Superintendent of Schools, Mathew Vassar, Esq., Founder of Vassar Female College, the Rev. John Ives, the Rev. James Cuyler, the Clergy and Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and other emminent Business and Literary Men. H. G. EASTMAN.

Address President Business College, Poughkeepsie, Ń. Y.

NOTE.

The following note is taken from the College

NOTE.—We solicit the names and Post-Office address of young men, teachers and others, in different parts of the country, who will probably be interested in this system of practical instruction, or who may desire the College Paper or our published works; and as a remuneration to those who will favor us with such a list of their acquaintances, we offer to mail them, free of charge, on receipt of such list, our PERPETUAL ALMANAC GOOD FOR FORTY YEARS, arranged in an entirely new and novel manner.

arranged in an entirely new and novel manner, suitable for framing, for libraries, private rooms, or hanging in places of business. It also gives the stand power on various bills and papers in general use.

To Musicians.

As it is desired to sustain and encourage the INSTRUMENTAL BAND of the College, composed of students, which furnish Music for Lectures and Literary Entertainments before the Institution, he will, after the first of September, admit, free of charge, a certain number of good musicians who have played in bands, and will play with the College Band on such occasions as are mentioned above. They will address the President of the Institution, stating their qualifications, and if accepted, a scholorship will be presented them.

Bural New-Norker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Firms 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,

ROCHESTER, N., Y., OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Movements in the West and South-West.

Tis too noble a banner for tyrant and slave.

TENNESSEE.-Washington dispatches to the N. Y. Herald of the 9th, state that by late advices from the South it appears that Bragg's army has been re-enforced since the battle of Chickamauga by the following troops: - One division from Richmond, Gen. Arnold Elsey; one from Western Virginia, Gen. Samuel Jones; one from Petersburg and Welden, Gen. Ransom; three brigades from Florida, Gen. Howell Cobb, and three famous batteries from Lee's army, namely, Cutt's, Blodgett's and Walton's.

In addition, Bragg has his original army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi and Alabama; one division from Charleston, one division of Georgia State troops, under Gen. Magraw; one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia, under Gen. Wayne, 5,000 cavalry under General Pillow, 15,000 cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery. His whole force is estimated at 175,000.

Bragg had attempted to shell Rosecrans on the 5th, at a distance of about three miles, but without . much effect. The Herald of the 8th contains the following items:-We are again in uninterrupted communication with the front. Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavored to bombard Advices of the 10th give account of an attack on Rosecrans, is 1,800 feet higher than Chattanooga. Three miles distant by wagon road, and less than two miles in a direct line, is Missionary Ridge, where rebel dispatches are dated, which is about 1,000 feet high. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a valley formed by the mountainous ranges around it.

Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, 40 miles, and Atlanta, 136 miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns cast at both of these points. The Etowah shell works, 60 miles from Chattanooga, are also in connection by railroad. Bragg's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure so far as any damage was done to the defenses or our troops. A few women and children were frightened, and four dwelling houses were destroyed.

A Cinninnati special to the N. Y. World says: Correspondents report Rosecrans' army in a perfeetly safe position. More re-enforcements, new troops, are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. A great battle must soon be fought, and confidence is felt in the final issue.

In the late cavalry raid under Wheeler, the 🔭 rebels captured, near Chattanooga, a large numrons, horses and mule were loaded with ammunition, rations, clothing and medical stores. Fifty teams belonging to sutlers were also overhauled. The marauders killed several hundred horses and mules, and destroyed such of the property as they were unable to take with them.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th, below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for their wounded. Over 100 of the rebels were left dead on the field, a large number wounded, and 200 prisoners captured. A considerable amount of plunder was re-taken.

Gen. Crooll, commanding a brigade of cavalry, twelve miles below Franklin, on the 8th, came up with a portion of Wheeler's men. Sharp fighting ensued, the result of which was 125 killed, 300 taken prisoners, and four pieces of cannon captured. The rebels were in full retreat and the Federals in close pursuit. Our loss not ascertained, but supposed to be small.

Nashville reports of the 8th say that the enemy has divided his mounted forces engaged in the recent raid into several detachments, and these again into minor ones, and that such detached bands now infest the woods in those neighborhoods, thereby rendering common road travel dangerous to other than strong military commands.

A Tennessee (Federal) regiment of 587 men, was captured recently at McMinniville.

Shelbyville had been sacked by the rebels. Secessionists, as well as loyal people, were robbed. Several buildings were burned.

The N. Y. Tribune has advices from Knoxville, to the 11th. General Burnside advanced toward Greenville on the 8th and 9th, and overtook a rebel force of 6,000 at Low Springs. They occupied a strong position. Our cavalry held the advance until 3 P. M., when the 1st division sev-

eral times charged the rebels. The firing was sharp and very destructive to our men. The rebels were driven from the field at sundown, and retreated on the Greenville road. Burnside is pursuing, and everything looks encouraging. We lost 60 killed and wounded -- the latter have been sent to Knoxville.

KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Journal has a special from Knoxville, which is considered entirely reliable, that Gen. Burnside holds the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun and Hiawasse River, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and only 25 miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville as far as Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. His right is in communication with Gen. Rosecrans, and his position is all that could be desired. His army is in the best of health and spirits.

Major Wileman, of the 18th Kentucky regiment, wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, lately returned home, was taken from his house in Pendleton county, on the 6th, by a gang of guerrillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and shot. Five of the murderers have been caught.

MISSISSIPPI. - A dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat from Vicksburg of a recent date, says Joe Johnson is at Canton, Miss., with 15,000 men. His supposed design is to prevent re-enforcements going to Rosecrans. Gen. Stephen D. Lee had 1,000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg.

Cairo dates of the 12th say arrivals from below represent that the rebels had burned the bridge west of Corinth, and that fighting occurred on the 8th near Salem, between 4,000 rebels and 5,000 Federals. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

MISSOURI.—Intelligence received at St. Louis the 7th, announces that about 2,000 rebels from Marmaduke's command, under Col. Shelby, had entered Southwest Missouri from Arkansas for raiding purposes. Our troops were concentrating upon them from several central points, and their capture was not improbable. Carthage was burned by the rebels on the 8th inst. The enemy had also burned the towns of Colecamp and Florence.

From St. Louis the 12th, we learn that Shelby had plundered Tipton, Warfield, Greenfield and other towns of a large amount of money and other property, but had not applied the torch.

KANSAS.-A Leavenworth special to the St. Louis Democrat says much excitement prevails there in consequence of a rebel advance upon Fort Scott, Kansas city. All the troops at Leavenworth had been sent below, and it is stated that all the militia have been called out. Fort Scott is believed to be strong enough to success fully resist the attack. Col. Blair is in command. Gen. Blunt and his escort, near Fort Scott. He was attacked by three hundred rebels in Federal uniform. His escort numbered one hundred men, seventy-eight of whom were killed, all shot through the head, and it was evident that most if not all of them, were killed after they were captured. Gen. Blunt escaped, and meeting reenforcements, took command of them and started in pursuit of the assassins, who were commanded by Quantrel. Gen. Schofield telegraphed to Leavenworth that from 1,600 to 1,800 rebels were marching on Fort Scott.

ARKANSAS.-Advices from Little Rock, convey the idea that the rebels are getting sick of fighting for Jeff. Davis in this State. Many deserters from Price's army were joining the Federals, while whole bands of guerrillas had left off evil-doing and returned to peaceful pursuits. The impression prevails that the State is lost to the Southern Confederacy. Cotton burning had ceased, and planters were bringing it into our

Little Rock advices of a later date, say that Kirby Smith had joined Price, and that they were moving on that place from the direction of Arkadelphia.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—A special from St. Paul of the 8th, says intelligence brought by half breeds to Pembina, state that Capt. Fisk's overland expedition to Idahoe had been massacred by the Sioux at Big Bend on the Missouri.

The Army in Virginia.

THE news from this Department is rather more stirring. The 2d Massachusetts cavalry and Col. Baker's Rangers, had been in pursuit of guerrillas around Washington, and met with some success without any casualties.

The 9th inst. was the day for enforcing the rebel conscription in Virginia. White's cavalry in small squads were scouting Fairfax county, picking up all the citizens that could be found. and stealing horses. One gang passed along in close proximity to the defenses and threatened an attack upon the Government farms, but the strength of the guard prevented them from making the attempt. The activity of our cavalry promises to drive the guerrillas entirely out of that section.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9. To Major-General Halleck:-I have the honor To Major-General Halleck:—I have the konor to report that the expedition sent out on Monday, under Gen. Winder, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boat crews organized by the enemy in Matthews county, has returned, having accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, 35 men and 25 head of cattle belonging to the Confederacy, together with mules and army horses, were captured. A large number of boats were destroyed. Our loss was one man killed. Gen. Winder reports that the 4th U. S. Infantry followed, making 30 miles in one day with no stragglers.

Major-General. Major-General.

Washington dispatches of the 10th say that information from the front is, that General Kilpatrick's division, composed of the 5th Mich., 9th N. Y., 7th Pa., and one other regiment, attempted

River, when they were met by a large body of Stuart's cavalry. Fighting ensued, continuing one hour, when our troops fell back on the infantry reserves. After another severe contest the infantry were compelled to give way, and a considerable number were captured. A detachment of our cavalry then dashed on the enemy, re-capturing all but fifteen or twenty of our men. Our entire force was then pursued back toward Culpepper, skirmishing on the way and contesting every foot of ground.

Our signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain was nearly cut off, but the entire party escaped. It appears to be generally believed that the main body of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, intending

to make an attack on our rear right so as to cut off our railroad communication.

Measures are being taken to give him a warm reception in that quarter. But should it be a ruse to attack our front we shall be prepared, as the ground has been cleared of everything calculated to embarrass a general and vigorous battle The advance of Gen. Hill's corps commenced moving from Madison Court House on the 8th. It is positively stated that the rebel cavalry were on the Springville and Culpepper pike on the forenoon of the 9th.

It seems to be the general impression at Washington that Lee's whole army is on the move, but much uncertainty exists as to its object. Some surmise that Lee is about to send a heavy reenforcement to Bragg, and retreat to Richmond with the balance of his army, while others are suspicious that the movement is a blinder for Gen. Meade's benefit.

Department of the South.

A RECENT Newbern letter to the Herald says: - A few days since Col. Schaffer, of the 85th N. Y., with a small detachment of the 101st and 102d Pa., and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nag's Head, Currituck, and destroyed them. The salt water is procured from springs and evaporated in large iron pans. The rebels were making about 150 bushels a day, which they sent across Currituck Sound in canoes to Currituck Court House, where it sold for \$30 per bushel. One man could make ten bushels per day.

By late advices from Charleston, we have information, on good authority, that the headquarters of Gen. Gillmore have been removed from Morris Island to Folly Island. The continued firing on Morris Island had rendered the removal of the Federal headquarters necessary. The removal of the main body of troops and the material was a measure of convenience, while there were sanitary reasons which rendered it necessary. The troops are now entirely out of range of any batteries the rebels have or can erect on James Island.

Recent firing from Gillmore's batteries, of which we have received news from rebel sources. was directed almost exclusively against the efforts that were making, and which the rebels do not disclose, to erect new batteries and get a range at Fort Sumter. It appears that our reconnoitering boats, which passed near the walls in the night, discovered that the garrison were conducting extensive operations, and the indications were that the rebels were working in large numbers in erecting fire proof batteries inside the ruins, with the intention of using them when the works should be sufficiently advanced to justify the removal of the broken wall and debris protecting the workmen and concealing their operations from view. The rapid and heavy firing of our guns is expected not only to stop this work but to render the rebel occupation precarious if not impossible.

Gen. Gillmore's operations on Morris Island are actively prosecuted. Batteries on Cumming's Point now shield our troops perfectly, while the condition of Wagner is such as to protect troops from all hazard. Still there are a few casualties, all of which occur in consequence of unnecessary exposure. Batteries which are designed to throw Greek fire are now nearly complete, and experiments have shown that the fire may be safely and effectually used. Charleston is in fair range. Guns are all ready, and are mounted in such numbers as to insure the destruction of the city when they are turned upon it. This event will not take place till other plans are complete and the navy is ready to operate with the army.

Naval officers believe that Admiral Farragut will soon take command of the fleet in Charleston harbor, and they express the utmost confidence that the result of the operations then undertaken will be a success.

The Boston Herald has a letter from the fleet at Charleston, dated Oct. 3d, which says: - Last evening Gen. Gillmore sent one of his Greek shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours. There had been an arrival of means to remove the rebel obstructions in the harbor. Warm work may soon be expected.

A rebel report from Charleston of the 6th, says an attack was made by us to-day on the frigate Ironsides, damaging her and alarming the fleet. For the last twenty-four hours there has been but little firing. The enemy's Morris Island works seem nearly completed. The enemys cavalry, 11,000 strong, with four guns, attacked Colonel Richardson, near New Albany, yesterday, with artillery, and were repulsed.

Department of the Gulf.

THE World's New Orleans correspondence has the following important news:-Gen. Logan hovers around Baton Rouge, and clouds of mounted partisan rangers hover along the river, on the right bank, from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red River; and on the left bank from Baton Rogue, and often below that point to a reconnoissance on the south side of Robertson's | Morgan's Bend, on the right bank, about 25 miles | imminent.

above Port Hudson, had been engaged for several days skirmishing with a body of guerrillas, as they supposed. The rebels, becoming more daring and annoying, Gen. Dana, now in command of Herron's division, sent out a number of regiments to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. The enemy was felt and proved himself much too strong for the force sent against him. A serious engagement ensued, resulting in a loss to our army of several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. This took place on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Since then the rebels forces have assumed the offensive, and are pressing Dana's men with such vigor that the gunboats have been called in to aid in repulsing the enemy. Reinforcements are sadly needed here and until they are received the people of the North need not expect to hear of any thing being done in this department beyond the mere holding of the

The Chicago Journal of the 7th has information from passengers just from New Orleans to the effect that Franklin's corps had repulsed an attack from the rebels at Brashear City, and that Ord's 13th army corps shortly afterward came up and completely defeated them.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THERE is still no arrangement for the release of the officers held as prisoners of war at Richmond, now over 1,000, while the rebels are declaring every one of their officers and men exchanged, and putting them into the field again.

Shortly after the war commenced, the contending forces agreed not to consider surgeons, when captured, as strictly prisoners of war; but the the rebels, of late, have paid very little attention to this regulation. A correspondent remarks that the non-exchange of surgeons, usually regarded as non-combatants, arises from the detention of one named Dr. Ruckers by the rebels. who profess to have charges against him. Our Government thereupon held the rebel surgeons as hostages. The rebels then kept our surgeons as fast as captured, and their surgeons are now constantly held by our Government. There are now about twenty-five of our surgeons in rebel hands, and we have a still larger number of theirs in our hands.

The Provost Marshal General has recently seized the merchandise and persons of sutlers for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate provost agents. The latter offence will be summarily punished, and the effects of the offenders confiscated.

The bureau of deserters have picked up in the last two months 15,000 of the 88,000 deserters from the Union army. An average of 6,000 deserters per month are now brought in, and the arrangements of the Provost Marshal General are so perfected as to secure a greater number of

Gen. Schofield retains his command of the Department of Missouri. Kansas, however, is detached from it, while considerable military reforms are made that will restore, the President hopes, the peace and order of the State, so much in danger of serious interruption. There seems to have been a general compromise on the unfortunate issues.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A mos at Jackson, N. H., on the 8th burned the hotel where the Deputy Provost Marshal was staying, while serving notices on drafted men. He just escaped with his life.

Notice has been received at the Adjutant General's office in Trenton from the Provost Marshal General that a draft will be commenced in New Jersey on the 27th inst. Its credits will be given by sub-districts up to the 24th inst.

THE ship Anna T. Schmidt, which was destroyed by the pirate Alabama, was insured in Boston offices for about \$119,000. The ship Express, also destroyed by the Alabama, was insured in Boston for \$40,600.

4 making Memphis and New Orleans marts for the sale of cotton by loyal owners thereof, and banishing all cotton speculators from the Mississippi Valley south of Helena, Ark., has been published at Memphis.

THE pirates Alabama, Georgia and Conrad, have been visiting ports at Cape of Good Hope, and have captured the ships Lila. Prince of Wales and Zante, and burned them. The U.S. steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 20th of August, in pursuit.

THE Richmond Sentinel of the 8th inst, announces that the North Carolina Raleigh Standard has not resumed publication since having its office damaged by a mob. The Raleigh State Journal, which was a much greater sufferer, had not yet resumed.

Mason has withdrawn from London by order of Jeff. Davis. The arch-rebel thinks the British Government is determined to decline overtures for friendly relations. Confederate interests are, therefore, no longer to be laid at the feet of Earl Russel upon the bended knees of a diplomatist.

THE sentence of death, by court martial, was to have been executed on a private of the 122d New York regiment in the Army of the Potomac at noon on the 9th, but was suspended by an order from the Provost Marshal. The culprit agrees to make up the time he was absent by desertion, by continuing in the service after the three years term of his regiment has expired.

A Paris letter to the N. Y. World says the pirate Florida is being repaired by the government engineers and laborers at the government dock. When she goes to sea she will salute the French flag, and it is already publicly stated that the Confederate salute will be officially responded to. Three Federal vessels of war are Natchez and beyond. Gen. Herron's division at on the outside, and the chances of an action are

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—Godfrey Zimmermann. Delaware Grape Vines, &c.—J. Keech. Sarcenia Purpurea.—O. T. Hobbs. Agents Wanted.—M. E. Burlingame. New Fruits.—William Parry. Fancy Poultry.—Spath & Wells.

Special Notices. Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Dr. Randall's Works on Sheep Husbandry. The Rural New-Yorker for 1854.

The News Condenser.

- The King of Holland edits a magazine.
- A pair of boots costs \$175 in Richmond. — In Shanghai 500 die daily of the cholera.
- They pay \$200 for a Sioux scalp in Minnesota.
- Some of the Green Mountains are whitened with
- Ladies' gaiter shoes are selling in Richmond for \$75
- Kossuth lives near Turin, poor and wan, and his wife n constimption.
- Yellow fever prevails at Pensacola. The health of New Orleans is good.
- Dempster is concertizing in New York. His voice is fresh and sweet as ever.
- The Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet.
- The customs dues in New York for September were over seven million dollars.
- About 15,000 East Tennesseeans have been organized and armed for home defence. - Mrs. Forrest has just recovered a verdict against her
- former liege lord of \$45,209 58. - Geo. Peabody has presented Yale College with a ge-
- ological cabinet worth \$125,000. - The Michigan State Fair realized over \$10,000, a
- much larger sum than ever before. - A man was burned to death last week in New York by carrying matches in his pocket.
- Wisconsin raises thirty, eats ten, and spares twenty million bushels of wheat this year.
- A peace resolution has been unanimously rejected in the Richmond House of Delegates.
- Twenty-two divorce cases were decreed by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island recently.
- Mr. George Sumner, whose illness has already been announced, died in Boston Tuesday week.
- The sugar and corn crops of Cuba promise to yield but little this year. Cause-want of rain
- The income paid the Government from the Pennsylvania oil wells reaches \$5,000,000 per year.
- The celebrated horse, "Ike Cook," died in Chicago Sunday week after an illness of a few hours.
- A rebel powder-mill at Arkadelphia, containing 100,-000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th ult. The effects of the rebel commodore Tatuall, at
- Watertown, N. Y., have been sold by auction. - The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thurs-
- day, November 26th as a day of Thanksgiving. - Seven hundred and seventy four thousand bushels of
- wheat were received at Milwaukee in one week. - A lady was recently sent South from Baltimore for writing a disloyal letter to her son in the rebel army.
- Lake Superior mines have furnished 156,000 tuns of copper ore this year, and have plenty more on hand.
- The Provost-Marshal of Cairo had the streets of that town cleaned by a set of captured gamblers a few days
- A fire at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Saturday week, destroyed a large grain warehouse and 35,000 bushels of grain. - From data in various forms it is estimated that about
- \$400,000,000 have been brought to this country by immigrants. - Within a few weeks past, a man in Poughkeepsie has been married, drafted and burned out! Unfortunate

fellow.

- The rebel papers admit their loss in killed and wounded during the recent battle in Georgia amounts to 12,000. - It is said that hardly one note per week is now protested in all the city banks of New York, collectively
- speaking. - Advices from Little Rock to the 28th ult. say over 2,000 Arkansas Union men have joined our army at differ-
- ent points. - Letters received from St. Petersburgh state that 11 iron-plated gunboats, with turrets, will be completed in
- The steamer City of Albany, recently purchased by destroyed by fire at Baltimore Monday evening week. - The Confederate General Walker, who was lately
- wounded in a duel in Arkansas with Gen. Marmaduke, has since died. - The coal diggers in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., are on a strike for seven dollars per day. They have been
- receiving fo\ur. — Any number of newspapers can be sent by mail under a two cent stamp, provided they do not exceed four
- ounces in weight. - The Poughkeepsie Press says that a society of Mornons actually exist in that city, and it increases strongly almost every day.
- Rosecrans' army at the battle of Chattanooga numbered 48,000, while that of the enemy must have been nearly 70,000 mem. — Henry Ward\Beecher will remain in England several
- weeks for the purpose of addressing public meetings on American subjects — A New York paper states that a Madagascar Prince is now living in a hovel in North First street, the colored
- quarter of Brooklyn. — War between Holland and Japan appears imminent. All the Dutch consuls have been ordered to leave the country immediately.
- Shoemakers are exempt from military service in the Confederate army, even under the present wholesale con-
- scription in Secessia - There are now living in the United States but thirteen of those brave old men who participated in the American Revolution
- One thousand conscripts have been sent from the samp at Portland to Maine regiments in the field, and others are soon to foll ow. — The great volcando of Hawaii was remarkably active
- during the month of August, and was visited by large numbers from Honolulu. - The farmers in the vicinity of Amherst, Mass., are complaining of their potatoes rotting. They say they will not have half, a crop.
- The receipts from internal revenue for September were \$6,136,205 plarger than during any month since the law has been in Operation.

Special Notices.

THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA now write each month for the

Atlantic Monthly

which is pronounced by eminent authority the BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Only in its pages can be found articles in prose and poetry by Longfellow, HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, WHITTIER, LOWELL, HOLMES, AGASSIZ, and others of the most Popnlar American Writers. A specimen number sent gratis on receipt of four cents for postage. Terms-\$3 per year, 25 cents a number. Now is the time to subscribe Address

TICKNOR & FIELDS. 185 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1864.

In answer to many recent inquiries on the subject, we would state that the Terms of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1864 will be the same as at present - one copy, \$2 a year; three copies, \$5; six copies, and one free to club agent, \$10; ten copies, and one free, \$15. As printing paper is again high, and advancing, these terms will be low, but we shall endeavor to stand by them. Our Show Bill Prospectus, Premium List, &c., will ere long be issued, and mailed to Agents and all applicants.

Some wish to know how many subscribers they must obtain to entitle them to a post-paid copy of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. Will venture this offer in response:-To every one remitting \$10 for six copies of the RURAL, we will send either a free copy of the paper, or a post-paid copy of the SHEPHERD, as preferred. For a remittance of \$18 for 12 yearly subscribers (six of them being new subscribers,) we will give a free copy of the RURAL and also a post-paid copy of THE PRACTICAL

DR. RANDALL'S WORKS ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

[From the Rural New-Yorker of Oct. 3.]

OUR correspondent, B. J., of Flint, Mich., who writes us to know if RANDALL'S "Practical Shepherd" is the same work as RANDALL'S "Fine-Wool Husbandry," or RANDALL'S "Sheep Husbandry," is informed that it is not. RANDALL'S "Sheep Husbandry" was published fifteen years since under the title of "Sheep Husbandry in the South." The "Fine-Wool Husbandry" is a published Report on the subject by the same gentleman, read before the New York State Agricultural Society at its Winter Meeting in 1861-2, and comprising 112 pages as published in the Society's Transactions for 1861, though lately issued in a volume of 189 pages. "The Practical Shepherd," now about to be published, comprises 456 large duodecimo pages, and is a vastly fuller and more complete work on Sheep Husbandry than either of the preceding. It embraces, in a condensed form, all the valuable matter contained in the author's former works. together with a large amount of important and recent information on the various branches of the general sub

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } Rochester, October 13, 1863. THERE has been considerable activity exhibited in our

market since last week. Large quantities of produce ar now coming forward and nearly every department shows an unusual advance in prices.

FLOUR.—Remains at former quotations GRAIN.-White wheat brings \$1,45, and red \$1,20@1,25.

Corn is selling readily at 80% @85c & bushel. Oats are in active demand and market firm at 60@65c. Barley and Rye show an upward tendency.
Wool has advance 5c 爭 th since our last report, and is

now selling at 60@65c.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 16 218c		
Flour, win. wheat, \$6,00@7.50	Honey, box 12@14c		
Flour, spring do 5,25@5,50	Candles, box 12/2@13c		
Flour, buckwheat 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra 14@14c		
Meal, Indian 1,50@1,65	Fruit and Roots.		
Wheat, Genesee 1,10@1,35	Apples, bushel 25@50c		
Best white Canada 1,35@1,45	Do. dried 1 1b 5@51/20		
Corn. 80@85c	Peaches, do 10@12c		
Corn. 80@85c Rye, 60 lbs \$1 bush 70@80c	Cherries, do 10@12c		
Oats, by weight 60@65c	Plums, do 8@ c		
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, do new 35@45c		
Beans 1,25@1,50	Hides and Skins.		
Buckwheat 00@50c	Slaughter. 606%c		
Meats.	Calf 11@12c		
Pork, old mess13,00@14,00	Sheep Pelts 50@1,50		
Pork, new mess. 14,00@15,00	Lamb Pelts 50@1.25		
Pork, clear15,00@16,00	Seeds.		
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,00@ 7,00	Clover, medium . \$4,50@4.75		
Beef, cwt 5,50(a) 6,00	_do large 6,00@6,50		
Spring lambs, each 2,00@ 3,00	Timothy 2,75@3,00		
Mutton, carcass 5@6c	Sundries.		
Hams, smoked 91/@12c	Wood, hard. 4,75@5,00		
Shoulders 6@7c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00		
Chickens 9@11c	Coal, Scranton 7,75@8,25		
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 7,75@8,25		
Geese 40@50c	Coal, Shamokin 7,50(28,00)		
Dairy, &c.	Coal Char 12@15e		
Butter, roll 19@21c	Salt, bbl 2,45@2,62		
Butter, firkin 17@19c	Straw, tun 6,00@7,00		
Cheese, new 8@10c	Hay, tun, 8,00@17,00		
Uneese, old 12/012%c	Wool, ₹ 15 60@65c		
Lara, tried 10%@11c	Whitefish, 1/4 bbl. 4,00@5,00		
Tallow, rough 7@7%c	Codfish, quintal. 7,00@7,50		
Tallow, tried 9 09 2c	Trout, hat bbl 5,00@5,25		
	21024 224 001111 0,000,00		

The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. — ASHES—Quiet. Sales at \$7,25 (207,37)-6 for pots, and \$8,75 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market more active, and may be quoted 5@10e tetter, with a good business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,15(25,50) for superfine State; \$5,70(25,50) for or extra State; \$5,20(25,50) for superfine Western; \$5,90(26,50) for extra State; \$5,20(25,50) for superfine Western; \$5,90(26,50) for superfine Western; \$5,90(26,50) for superfine Western; \$5,90(26,50) for superfine Western; \$5,90(26,50) for rande brands, the market closing quiet. Sales at \$5,80(26,50) for rande brands, the market closing quiet. Sales at \$5,80(26,50) for common; \$5,10(27,70) for good to choice extra \$1,80(26,50) for good to choice extra \$1,80(26,50) for good to choice extra \$1,80(26,50) for capite and firm at \$5,00(26,50) for inferior to choice. Corn meal scarce and firm. Sales at \$5,25 for Brandywine, \$5,00 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5,00 for Fairfax.

GRAIN—Wheat market excited, and may be quoted 406c.

Brandywine, \$5,00 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5,00 for Fairfax.

GRAIN—Wheat market excited, and may be quoted 4@6c better, with a more active business doing. The inquiry for export is quite moderate, but there is a brisk speculative demand, both for Western and local account. Sales at \$1,000,12 for old Chicago spring; \$1,31@1.55 for new do; \$1,22@1,20 for old Milwaukee club; \$1,32@1,33% for old and new amber lowa; \$1,32@1,45 for winter red Western; \$1,42 1,46 for amber Michigan; 1,45 for winter red Western; \$1,42 1,46 for amber Michigan; 1,45 for winter red Western; \$1,42 1,46 for amber Michigan; 1,45 for winter red State. Revues steady and firmer, with sales at 1,12@1,17 for Western and State. Barley held higher. Sales State and Maine at \$1,35, and unsound State at \$1,20@1,25. Canada West nominal at about \$1,45. Barley malt firm and nominally unchanged. Peas sold at \$1,05 for Canada. Corn market 1@ 2c better, closing quiet. Sales at \$1,02@1,03 for shipping mixed Western, adoat; \$1,02@1,04 for 0 in store, \$1,000 1,04 for Eastern, \$99%c@31,00 for distilling, and \$1,05 for white Western. Oats excited and \$2,000 chipher. Sales at \$2,000 chipher sales chipher. Sales at \$2,000 chipher sales chipher. Sales at \$2,000 chiphe

220°9%c for Canadian; 85090c for Western, and 85090c for state.

Provisions—Pork market firm with an active demand sales at \$13.87%@15.62% for mess; \$14.90@15.09 for new prime mess, and \$11.00@11.25 for prime; \$5.50°,000 for country mess, \$10.50°,000 for country mess, \$10.50°

BUFFALO, Oct. 12. — FLOUR.—The market has ruled active, with good demand for interior and Eastern shipment and fair demand for home consumption. Sales at \$6 for Wiscomsin spring extra; 6,12½ for Canada spring bakers: 6,6007,25 for white wheat double extra; \$7,759.83.—00 for St. Louis white wheat, very choice; \$6,50 for double

THE WAR

extra Illinois and Wisconsin spring; \$6.00 for Canada spring extra; \$6,35 for Illinois baker's; and \$6,50 for red winter extra Ohio and Indiana. Closing firm with an active demand. Grain—The market has ruled active. Sales \$1,28@1.30 for red winter Ohio and Indiana; \$1,170,120 for Ohicago spring, and \$1,18 for Racine spring. Closing firm with an upward tendency. Corn—The market has continued to advance, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative. Sales at \$1,28@1.30 for Consing with some few sales at \$3,50@36c, and one sale of a cargo at \$3.0. Oats—The market has ruled very active, with an advance on the week of fall \$3,015c \$7 bush. Sales at 74,077c, chiefly at 76c; to arrive. Barley—Market opened at \$1,16@1.20 for Canada, State and Western, closing at \$1,30 for Western, with an upward tendency. Rye—There is but little doing. Sales opening at \$6,09c, and closing at \$1,00 for Western, with an upward tendency. Rye—There is but little doing. Sales opening at \$6,09c, and closing at \$1,00 for Canada, State and Western, closing at \$1,00 for Canada.

Brans—In market firm, and prices tending upward. Sales for the week 10,000 bu. to arrive, on private terms. Quoted at \$2,05% for Canada.

Brans—In moderate request, and quoted at \$1,75@2.00 Pbushel.

Seed—Theority in moderate request at \$2,50@2,82½ for new Illinoit, and \$2,75 for choice. No stock of Clover.

Revolutions—The barset firm for pork. Hammand and all the sales of t

all points are an edity using up the stocks of dealers. Quote ed firm, at 12@13@13%c, with an active demand.

ALBANY, Oct. 12—Flour and Meal—The demand for Flour continues active, and although the receipts are fair, they are not sufficient to cover the wants of the trade. Prices are gradually etiffening, and buyers of choice brands find it difficult to obtain what they derire. We quote fair to good old State at \$5,600.75; new do. \$5,850.615; fancy Genesee \$4,600.7; extra Western \$7,750.8,00, and extra city brands \$5.30. Buck wheat Flour is firmer and in good request at \$2,500.262. Corn Meal is in active request and fin at \$2,002.12 \$9.100 bs.

Grain—Weat in active request, and all the offerings taken at higher prices. Sales winter red State at \$1,400.1-2, and fair white Michigan at \$1,75. Rye quiet. Corn is in an unsettled state, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Western mixed in store at \$1,01; affoat at \$1,02, and a few car lots delivered at the Boston depot at \$1,80. Pleans county at about \$1,32. And Canada West at \$1,40. Oats have further advanced \$6.30 cp bushed. This sudden and almost unlooked for advance has caused former buyers to become sellers this morning, and the result is suspision and quietness. The only seles reported this morning were Northern at 85c, and State at 88c, the market closing quiet.

Fern—There is a buoyant feeling in this market, with seles Medium at \$1,50.—Journal.

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—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:

OLIOWS:
BEEF CATTLE.
First quality \$\text{40 cwt \$10,00@11,00}\$ Ordinary quality \$,000@10,00\$ Common quality 7,000@ 8,00 Inferior quality 5,000@ 6,00
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality \$45,00@60,00 Ordinary quality 40,00@45,00 Common quality 55,00@40,00 Inferior quality 30,00@35,00
VEAL GALVES.
First quality P 16 7 67% e Ordinary 6 @ 7 c 6 Common 5½ 68 c e Inferior 5 @ 5½ c
SEEEP AND LAMBS.
Extras. \$\tilde{\phi}\$ head \$5,00@5,50\$ Prime quality 4,50@5,00 Ordinary 4,00@4,50 Common 3,60@4,00 Inferior 3,00@3,50
SWINE
Coro-fed 5½@5½c Do Light and Medium @ c Still Hogs 47@5½c
ALBANY, Oct. 12BEEVES - The supply continues in

excess of the demand, except for extra grades, which are scarce. Prices, especially for this description, are 10@15c higher. Sales are unusually slow, the Eastern men buy-ing very few, they having a fair supply on hand from last scarce. Prices, especially for this scarce. Prices, especially flow, the Eastern men puyligher. Sales are unusually slow, the Eastern men puyling very few, they having a fair supply on hand from last weeks purchases. Racin Frageling. The following is our comparative statement Racin Frageling. The following is our comparative statement receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimated the statement of the contral Railroad, estimated the contral Railroad, estimated the contral Railroad, estimated the contral Railroad, estimated the contral Railroad and contral Railroad.

mating sixteen t	o the car:-	t me cenara	r mantioad, eau-
Beeves	This wee 3,360 6,130	ek. Last we 5,200 5,000 22	Cor. week last year. 3,243 8,644 40
	4,406	Total since January 1. 153,600 168,123 5,249	Total same date last year. 139,117 168,296 9,085
as follows: At More's, Hunters,	e distributed		1.909

3,294
 RIGES: This week.
 Last week.

 Premium (per 100 fbs)
 \$6,25(90, \$5,25(90,0)

 Extra...
 \$6,66(9,6)
 \$5,86(95,0)

 First quality
 4,60(95,1)
 \$6,60(4,0)

 Second quality
 3,65(94,1)
 \$6,00(4,0)

 Third quality
 2,65(33,0)
 2,90(32,75

SHEEP—The supply is fair and demand moderate. Prices have change very little for the past three months. More than one-half of the receipts are purchased by our butchers here, who are paying on an average about 56 % h., live weight, for good fair slaughtering ones, weighed just off the cars. Cars. Receipts at East Albany for the week ending this day, 18,000. Sales of 2,950 head at prices ranging from 4%@ 5½ of or State, 4½@5c for Michigan, 5½@5½ for prime heavy Western. The demand is good for heavy fat hogs at the above quotations, while inferior light ones sell below.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 7.— Whole number of cattle a

market2074; 1690 Beeves, and 474 Stores, consisting of Working Oren, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, not suitable for beef.

Market Ber.—Prices, Extra \$3,50@8,75; first quality \$7,50@3,00; second do. \$6,25@6,50; third do. \$4,50@6,50. Cows and Orken.—\$7 pair \$50,@3150.

Governed Chen.—\$22, \$25@0.

Stores—Yearlings \$11@14; two years old, \$17@22, three years old \$25@25.

Sherf and Lambs.—5,815 at market; prices in lots, \$3,00 @3,75 each; extra, \$4,00@4,25.

Spring Lambs.—\$3,75@0,00

Hids—\$3,76@3,00 & B. Tailow 7%2@8c \$7 Bb.

Prits—\$1,20@3,60 & Bb. Tailow 7%4@8c \$7 Bb.

Calp Skins.—12@16 & \$7 b.

Veal Calves—\$6,00@9,00.

Verl Calves—\$6,00@9,00.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 7.—At market I,800 Beeves; 1,100 Stores; 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine.
PRIOES.—Market Beef—Extra, \$8,75@0,000; 1st quality, \$6,00@,00; 2d do. \$7,00@0.00; 3d do. \$6,00@4.00; lst quality, \$6,00@0,00; 2d co. \$7,00@0.00.
WORKING OXEN.—\$95, 100, 137, 146@, 146@156.
MILCH COWS.—\$48051; common, \$24@26.
VEAL CALVES.—\$9,00@0.00.
STORES.—Yearlings, \$11@12; two years old \$16,00@,18,00; three years old \$22,00@25,00.
HIDES.—74@362 \$1 b.
CALF SKINS.—12@14c \$2 b.
CALF SKINS.—12@14c \$2 b.
TALLOW.—Sales at 7½@8c.
PELTS.—\$1,22@1.50 each.
SWINE.—Stores, wholesale, 0; retail, 0@0. Spring Pigs, wholesale, 5@5; retail 0@0. Fat Hogs, undressed, 6c. Still fed, none. Corn fed, none.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—BEEF—Steady, \$4,50@5,50 @ 100 fbs. SHEEF \$3@4 each. Lambs in good demand at \$2@4 each. CALVES—Scarce, \$4 and upwards. HIDES (green) at 5@6c # h. Calfskins at 7@9c # fb. PELTS 30@40c each.—Globe.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Wool — Market quite firm, par-

icularly for foreign, which is in prisk demand.
Saxony Fleece, © 1b
American full blood Merino
Do half and three quarter do
Do Native and quarter do
Extrapulled 70@75
Superfine do
No. 1 do
No. 1 do 69@65 California fine, unwashed 48@50
Do common do
Peruvian washed
Chilian Merino unwashed 34@36
Do Mestiza do
Valparaiso do
South American Merino unwashed 34@36
Do do Mestiza do 24@28 Do do common washed 25@30 Do do Entre Rios washed 30@32
Do do common washed 25@30
Do do Entre Rios washed 30@32
Do do do do unwashed 14ais
Do do Cordova washed 38@40
Cape Good Hope unwashed 28@32
East India washed
African unwashed 22@32
Do washed
Mexican unwashed 23@26
Texas ————————————————————————————————————
Smyrna unwashed
Do washed
Syrian unwashed

Cape Grimes Buenos Ayres Peruvian washed California

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Wool scarce at 41%c \$ 7b.—Globe. BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—The market here rules very quiet. A closs are gradually tending upward with the advance in gold. Quoted nominally at 55@55c—Courier.

Married.

IN Grand Haven, Mich., on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Robert Wood, Mr. DAVID E. ROSE, of Penfield, Mourob Co., N. Y., and Miss JENNIE M. SAXTON, of Deerfield, Mass.

Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 11th inst., of congestion, WILLIE, infant son of JACOB T. and MARY MANZER.

No more the smiling babe is seen,
Behold the gaping tomb!
The tender plant so fresh and green.
Has met its final doom.
"Its on the Savior's bosom laid,
And feels no sorrow there."
"Its by an Heavenly parent fed,
And needs no more your care.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half fo extra display, or 62% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

FANCY POULTRY—For Sale by SPATH & WELLS P. O. Box 490, Syracuse, N. Y APPLE STOCKS.—200,000 choice Apple Seedlings for sale. Address, BRAGG, CURTISS & CO., Paw Paw, Michigan.

SARCENIA PURPUREA.—The great remedy for Small Pox. Plants will be turnished at \$2 \$2 doz.; \$8 \$2 100 D Pox. Plants will be rurnished \$30 表 1,000. Specimens grafis.
O. T. HOBBS, Randolph, Crawford Co., Pa.

NEW FRUITS.—PHILADELPHIA, is the best hardy RASPHEREY, and FRENCH, the most valuable early STRAWBERRY. For Descriptive Circulars address 718-3t WILLIAM PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

10.00. AGENTS WANTED.—In every town in the loyal States. \$10 positively made from every \$11 invested. Sells very rapidly. Every honsekeeper will have it. Samples sent free for 60 cents that will readily retail for \$5, with directions and wholesale terms to Agents, by M. E. BURLINGAME, Willett, N. Y. 718-21.

ODFREY ZIMMERMANN offers a large variety of well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Grape Vines, all the leading warieties and trees Variety of well grown Fruit and Orners a large and Grape Vines, all the leading varieties, such as Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Union Village, &c., &c., at as low prices as at any reliable Nursery. Catalogues sent by addressing me at Pine Hill Nursery, near Buffalo, N. Y.

DELAWABE GRAPE VINES AND RUSSELL STRAWHERRY PLANTS.—The best lot of Delaware Grape Vines in the United States, of their age, grown out door for sale. Price owing to quality and quantity. Russell Strawberry Plants at 50 cts. \$2 doz; \$3 \$100, or \$25 \$1,000, genuine by Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

A PPLE STOCKS.—390,000 No. 1 Apple stocks for sale 2 years, \$2 per 1,000. 50 bushels Apple seed in season, P. BOWEN & CO., East Aurora, N. Y.

CIANCER HOSPITAL.—Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife. Tumorous White swelling, Goitre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge. Address,

ORS. BABCOCK & TOBIN.

Z Bond Street, New York.

Takin For Sale. —The farm, long known as the Judge Smith farm, located in the town of Mendon, Monroe County, and about two and one-half miles from the Central Dept, in the village of Heneoye Falls, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm contains about three hundred acres of land, well watered, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the farm a good farm house, a large grain barn eighty by thirty feet, with underground stables, a good horse barn, corn house and other necessary nebuildings; an apple orchard of grafted fruit, two wood lots, one on each end of the farm, and containing about twenty-five acres each. There is a laso forty acres of alluvial flats, making the farm very desirable either for stock or grain purposes. A large proportion of the purchase money can be obtained by addressing the subscribers, or by calling on them at their residence on said farm.

ONE MULLION APPLE SETEMBURGE FOR SALE of

ONE MILLION APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE at the Elba Nurseries, at \$1,50 and \$3,00 per 1,000. Also, a large stock and good assortment of healthy and well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c., at exceedingly low prices. Orders respectfully solicities. ngly low prices. Orders respectfully solice E. J. PETTIBONE & SON, Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y. d. Address, 716-13t

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

ALL ABOUT

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

A New Edition of

A GOOD, USEFUL AND TIMELY WORK ON FLAX CULTURE, &c., has just been issued,—containing all requisite information relative to Preparing the Ground Sowing the Seed, Culture, Harvesting, &c., &c. It nainly by men of long experience in Flax Growing, who know whereaf they affirm, and how to impart their knowledge. The aim is to furnish a COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE,

Such a work as will enable new beginners to grow Flax successfully, on the first trial. It contains Essays Practical Men of much experience—the opening one by a gentleman who has cultivated Flax over thirty years, and understands the modus operandi thoroughly. The work will also embrace an able Essay on

Hemp and Flax in the West,

From the pen of a Western gentleman who is well posted and capable of imparting the information he possesses on the subject.

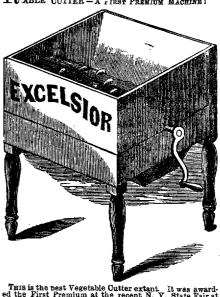
The Manual is published in handsome style, pamphleform. Price only 25 cents—for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U.S. or Canada mails, Libera discount to Agents and the Trade.

D. D. T. MOORE. Editor Rural New-Yorker.

July, 1863. Rochester N. Y From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser. MANUAL OF FLAX AND HEMF CULTURE.—We are pleased to learn that this valuable little work is selling rapidly and widely. The publisher is daily receiving orders from various parts of the Loyal States and the Canadas. Three editions have been published within as many weeks, and the demand is such that a fourth is now in press. Those destrons of the demand is such that a fourth is now in press. Those destrons of the demand is such that a fourth is now in press. Those destrons of the culture of Flax and Hemp, and the preparation of their staples for market, should send 25 cents to D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., for his Manual on the subject.

From the Prairie Farmer. MANUAL OF FLAX CULTUEE.—We have received from the publisher, D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y., Rural Manual, No. I, being a collection of valuable information on the culture and manufacture of Flax and Hemp; with illustrations. The wants of a large number of persons who are experimenting with these crops for the first time will be filled with this book. It can be had by addressing the publisher, inclosing 25 cents.





This is the pest Vegetable Cutter extant. It was awarded the First Fremium at the recent N. Y. State Fair at Utica, and at every previous Fair wherever exhibited. The Machine will be shipped to any part of the country on receipt of price—Sib. Address, on receipt of price—\$10. Address,
ROBERTSON & CO.,
715-4t-lam 83 South Salina street, Syracu e, N. Y.

Auburn Publishing Co.'s

BOOK AGENT'S HEAD - QUARTERS. THEY HAVE THE LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBEL AND ESST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBEALION, and other very popular books, for which they want good agents in all parts of the country. Money is plenty, and we guarantee a daily profit of from six to ten dollars. For full particulars, write soon to 714-eowtf E. G. STORKE, Anburn, N. Y.

RIRDSELL'S PATENT COMBINED



CLOVER THRASHER & HULLER, Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 18th, 1859; April 8th, 1862, and May 18th, 1862. MANUFACTURED BY

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

WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to oran 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 Bradshlar. After the subsection of the transfer of the subsection of the subsection. The subsection of the subse

sponded to. Over 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 labor.

JOHN C. BIRDSEJLL Manufacturer,
712eot-tf West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

DORCHESTER NURSERIES.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.—The stock is unexcelled of extra size trees, and we invite the attention of the trade to our wholesale price list.

THE NEW SERBLING PEAR, CLAPP'S FAVORITE, we are permitted to offer to purchasers. In size, color, and general appearance it resembles the Bartlett; and in habit and foliage the Flemish Beauty. It has the productiveness of the former, with the hardiness in the nursery rows of the latter.

President C. M. Hovey, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes of it in the "Magazine of Horticulture," thus:—

"That this pear has fruited this year shows that while it nearly resembles the Bartleit in appearance, it is so hardy in its character as to resist the severe cold which so generally affected the Bartlett; and in quality it certainly 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.

rieties.

MARSHALL P. WILDER & BAKER,

Dorchester, Mass. [712-4t]

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING. MY ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BULB CATALOGUE
for the Autumn of 1883, is now published and will be sent
free to all who apply by mail. It contains a list of the best
HYACINTHS, CROCUSES, TULIPS, CROWN IMPERIALS, SNOW
BALLS, LILIES, &c., with prices.
Address,

JAMES VIOK, Rochester, N. Y.

\$60 A MONTH: We want Agents at \$60 a month, exental Burners, and 13 other useful and curious articles. 1 circulars free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me

DRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1830.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York.

[709-261] ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

TMPROVED 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 C. PETES.

706-eow9t

PER MONTH. \$40

Employment at a Liberal Salary. Employment at a linted number of active Agents to travel and solicit orders for machine, at a salary of \$40 per month and expenses paid fernament employment given to the right kind of Agents. Local Agents allowed a very liberal commission.

137 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 notance. HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

975 TO \$150 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in Glant Sewing Machine, price only \$15. For particulars, CP 42 every County to introduce our new children from Sewing Machine," price only \$15. For particular terms, &c., address with stamp, 703-26t T. S. PAGE, Gen'l Agt, Toledo, Ohio.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y.
555 S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

10000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 8 feet
20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 \$1 100.
10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 \$1 100.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 Dhans 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. \$27 All of the best Western varieties grown extensively.—
Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.
Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pre-pay poetage.

Sincolory & Son,
Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y

[From the New York Dawy 1:mes.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural Dopulation of the Northern, Western and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved. [From the New York Daily Times.]

THE EUREKA FEED CUTTER.

A Cutter Adapted to the Wants of Farmers. A Cutter Adapted to the Wants of Farmers.

This Machine has important improvements. It orderes and ours the heaviest corn stalks and hay and straw with great rapidity, by hand or horse power. Knives are cylindrical with shear cut, and one can be easily ground and kept in complete cutting order by ordinary farm help it is well made, easily operated, simple, durable and effective. Hundreds are in operation to the perfect satisfaction of the owners. Orders promptly attended to. Send for a Circular, Manufactured only by H. K. PARSONS, Agr., 712-8t Novelty Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

LECTION NOTICE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, L'COUTT OF MONDES.—NOICE is hereby given, pusuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the GRNERAL ELECTION will be held in this County on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, (3D) 1863, at which election the officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

JAMES H. WARREN,
Dated Rochester, August 34, 1863.

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1st, 1883.

To the Sheriff of the Crustly of Monroe:
SIR—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be height 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;

son:
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William
B. Taylor:
A Ganal Commissioner, in the place of William W. A Usual Commissioner, 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 December next.

December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Also, a Judge of the West of the Selice, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel L. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the slst day of December, 1863.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh-Judicial District, in the place of E. Darwin Smith, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Judicial District, in the place of the Supreme Court, in the place of Lames C. Smith, who, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Addison T. Knox, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 51st day of December, 1867.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

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. Mudge;
Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of John Borst and
Damiel Holmes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of
December next.

All whose terms of once will expire of Jason Baker,
Also, a County Treasurer, in the place of Jason Baker,
whose term of effice will expire on the first Tuesday of
October, 1864. Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD,
708 Secretary of State.

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Starch.

TO DAIRYMEN. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirup, Furs and Skins, Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese,

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180 Centre Street, New York.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker SUNLIGHT AND RAIN.

WY WY STATE

BY CLIO STANLEY

THERE are tiny voices whispering low, Within the summer air. Their soft, mysterious roundelay Makes music everywhere; With tirrali, tirrala, Through all the summer air.

The bright-hued, little messengers Lift up their gleaming wings, While from their sunny, swelling throats They utter joyous things; With tirrali, tirrala, They dart on gleaming wings.

I sometimes catch a sadder strain Borne on the floating breeze, The silvery voices whispering Above the tall pine trees; With tirrali, tirrala, On every floating breeze

Where'er the sunlight glances bright Through fields of golden grain, The tiny voices mingle with The gentle summer rain; With tirrali, tirrala, O'er every hill and plain Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE VOLUNTEER'S FAMILY.

MRS. MILLER had just returned from a shopping excursion. "What is the matter, NELL," said her husband, as he noticed her examining the various packages with anything but a satisfied air.

"I declare," she exclaimed, in a tone of vexation, "three shillings a yard for such stuff as this factory,-it's hardly fit for strainers,-and everything else in proportion; I have spent all my money, and have not got myself either a bonnet or scarf. FRED, I must have ten dollars more."

FRED looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, "Well, if you must have it, I will give it to you, on the condition that you go with me this afternoon and visit one of my patients."

"I will go,-so give me the money," and it was soon in her elegant port-monie. "I wish this horrid war was over," she said, as she snapped the clasp, "then everything would not be so high. It costs so much to live now-a-days, that it is almost enough to drive one to commit suicide."

"Perhaps it would be just as well if 'our folks' would make peace with the rebels and let them go," said Fred, quietly knocking the ashes from his cigar.

Mrs. NELL MILLER opened her eyes to their widest extent at this speech, but as she noticed the smile lurking around the corners of his mouth, she said, a little indignantly, "You know I did not mean any such a thing. I guess I am as patriotic as any one; I go to the Aid Society once a week, and I have sent as much jelly and dried fruit to the hospital as Mrs. GRUNDY has, and she is twice as well off as I am."

"I am glad my little wife is so patriotic, for now I am sure she will wear her old bonnet this winter, go without the scarf, and give me back that ten dollars to use as I had intended, for Mrs. Edson, whose husband went away with our first volunteers."

"I don't know about that," replied NELL, "I think I have done my share; and, besides, what would Mrs. GRUNDY say if I should wear my bonnet another winter; it is so old-fashioned."

"That means," said FRED, "that it will only hold a peck of flowers on the top instead of half a bushel. Well, we won't argue about it," he continued, laughing at the odd look which she gave him; "but don't forget you promised to ride with me this afternoon, and we will look at the bonnets as we come back."

going to see, I suppose," said Nell, as they and many more things as they rode away from seated themselves for the ride; I believe you have more of that class than any other; I really think you ought to remember your family, and not be so generous with your pills and pow-

"It is true the family we are going to visit are very poor, but I have the best security for the pay for any services which I may render them." "I am glad of it; but who is it, 'Squire HYDE?"

"No, better than that; He to whom I am to look for pay never fails, and the bond which He has given reads thus:- He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

Mrs. MILLER was silenced, but not convinced. An only child, her parents had unconsciously fostered the selfishness of their lovely girl, until it had assumed proportions which sometimes disfigured her otherwise finely formed character. Her generous husband had discovered this, and as he considered it almost her only fault, was naturally anxious to correct it; but he was a great believer in the popular (?) doctrine of "strategy," and worked accordingly.

NELL was still pondering, with a somewhat dissatisfied face, upon the last words of her husband, when they arrived at Mrs. Edson's, who welcomed the doctor as a dear friend, and seemed much pleased that his wife accompanied him. "ALICE will be delighted to know you have come," she said, glancing toward the easy chair, where the little girl, evidently an invalid, was regting.

"Oh, doctor," she exclaimed, "how glad I am to see you," and she held out her hands eagerly toward him.

He understood the motion, and smiling, took her in his arms and seated himself in her chair. "Look here, ALICE," he said, "I have brought Mrs. MILLER to see you."

"You are very good and kind to come here," said the child, reaching out her little white hand to NELL, who took it gently in her own, and stooping down pressed a kiss upon the sweet lips of little ALICE, and then seated herself by her side.

"Do I hold you in an easy position," asked the doctor of his little patient; "does it rest you anv?"

"Oh yes, indeed it does,—you hold me just as papa used to,-oh, my dear papa!" she cried, bursting into tears.

Mrs. MILLER questioned her mother with her eyes, who replied, after pausing a moment, as though something had impeded her speech, "He crossed the river with Col. BAKER."

Those few words! how well they told the story of her sorrow and bereavement. Mrs. MILLER had read all about the terrible battle scene at Ball's Bluff,- that fearful, needless slaughter of brave men, but it had never been a reality to her; until that moment she had never felt into how many hearts and homes that sad record had brought the anguish of death. She found voice to say, "I am sorry for you; it was very, very hard for you to lose him so."

"Yes, it was hard indeed, harder that his death brought no visible good to the country he loved so well; but he has gone from me, and I must bear my share of the terrible burthen which is now laid upon the land. For myself I can do, I can bear, but when I think of my poor little girl, how she must be deprived of things so necessary for her comfort, I can hardly endure it.

"How long has she been ill?" asked NELL.

"It is now three months since she received the fall which I fear will make her a cripple for life, -poor little dear, her father was so tender of her, but he can do for her no more,"—here her voice was choked by the sobs she vainly tried to repress.

"Don't cry so, mama," said little ALICE; "papa was a brave soldier, and now he is in the army of the Lord. We shall all be with him soon. Oh, Mrs. MILLER, the doctor told me all about that beautiful place; he said my dear papa was there, and that if I was good and patient, I should go there too. I used to be afraid to die, but now I am not, for I shall go where he has gone before, and he will welcome me there, and then I shan't be lame any more, and I shall hear beautiful music all the time. Oh, I love to hear it so well; papa used to sing when he was with us; and that makes me think the doctor said you would sing for me when you came to see me, will you?"

"Yes, dear little one," said NELL, through her tears; "what shall I sing?"

"If you know 'The Soldier's Good-Bye,' I'll have that, if you please, -- papa sang it the eve ning he went away."

NELL's voice trembled a little at first, but she soon mastered her emotion, and sang with her accustomed excellence.

"One more, just one more," pleaded little ALICE, "and that is 'Rest for the Weary."

"Oh thank you, very, very much," she said, when the hymn was concluded; "that is such a beautiful piece, I think of it a great deal, because I am weary so much, I suppose."

NELL's quick eyes discovered many things wanting, both for convenience and comfort, in the little room, and yet there was no complaining word from either mother or daughter, and she thought, with a pang of self-reproach, how many times she had rendered her own home unpleasant by her thoughtless fault-finding, and of how little she had ever done to further her more generous husband in his schemes for the benefit of the worthy poor. Little ALICE's dressing-gown she noticed was not only thin but very much faded and worn, and she thought how the discarded dresses of her's would make her a neat and comfortable one; the lounge upon which little ALICE, at her own request, had been placed, showed (in spite of all the tidy housekeeper's care) the marks of time's destroying fingers - and the bare floor seemed hard and chilly to her who had been accustomed to warm "It is one of your charity patients you are and tasty "three-plys." She thought of all these the humble home, so filled with sorrow, so pinched by poverty, and she was aroused from her reverie by her husband's asking what milliner shop she wished to visit.

"I will not stop at any," she replied; "that good woman and her dear little child need this ten dollars far more than I do; I only wish I had twice the amount to expend for them.'

"I am very glad to hear you say so," said the doctor; "Oh, NELL," he continued earnestly, "we think too little of the sorrows of others; we too often forget the divine injunction, 'bear ye one another's burdens,' and now, when so many families are giving their dear ones to the support of our country, we, who stay at home should bear them in mind, and do all in our power to assist them.

NELL's nimble fingers soon finished the contemplated double-gown for little ALICE, and then a carpet, which had been discarded as too much worn for use, was brought down from the garret and examined. It had originally covered a large room, and she found that by taking the best of it she could make one large enough to nearly cover Mrs. EDSON'S little room; but she needed some help to carry out all her plans, and so she concluded to call on Mrs. GRUNDY, who proved very willing to assist her, either because it was just then fashionable to be patriotic, or because, like Mrs. MILLER, there was a hidden fount of goodness in her heart, which needed but the presence of suffering and sorrow to call it forth for the benefit of the afflicted. The two ladies soon had the carpet made to their satisfaction, and then they talked of a cover for the lounge. After a moment's thought, Mrs. GRUNDY said, "I'll tell you what I will do,- you know that couch in my back parlor,-well, I can do without it, and they shall have it, and it will be

a lounge. And I have a large easy chair up stairs, covered to match it,-that shall go, too." "How good and generous you are," said Mrs.

MILLER; "do you know that I disliked to wear my old bonnet this winter for fear you would laugh at me?"

"Did you, indeed, think so ill of me? Well, I don't wonder, for I have been taught to think more of dress than anything else, but since so many of our dear friends have gone to the war, I somehow don't feel just as I used to. Mr. GRUNDY and I were talking about it yesterday, and we concluded that it was our place (as we had no representative to send from our home.) to do all we could for the families of those who are fighting, that our husbands may stay at home. But how shall we get the things there as you wished without their knowing it?"

"I will tell you. I thought that, as your husband has an easy carriage, perhaps he would be willing to take ALICE and her mother out riding, and while they are gone, FRED will help us, and we can get all through before they come back."

Accordingly, a few days afterward, the inmates of that little home were delighted by an invitation to ride a short distance into the country,it needed no urging to induce the tired mother and invalid child to accept the welcome invitation; for both were longing for the sweet, fresh air and pleasant sights which the country affords on a mild day in the late autumn time, and while they were gone a great transformation was effected in their home. In their delight they did not notice, as they rode away, the loaded wagon standing near their house, the contents of which, by the help of the doctor, were soon transferred and arranged to the satisfaction of Mrs. MILLER and Mrs. GRUNDY, who made their appearance just as the carriage rolled away. The carpet was nailed down, the couch and chair placed in order, the barrel of flour, boxes of tea, sugar, and other comforts stowed away in the pantry, the new double-gown thrown over the back of the little girl's chair, and to crown all, a light stand was placed by the window near which she usually sat, on which two or three choice books, a fine collection of engravings, and a small pot of sweet-scented geranium were placed.

"There, now, that looks a little like living," said NELL, as she threw herself into the easy chair. Oh dear, how tired I am, but won't they be delighted."

Had those ladies spent far more money, and twice the labor which they had employed to work this pleasant transformation, they would have been abundantly repaid by the unbounded delight of little ALICE, and the heartfelt thanks of her mother, when they returned and witnessed the change in their little room.

"God will reward you, I know He will," said Mrs. Edson, "for this most unexpected and most welcome kindness to us now."

And He did, indeed, reward them; for never in their lives had they felt a purer, sweeter joy than that which, at that moment, filled their hearts.

"Here are the papers," said Dr. MILLER to his wife one evening a few weeks after the "donation visit to Mrs. Edson's"-"please see if there is any news, for I am too tired to read. NELL opened one and glanced over it somewhat carelessly a few moments; suddenly she uttered an exclamation which brought FRED to his feet with the query, "What is it?—our folks have not taken Richmond, have they?"

"No, but see here in this list of returned prisoners is the name JEROME EDSON, Company C, 48th Regiment N. Y. V. It must be ALICE'S father."

"It certainly is, said the doctor; I must go to them immediately with the good news; let me look at it again so as to be sure that there is no mistake. All right," he exclaimed, joyfully, "I'm off!"

"Wait a moment," said NELL, "and I will go with you."

They were too late with their good news; the husband and father (thanks to an influential friend whom he met in Washington, and who cut the complicated twistings of "red-tape" for him,) was already with those so dear to him, and who had welcomed him as one from the grave. There was joy deep and fervent,-there was thanksgiving and praise,—there was Hope rising anew out of the ashes of the past, in that humble home that blissful evening, and to little ALICE, clasped once more in her father's arms, renewed life and health seemed to have been imparted by the joyful surprise.

"May Heaven reward you," said Mr. Edson to the doctor and his wife, "for all your kind care for my dear ones while I was pining in the dark and dreary prison house; much as I suffered there from sickness and privation, it was nothing compared to the agony I endured when thinking of what they might suffer. I had, just before I was taken prisoner, received a letter informing me of the dreadful fall my little girl had received, and it was torture to me to think that she might not be cared for as she should be; but you remembered the volunteer's family, blessings on you for that; if those who remain at home could feel how it would lighten the heart of the absent soldier to know that there were those who would be friends to his little family, they would, I am sure, be willing to do all in their power for those from whose humble hearths strong hearts and brave have gone forth to win the battles of the free; and when I return to my duty, it will be with a lighter heart, for I shall feel that you are helping to bear my burthen for me."

Reader, among all the thirty thousand widows who have already given up hope for the lost ones, and made application to Government for the poor pittance of a pension allowed them who have given and suffered most for the country, are there not some near you whom you can in some measure comfort and assist in their hour of sorrow and gloom? Not unto many will come the good fortune of Mrs. Edson; they will wait much more comfortable for the little girl than and watch, and watch and wait, till the light of

hope will fade out in darkness and despair. To them, then, how sweet will be the word of friendship, how opportune the helping hand. Now, when the first wild burst of enthusiasm has died in a measure away, there is danger that the volunteer's family will be forgotten. Then, ladies, instead of grumbling at high prices-men instead of whining and fuming at the plethoric tax list, and snarling about "shin plasters" and sixty per cent. premium on gold,-think that these are your share, (a comparatively light one, too,) of the burdens of this war for country and for right; and forget not those who bear infinitely more than you, ever remembering he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the LORD, and that which he hath given, the LORD will pay him again." E. S. T. East Henrietta, N. Y., 1863.

"THE SMITHS,"

JOHN SMITH-plain John Smith-is not very igh sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die away novels and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smiths; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeet; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jonloff Smittokski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes Johen Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras, he becomes Ton Qua Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiweiski: should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jontli F'Smitti: if of classic turn he lingers among Greek mins he turns to 'Ion Smikton: and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 66 letters. My 11, 22, 16, 62, 18, 64, 24 is a book in the Old Testa

My 31, 8, 1, 36 was a valiant man in King David's Army My 66, 8, 52, 44, 17, 42, 33, 62, 8 was one of the twelve

My 60, 5, 57, 1, 61 is a kind of wood mentioned in the Bible.

My 62, 56, 5, 37, 25, 1, 8, 13, 51, 10, 7 is promised to the faithful.

My 40, 5, 28, 47, 55, 23, 7, 13, 1, 44 was the grandfather of

My 46, 9, 13, 26, 59, 29, 58, 3, 21, 49 is a book in the New

My 34, 48, 61 is a kind of tree mentioned in the Bible.

My 4, 65, 2, 20, 41, 53 was a King of Judah My 19, 54, 14, 30, 40 and my 11, 39, 40, 12, 61, 37, 35, 53 were destroyed by fire from heaven.

My 63, 15, 49, 37, 45 is the name of a Jewish month. My 32, 27, 16 was created on the fourth day. My 6, 19, 38, 43, 50 are alike.

My whole is one of Solomon's sayings. Columbus, Mich., 1863. J. M. BRAINERD.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 26 letters. My 21, 6, 16, 19, 3, 8, 13, 7 is a kind of gas. My 10, 17, 2, 18, 13 is a number. My 10, 17, 1, 12 is a conjunction.

My 24, 21, 6, 3, 12 is a kind of vegetable. My 15, 14, 7, 18, 20 is a girl's name. My 17, 1, 4, 5 is a part of a house.

My 1, 8, 18 is a point on which unmarried ladies verging on forty are peculiarly delicate. My 23, 15, 2, 20 was a pagan divinity.

My 9, 22, 5, 13 is a marine fish. My 26, 11 is an adverb.

My 25 is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. My whole is an oft quoted proverb.

Batavia, N. Y., 1863

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

O NYMA a faths to nomard tens. Dfsni a karm het herera vrene natem: Nad naym a rowd ta ramnod peskon, Amy othose ro nowdu eth retha hatts robenk. Lodi, N. Y., Sept., 1863. FANNIE T. G. Answer in two weeks

> For the Rural New-Yorker ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

How many solid feet in a stick of timber 12 feet long, 3 by 21 inches at each end, and 12 inches square in the middle. P. A. COONRADT. Booth, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. RIDDLE,

A man once launched a vessel large, And live stock too he took in charge; He did not barter, buy, nor sell; Whichever wind blew pleased as well; He sailed at random, was to no port bound, His only wish was soon to run aground. Naples, N. Y., 1868. HELEN GARFIELD

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 716.

Answer to Biblical Enigma:-Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love: in honor preferring one another. If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

Answer to Anagram:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear, Full many a flower is born to blush unseen And waste its fragrance on the desert air.

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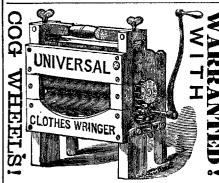
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