TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL. XIV.** NO. 43.}

#### ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 719.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WREELY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsu in Value, Parity 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 taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# Agricultural.

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ILLINOIS AG. SOCIETY'S IMPLEMENT TRIAL. PREMIUMS had been offered by the Executive of the Illinois State Agricultural Society for certain classes of implements, and provision made for thoroughly testing the same the week prior to the State Fair. And it is now, I believe. the settled policy of the Society, to award no premiums to machines or implements of any kind without having first submitted the same to a practical trial.

Owners of ornamental reapers, mowers, corn planters, cultivators, &c., thronged the entry office during the first days of the Fair, asking how they should enter their machines, asserting with doleful accent that they could not find that any premium had been offered for such implements. And it was all wrong they said. Who ever knew such a thing! And some of these would-be exhibitors failed to be comforted when they heard of the policy of the Society. But all inventors and manufacturers of good implements, of machines in which they have faith, approve this policy; and so will all practical farmers.

THE TRIAL OF PLOWS.

The "Grand Gold Medal" of the Society had been offered for the best two-horse plow for general purposes. There were three entries.

- 1. By John Dement, of Dixon, Ill. This was wide, and an average depth, on trial, of seven inches. Draft, by dynanometer, 350 lbs. Price, \$16; rolling coulter, \$4 extra. This plow did most excellent work, and has a good reputation where it is known. It is not so generally known as one of its competitors.
- 2. By Chas. H. Deere, of Moline, Ill. . This was also cast steel, double shire, cutting 121 inches wide and seven inches deep, with a draft by the same test of 400 pounds. Price \$18; rolling coulter, \$3 extra. The Deere Plows have, and merit, an excellent reputation. Their excellence and fame have built up for their proprietor a large business. But their plow failed in its comparison with DEMENT's, as the figures indicate and award proves.
- 3. By Dickinson & Orahood, of Clinton, Ill. This was also a cast steel plow, cut 13 inches wide, and six inches deep. Price \$12 to \$16. Draft 250 pounds. This is a plow comparatively unknown, I think. I had never seen it before, nor heard of it. It may have, and probably has, a local reputation. It did very good work, but it was third in this respect as well as in enumeration.

The trial of these plows took place on a piece of ground that was "hard, rough and weedy," selected purposely by the Committee, rendering the test a severe one for plow, plowman, and team. The Committee, in their report, assert that they "found some difficulty in deciding between the DEMENT and the DEERE plows, they being so nearly equal in their good qualities; but they finally unanimously agreed to award Col. JOHN DEMENT, Dixon, Ill., the Medal.

GANG PLOWS.

I have hitherto written of the increasing use made of gang plows in the preparation of the prairies for crops. The number of entries made in competition for the Society's Silver Medal,

portance they are assuming in prairie husbandry. The following are the entries, with the data, concerning each respectively, as furnished in the Committee's report:

1. By JACOB L. RUNK, Nashville, Ill. Two plows, each cutting ten inches wide and five inches deep. Seat on steel springs. Draft, 550 pounds; cost, \$55. One or two teams required to work it.

2. W. L. Black, Lancaster, Ill. Two plows each cutting 124 inches wide and five inches deep. Draft, 575 pounds. Price, \$45. Two teams required.

3. J. G. Robinson, Springfield, Illinois. Two plows, each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep. It has a rolling coulter attached. Draft, 675 pounds. Price, \$80. Two teams required.

4. J. & G. Seibert, Ashley, Ill. Two plows each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep Draft 550 pounds. Two teams required. Price

5. J. & G. Seibert, Ashley, Ill. Three plows each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep Draft 800 pounds. Price, \$85. Three teams required.

The medal was awarded to JACOB L. RUNKS plow. All of these plows worked well.

Here in the West the effort of inventors must be to combine machines so that one man may do or direct the greatest possible amount of workso that our women, having learned to drive team, may ride on the plow all day and manage it; may drive the reaper, or mower, or corn cultivator, or planter. We must substitute the muscle of horses for the muscles of men. Mules. oxen and horses—perhaps steam—must furnish the power, which must be so applied by inventors, that the delicate hand of a lady may guide and control it. It is coming to this. War is revolutionizing our husbandries and developing our needs and supplying our necessities.

TRENCH PLOWS.

A Silver Medal was offered for the best Trench Plow. Two entries were made-1. W. J. BLOCK. Lancaster, Ill. This cut 12 inches wide and nine to ten inches deep. Draft, 675 pounds. Price, \$45. 2. J. G. Robinson, of Springfield, Ill. This cut 12 inches wide and 10 inches deep. Draft, 725 lbs. The Medal was awarded to W. J. BLOCK, of Lancaster.

The use and value of trench plows is too little understood in the West. Some men get it in their heads that all that is needed to double the product of their farms is to double the depth of their plowing. And this is true in some cases, but not always. The fertility of some soils is diminished by this extreme trench plowno doubt about it at have seen instances where crops have failed from this cause alone. This failure was not caused by deep plowing but by trench plowing. Had the subsoil been lifted—not inverted—the depth of 12 or 14 inches, no other than good results would have followed. But the farmer inverted the soil, turning the subsoil to the surface with his trench plow, at the wrong season of the year, and plants would not germinate and grow in it. But trench plows are excellent in their place. And they are usually more profitably used, especially on soils that have never been stirred so deep, in the fall. In gardens, nurseries, and on old soils long and deeply cultivated it matters less when they are used. But as a rule the subsoil plow-the lifter-is of vastly more value to the western farmer than the trench plow. On light soils the latter can hardly be dispensed with; but the former is equally necessary-its use equally profitable.

#### CORN CULTIVATORS.

A grand Gold Medal was offered for "the best two-horse independent cultivator." There were six entries made, as follows:-- 1. BARBER, HAW-LEY & Co., Decatur, Ill., entered the "Stafford Cultivator." Price, \$42. 2. PRATT & PARKER, Morton, Ill., entered "The Morton Cultivator." Price, \$35. 3. FURST & BRADLEY, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$35. 4. A. G. SPARKS, Wyanette, Ill. Price, \$40. 5. W. D. Dorsey, Decatur, Ill. Price, \$35. 6. C. H. DEERE, Moline, Ill. Price,

These machines all did good work. The trial was interesting and exciting. The competition was spirited. In their report, the Committee say-"Here was the great difficulty of the Committee. To decide between six machines, each having its real and separate merits was truly a task. We tested them in hard ground, in soft or on fall plowed lands it will be found profitground, in all sorts of ground, and found them able to use in the spring preparation for corn.

designed. One feature of the STAFFORD Machine finally turned the scale in its favor. Its adaptability to yield to or to run over obstacles, such as boulders, stumps, roots, dead furrows, and the like, without liability to break, is quite a point gained."

Therefore, the Medal was awarded to BARBER. HAWLEY & Co., for the best two-horse independent corn cultivator.

In 1860 my attention was called to the merits of this implement by Dr. H. C. Johns, ex-President of the State Society, while visiting his corn fields. He stated that the cost of cultivating corn was greatly diminished and the soil above and about the roots of the plant left in a much better condition than by any other implement he had ever used. The remarks applied to the use of gang plows also apply to these wheel cultivators, on which the operator rides, and with his feet and weight regulates the direction and depth of the culture. It makes no little difference in the cost of corn culture whether the farmer, unaided, can cultivate eighty acres of corn as easily, in the same time, and do it better than he used to "tend" twenty acres. But this is precisely what these two-horse cultivators are doing for Western farmers. And the importance of diminishing the cost of production is apparent when the price of corn is so low that it is cheaper fuel than coal, costing \$3 and \$4 per ton, as has been the case within three years in the corn-growing regions of Illinios. Figures have had and are having something—yea, much to do in determining the modes of production; in establishing the best way to stir the soil and get rid of weeds. It is found that BRAINS are n eded as an application in soil culture. And it is all right. The farmer's necessities will educate him. Compensation always comes in some shape or other.

CORN PLANTERS.

There were five two-horse corn planters entered in competition for the Society's Silver Medal. These machines are drawn by two horses, and drop and cover two rows of corn at a time, in drills or check rows, at option. The following entries were made:

1. J. Armstrong, Jr., Elmira, Stark Co., Ill. Steel runners. Price, \$40.

2. J. C. Moore, Peoria, Ill. Steel runners. Price, \$45.

3. Selby & Elder, Peoria, Ill. Price, \$35. 4. HAYWORTH & Co., Springfield, Ill. Rolling cutter attached. Price, \$38.

5. McGaffey & Co.'s "Automaton Planter," Chicago, Ill., designed to be a self-dropper, dropping any distance apart. Price, from \$35 to \$45. All these machines are known to be good Planters. The award, however, was made to SELBY & ELDER'S Planter. The reason for this 1813, the freeholders had the authority at their the Legislature to do so. award, in detail, is not given in the Committee's report. But the practical character of the men composing the Committee renders it certain that there was a good reason.

A CORN AND CAME CUTTER.

But little importance, comparatively, has attached, hitherto, to the process of cutting up corn. Few save the stalks for fodder, especially where large areas are planted. But as the country gets thicker settled, and the broad prairie ranges contract, and stock feeding on farms becomes more popular than producing wheat to sell for half its actual cost, corn stalks will be better appreciated and more carefully prepared and preserved for fodder.

But the demand for a machine for cutting corn stalks alone would scarcely have developed one yet. The sorghum cane must be cut before the juice is expressed. This involves a good deal of hard labor in cutting and handling. Hence the service of a machine for doing this work has been a manifest want. W. M. MASON, of Polo, Illinois, was on the grounds with a machine for this purpose. It is drawn by one horse, has a sickle like a mowing machine, which is driven by a large driving wheel. Its reel is supported on a vertical shaft and has a horizontal motion: the stalks fall on a small sheet-iron platform which is emptied of its burthen of stalks, at the will of the driver. It is designed to cut one row at a time. It was in operation in a field near by the grounds, worked very well. Its price is too high, being \$110.

COMSTOCK'S SPADER

Was on exhibition. It works or forks the ground eight inches deep and three feet wide. In corn stubble two teams would be required to manage it profitably, I think. And on choice corn lands, offered for the best Gang Plow, indicate the im- | well adapted to the work for which they were It is an excellent substitute for the wheel field | Nurseries, had been appointed one of the deprived of life, liberty or property. In Tax-

cultivator often used in such preparation. In the preparation of large market gardens, where clean culture obtains and there are no weeds nor other refuse to bury out of sight, it is a good thing. This is an ingeniously constructed implement. By a cam system the spades or forks—for they are scarcely more than an inch and a half in width - enter the ground at the right angle, and fold up as they leave it. It can be put out of gear and moved over the surface as easily as a roller. I do not hope to see it employed to any great extent as a substitute for the plow in the preparation of the soil for field crops very soon. Its price and the character of our farm culture will prevent it. But it is a good long step in the right direction. I do not think it any better adapted to the wants of the farmer than the Evans-Reilly machine described in the RURAL about a year ago.

#### THE HIGHWAY ACT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Last year you published an "Act" of the Legislature, prohibiting animals from running at large on the public highways, and called it wise legislation. Since that time several articles have appeared in the RURAL glorifying said "Act," and strongly denouncing those who did not approve the same. Your Western Editor volunteers his advice to "Rusticus," and advises him to take his neighbor's animals, and, for a time, deprive the owner of the use of them, not only without any process of law, but against law. Next thunders an oracular voice from the Highland Nurseries, N. Y., saying, among other wise-things,

"When the public need a highway, it is laid out and used by the public only to pass over, for which privilege the owner is paid." Again—"A person owning land, through which a highway is laid, is not required, by law, to build any fence along the line of the road, and need not do so unless he wishes to fence in his own cattle." This oracle of the law would not be very far from the truth, if the common law governed the highways. The truth is, the common law has no power over the right of eminent domain. The right to take private property for public use is given by statute law; hence the statute and the statute law only is to govern.

With all due deference to the Solons who passed the act in question, and to the many admirers of the same, I take the liberty to boldly denounce the so-called wise law as both unwise and unconstitutional. To ascertain whether said act is wise or unwise, let us carefully look at the law as it was-then at the evil complained of, town meetings, in every town in the State, from horses, sheep or swine, or any of them, to go at large, or for impounding the same, and for ascertaining the sufficiency of all partition, and other fences. Will some one tell me that by this language of the statute the towns had not the power to determine the sufficiency of the fences along the highway? If not, what does "all" and other fences" mean in this statute.

By the revised statutes of 1830, the electors of the several towns in this State had power, at an annual town meeting, "To make such prudential rules and regulations as they should deem necessary, for ascertaining the sufficiency of all fences in such town, and to determine the time and manner in which cattle, horses and sheep shall go at large on the highways, and for impounding animals." This power or authority has been vested in the sovereign people of each town in this State ever since the first settlement of the country. If these town sovereigns at any time desire to prohibit animals from running at large on the highway, they can offer a resolution to that effect at any annual town meeting, and a majority in favor of it, would legally shut every animal from the highway for pasturing. Does not every town know just what is for its own good, just as well as any of the 128 modern Solons of the Assembly, or the 32 grave Senators, all of whom have been elected by and from the common people? Therefore, I denounce it unwise to decide that "the old folks at home" do not know how to govern and manage their own town affairs now, just as well as they have for the last one hundred years.

Who are the real owners of the public highways? They ought, and do in law, belong to the public. If E. C. FROST, from the Highland

referees to ascertain the damage a man would sustain by reason of having a public highway laid out across his farm before the passage of the so-called wise act, what rule would he adopt in assessing the damages? Would he not first ascertain how much land would be taken and the full value of it, and then put the town down debtor for that amount? - Second, learn how much he would be injured by reason of having his farm divided — and say the town should pay that also?- Third, find out how many rods of fence it would take to inclose both sides of the road and the expense of making and maintaining such a fence for an indefinite period of time, and charge this also to the town making the sum of the three items the amount of the town's liability? When the owner receives pay for his land, damages, and expense for fencing, he cannot have very much interest left in it, and should not complain if the town require him to make and maintain a lawful fence along the line of said highway, and deny him the right to receive damage for injury done by cattle breaking through a fence he has neglected to make or keep in repair.

Before E. C. FROST or any other man gives the public any more of the law of pasturing the highway, I hope he or they will carefully read the case of Griffin vs. Martin, 7th volume of BARBOUR'S Supreme Court Reports, page 297. Also the case of HARDENBURGH vs. LOCKWOOD, 25th id., page 9, and get these cases overruled before he asks the public to disregard them as law. In the latter case Judge HARRIS held the power conferred on towns was Constitutional,and the usage of pasturing the highway was as old as the history of our country, and the lands taken for highways were presumed to have been taken with reference to this usage by the proper authorities. Section 153 of article 7, title 1, part 1, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes reads thus: "All trees standing or lying on land over which any highway shall be laid out shall be for the proper use of the owner or occupant of such land, except such of them as may be requisite to make or repair the highway or bridges on the same land." Section 143, id, gives authority to "any person owning land adjoining any highway not less than three rods wide, to plant or set out trees on the side of such highway contiguous to his land." From these sections it is clear that the Legislature understood the taking of land for a highway would carry the right to the timber standing or lying on the land to the public if its operation had not been limited by the Legislature. Also, that the owner of lands adjoining had no right to set out or plant trees along the and then the remedy. By the revised laws of side of the road without a special permit from

Lastly-The act is unconstitutional for two time to time, to make such prudential rules and reasons. First-Because it disfranchises every regulations as a majority of them shall deem town in the State of a vested right that they have necessary, for permitting or preventing cattle, in no way forfeited. Secondly—Because it authorizes the taking and disposing of animals so as to deprive the owner of his property in them "without due process of law." First-What is a "franchise?" In The People agst. Utica Insurance Co., 15 Johnson's Reports, page 387, Justice Spencer says:-"If there be certain immunities and privileges in which the public have an interest as contra-distinguished from private rights, and which cannot be exercised without authority derived from the sovereign power it would seem to me that such immunities were franchises." The Legislature, the sovereign power of the State, here granted the right to pasture the highways to the several towns. This right is a franchise that the Legislature cannot take away. Second - "By the Constitution no person shall be deprived of life. liberty or property without due process of law." No one will be fool-hardy enough to deny that if the horse of A. is taken up by B. while running at large in the highway opposite to the land owned by B., and advertised and sold by a Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner of Highway, as directed by this "Act," that A. will be deprived of his property in said horse. Oh, ye men of wisdom, learned in the law, pray tell me where is the due process of law by which A. has been deprived of his property. The law book that will furnish this due process of law has not yet been published. The Justice or Commissioner issues no process, takes no proof, administers no oath, renders no judgment. Their duty is entirely executive.

I will now close by referring to and quoting from two decisions, to prove that the Legislature cannot, by any act they may pass, provide a process, or create a process, by which a man can be W A - OI VELD Y

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

LOR vs. PORTER, 4 Hill, page 140, the court say, in the phrases in the constitution, "law of the land," and "due process of law," import a suit, a trial and judgment according to the course of mode of contesting individual rights. In the case of WYNEHAMER vs. THE PEOPLE, 3 Kernan's report of the Court of Appeals, page 392-3, Comstock, Justice, says, "To say, as has been suggested, that 'the law of the land,' or 'due process of law,' may mean the very act of legislation, which deprives a citizen of his rights, privileges or property, leads to a simple absurdity. The Constitution would then mean, that no person shall be deprived of his property or rights, unless the Legislature shall pass a law to effectuate the wrong, and this would be throwing the restraint entirely away. The true meaning of these Constitutional phrases is that where rights are acquired by the citizen under the existing law, there is no power in any branch of the Government to take them away; but where they are held contrary to the existing law, or are forfeited by its violation, then they may be taken from him-not by an act of the Legislature, but in the due administration of the law itself before the judicial tribunals of the State. The cause or occasion for depriving the citizen of his supposed of property are admitted to exist, the Legislature cannot say they shall exist no longer, nor will it make any difference, although a process and a tribunal are appointed to execute the sentence. If this is 'the law of the land,' and 'due process of law,' within the meaning of the Constitution, then the Legislature is omnipotent. It may, under the same interpretation, pass a law to take away liberty or life without a preexisting cause, appointing judicial and executive agencies to execute its will. Property is placed. by the Constitution in the same category with liberty and life."

A SUPPORTER OF THE CONSTITUTION. Hamburgh, Erie Co., N. Y., 1863.

#### ONTARIO COUNTY FAIR-THE STOCK,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :- Though late, I give you some brief notes on our Fair held at Canandaigua, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d. The weather was all that could be desired, and notwithstanding the distractions of war our show proved a grand success, both financially and in the articles exhibited.

We entered upon the first day with the new regulation that the cattle and sheep need not remain upon the show grounds the second and third days of the Fair. This increased our numbers, I-think, both in men and stock. The show of Cattle was fine, as good in numbers and excellence at least as in any former year. The Durhams shown by Messrs. James B. and John G. TAYLOR we think hard to beat. They carried away most of the prizes in that class.

But the great attraction of the day was the Sheep, of which more than two hundred were on exhibition, showing that this department of husbandry is receiving greatly increased attention. While there was a fair show of cross-breeds, middle and long-wool breeds, the show of Spanish Merinos far excelled anything we ever had before, both in quality and number. The prize buck exhibited by the RAY BROTHERS, of Richmond, was in many respects a most superior animal and one that Richmond may well be proud of. The first prize breeding ewes exhibited by H. M. BOARDMAN, of Gorham, were better we think than our eyes ever before looked upon. We learned from him that they were bred by a Mr. Arnold, of Steuben Co., of whom many interesting things are said respecting the size and quality of his flocks. (May we not with propriety ask who is this Arnold that can breed such sheep?) Among the old exhibitors we found Messrs. McMillan, Sackett and Malt-MAN, each of which was a successful competitor. Of Swine and Poultry there was only a fair

show; good specimens, but few in number. Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1863. ONTARIO.

### LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

ABOUT CROPS, SHEEP, FERTILIZERS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Not seeing any very reliable statements about Western crops and agricultural products in general, I take this opportunity of giving my opinion. First, our crops, such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, are of good quality. From what I can learn, wheat yields, on an average, twelve bushels per acre; in some localities it yields sixteen to eighteen, and some even twenty bushels per acre; and some I have heard lay down to ten bushels per acre. I had eleven acres of white winter wheat that yielded thirty bushels per acre, and fiftyfour acres of wheat (winter and spring) that produced ten to eighteen bushels. Oats, very good quality. I understand by those who have run machines, that oats yield from thirty to fifty bushels per acre—say forty on the average. I harvested what grew on twenty-two acres, and thrashed 1,500 bushels, by weight. Rye-I raise none. Barley-none. I understand they are both good crops. Hay, as for quality, never was better. A good crop was secured, and it is fetching a good price in Chicago, from \$8 to \$14 per tun. Potatoes of good quality, free from disease, but not an abundant crop.

Second. The great cry is sheep, sheep. Well they are flocking in by thousands from the East. Some are eager to buy at high figures—say from \$3 to \$6 for stock sheep, all ewes, and for pure blood Spanish bucks, which are all the go. But the farmers of the West are bound to one thing, that is, to raise and grow the article that has the most money in it, according to the bulk. so as to save transportation, let it be wool or stick up into the honey, and fracturing the anything else. As farmers of the West, we are comb, you will at once stop all further aggres-

add twenty to twenty-five more to get it to New York. Some of our New York folks will say that is hitting them, and they will say, "wonder the common law, or in the established and usual | if all those Western farmers did not go from the East?" I will answer, yes; but I don't believe if we did, we should feed them with the large silver spoon to keep them in good nature, which we have done for the past in paying such tolls to get our produce to the seaboard. I suppose they think the Erie Canal is a "big thing;" and so it was in its day. Every dag has its turn, and so has that, and the West demands a bigger outlet in some direction, and where shall it be? Have it we must, and have it we will, if the West has to build it alone.

Third. I often see inquiries in the RURAL as to what is the best method of fetching worn out lands to, the best method to pursue, &c. I will tell you what I use, viz., barn-yard manure and clover, which I find very beneficial to land if enough of it is applied, and at the same time I can make it profitable to raise clover for the seed. I can keep my land free from weeds, and at the same time keep it good and raise a good crop of hay, and in the fall have a good crop of seed-yielding two to three, and sometimes five, and I have raised seven bushels to the acre; but rights, must be found in the law as it is, or, at the average I think is three bushels to the acre. least, it cannot be created by a legislative act | But some will say, "it is such a difficult job to which aims at their destruction. Where rights get the seed out of the straw, I wender how it can be done?" Well, friend farmer, I will tell you. I have a machine manufactured by J. C. BIRDSELL, expressly for that purpose, which will do its work in clover as well as any wheat machine will in wheat. HUGH HULS. St. Charles, Ill., Oct. 10, 1863.

#### ILLINOIS WOOL GROWERS IN CONVENTION.

THE Wool Growers of Illinois recently held a Convention at Decatur. The subject of washing sheep occupied most of the attention. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Hill, Wentworth, Rosentiel, McConnell, Kelly, Flagg, Brown and Minier. The majority were in favor of abolishing the practice, though some of the most extensive growers did not consider it injurious to sheep, while it secured a greatly advanced price for the clip. Messrs. J. Wentworth, Recapitulation: of Cook, A. B. McConnell and D. A. Brown, of Macoupin, and Mr. Kelly, of DuPage, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions pertaining to the business for the consideration of the Convention the next evening. On that occasion, through their Chairman, Hon. John Wentworth, the following resolutions were presented and passed:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be requested to provide, by early enactments, greater protection against the depredations of dogs and wolves, by amply compensating from the county treasury for losses sustained from dogs, and by giving liberal bounties for the destruction of wolves. The Legislature can provide the means therefor by taxing or licensing dogs, or otherwise

wise.

Resolved, That as long as the revenues of the country are derived so largely from duties upon imports as they now are, the same discrimination that is now made in levying those duties to protect the manufacturers of wool. should be extended to the growers of wool. If the argument is a good one that this country should patronize its own manufactures, it is equally good that the great staples of those manufactures should be raised in our own country.

raised in our own country.

Resolved, That whilst we acknowledge our obligations to the press of the country generally, we deprecate the course of a few newspapers which quote from the New York Economist and

which quote from the New York Economist and other organs of wool speculators and monopolists, and thus deceive many of their too confiding readers into selling their wool below remunerative rates. No press can be true to the country that is false to its agricultural interests. Resolved, That the wool growers of the United States have a common interest, and should have a common organization to discover, expose and protect themselves from the various combinations of speculators and monopolists who are not only continually decrying the price of wool, but are laboring to reduce the tariff upon the wool which we sell, whilst they wish to raise it upon the cloths which we buy.

Resolved, That we do now form ourselves into an association, to be known as the "Wool Grow-

an association, to be known as the "Wool Grow-ers' Association of the State of Illinois," and that we will elect a President and Secretary, who shall urge the organization of similar organiza-tions in every State in the Union, and shall cor-respond with the same.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, a Committee of even was appointed by the Chair to nominate a President and Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association, in accordance with the fifth resolution. The following gentlemen were appointed: John Wentworth, of Cook, Charles Brackett, of Lee, A. B. McConnell, of Sangamon, Warren Hill, of LaSalle, C. B. Overman, of McLean B. Roots, of Perry, R. H. Holder, of McLean. The Committee presented the following names to fill the offices of President and Secretary:-A. B. McConnell, Springfield, Ill., President; David A. Brown Bates, Sangamon County, Secretary. They were elected, and the Society

#### The Bee-Reeper.

How to Conquer Belligerent Bees.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following remedy for pugnacious bees. It would seem to

MESSRS. EDITORS:-In your issue of the 26th of September, you copy an extract from the American Stock Journal, entitled "Bees," giving a remedy to stop them from robbing each other of their honey, all of which may be very good, in the absence of a better method. But having positive knowledge of a much quicker and simpler plan, I beg to lay it before your readers:

When it is discovered that two swarms of bees are at war with each other, by turning up the hive containing the attacking bees, thrusting a getting tired of paying ten to eighteen cents for sion, and set the bees repairing the damage done

carrying a bushel of grain to Buffalo, and then to their own empire, instead of trying to conquer another.—G. B. TURRELL, in Scientific Amer.

In connection with the foregoing we give the article referred to by Mr. TURRELL, as follows:

In September and October bees are very apt to rob each other, and many familes of them have been destroyed in this way. The remedy is to lower the hives down and give but one passage way, and that not over two inches long, for the strongest families, and to be contracted, according to the strength of families, down to a compass that will only admit a few bees to pass in and out at the same time. This is the preventive remedy. The populous hives well filled with honey will require but little protection, but those hives that have been left weak by too much swarming, or from any other cause, are in danger. Whenever an unusual bustle is noticed around a hive, with dead bees on the ground in front, and the occupants of the hive around in squads on the alighting board, with stronger bees held as prisoners, you may know there is danger. Numbers of bees will be slowly flying around on a level with the entrance, as if seeking for an unguarded passage, making a louder noise than usual. At twilight, when all other hives are quiet, bees will be seen to leave a robbed hive and fly away to their houses. This is the most sure test. In such a case, close the hive entirely for a day, but give the bees air. You may then open the passage way a very little, so as to allow a single bee to pass. Leave it thus for a day or two, when it may be enlarged if no further trouble is apprehended.-American Stock Journal.

Profitable Bee-Keeping.

I HAVE just read the statements of M. M. BALDRIGE, of St. Charles, Ill., of the profits of bee-keeping of John Loomis, of Pecatonica. As my experience is somewhat similar, I will state it. I also commenced one year ago last spring with two swarms; from them I obtained five new swarms, and from the whole seven swarms, seventeen ten pound boxes of honey. Last spring I sold three swarms for \$15, and have now ten swarms, old and new, and have taken forty pounds of honey, with a prospect of as much more before the close of the season.

Eleven new hives	11.00
Interest of capital at 10 per cent	3.00
	\$24.00
	Cr.
By 3 swarms sold	\$15.00
By 10 " on hand	50.00
By 170 fbs. honey last year, at 15c	25.50
By 40 " present year, at 15c	6.00
	\$96.50
Profits for two years	\$72.50
TT-3 T 4 33 4bs s 1-	

Had I not sold the swarms last spring, the profits would have been greater, as each of the swarms I sold have swarmed twice. Cortland, Íll., 1869.

#### Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Bad Breeds of Hogs.

READER, did you ever see a shoat, while rooting, kick up every time he bored his nose into the ground, as if trying to stand on his head? If so, don't buy him; he will not prove a profitable feeder. We might call this a sub-soil variety.

Did you ever see a hog that would grab an ear of corn and run a quarter of a mile before he would stop to eat? If so, beware. We will place such in the same category, and for the sake of distinction we will call them Elm peelers.

Did you ever see a tall, slab-sided, long-legged, razor-backed breed, that were always hungry, and when opportunity required, would climb up to where the rails in the fence were some distance apart, and then either slip through a crack or throw off a few rails and jump over? If so, don't purchase unless you are a small farmer and can't possibly build corn-cribs. We might, perhaps, call these free-soilers, or else barn-burners.

Did you ever see a slim, dead alive kind of thing, that would get so poor as to be obliged to trot before and canter behind when required to get up motion, and still not die; its eyes both coming out at the same hole, or at least so near it that the hog appeared cross-eyed? If so, let us pass the dismal picture, and simply call them old-liners.

All these breeds may be described as follows:-Long ears, large, heavy heads, long and thick legs, a stock of lean underneath a thick grizzle. and that covered with a thick, tough hide, with abundance of bristles, and, in fine, a great amount of offal of every description.

Such animals have no thriftiness, or capacity to fatten, and very little about them that is digestible after they are killed.— Valley Farmer.

Care of Farm Implements.

GEORGE E. BLAKESLEE, of Lorain county, Ohio, sends the following communication to the Rural American, on a subject which interests all farmers; but only a portion of them, we are pleased to say, require the information. He

"Thousands of dollars are lost by the neglect of farmers to take proper care of their farming tools, which a little outlay and care would save. All the tools and implements of wood used by the farmer should be kept well painted and housed. They not only look much nicer, and last years longer, but they show evident signs of thrift and taste. One of the most durable and neatest paints is a light blue. This color may be made by any farmer. Take white lead and oil, and mix to about the thickness of cream, then add Prussian blue to suit the taste. Green paint may be made by putting in green in place of the blue. A paint composed of equal parts of white lead and yellow ochre mixed with oil, is very

durable, but does not look so neat as blue or green. To one pint of any paint, there should be added one gill of Japan drier, or liquid laquer. It is equally essential to preserve tools of iron and steel from rusting; and this can be effectually done by applying a coat of three parts of lard to one of resin. Apply with a cloth or brush a good coat whenever a tool is set away for a while. The preparations can be made in any quantity, and kept for a long time."

#### Substitute for Corn for Cattle.

THE latest severe frost has ruined late corn entirely, and it will, therefore, be some advantage to learn how its place may be supplied to some extent in fattening hogs and cattle for this winter's market. The Chicago Tribune says that sorghum has suffered but little by the frost, of others who may have overlooked the item, and the and adds:-Our readers will recollect that at the general Sorghum Convention held in Rockford it, as follows: last December, the fact was certainly established. by the concurrent testimony of several intelligent and well-known sorgham cultivators, that for hog and cattle fattening purposes, there was nothing like the juice of the sugar cane. It was there assumed, and the assumption vindicated by concurrent testimony, that two gallons of cane juice were fully equal, in fattening properties, to one bushel of corn, and that a good acre of cane would produce from eight hundred to one thousand gallons of juice; and also that the pork product from the cane juice was even superior to that from the corn. If this fact can be further established, and we believe it can, we see no reason to doubt that in a very few years Chinese sugar cane and Indian corn will be produced in about equal quantities in the Westthe former for sugar and syrup making and hog and cattle feeding, and the latter for man's consumption.

ONE of the best dairy farmers in Massachusetts has the following rules, the observance of which, he says, can only insure the making of good butter:

1st. Keep the very best description of cows for your dairy stock.

2d. Feed them on the best pastures and hay, (when confined to the cattle barns) using no roots in feeding, with the exception of carrots, as all others impart a disagreeable taste to their milk and butter.

3d. Observe the strictest cleanliness in the dairy rooms, and in respect to the dishes and machinery of creaming and churning the milk and working the butter.

4th. The milk-room must be kept always of an even temperature, not less than fifty-two degrees or more than fifty-five degrees.

5th. Use only half an ounce of salt to a pound

Another authority says that the largest quantity of cream rises, and consequently the greatest quantity of butter is made, when the milk is one and a quarter inches in depth in hot weather, and an inch and a half in cold weather, seven or eight quart pans thus containing but two and a half quarts for the first named depth, and three quarts for the latter.-Boston Journal.

FOOD FOR FATTENING POULTRY.—The cheapest and most advantageous food to use for fattening every description of poultry is ground oats. These must not be confounded with oatmeal, or with ordinary ground oats. The whole of the grain is ground to a fine powder; nothing of any kind is taken from it. When properly ground, one bushel of the meal will more effectually fatten poultry than a bushel and a half of any other meal. The greatest point in fattening poultry is to feed at daybreak.—Ex.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

RED DURHAMS.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL inform me if there is such a breed of cattle as the red Durham, and if there is, what is the difference in their appearance from the Devons?—J. W. Mossman, Mission Creek, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

DEVON CATTLE AND LEICESTER SHEEP .- Permit me through the RURAL, to ask for information in regard to the Devon Cattle—the difference between the North and South Devon. Also, if they are a good kind of cattle for Northern Pa. If convenient would like to hea something in relation to the Leicestershire Sheep.—2 YOUNG FARMER, Bradford, Pa.

FLAX-DRESSING MACHINERY. — Will you or some of your correspondents give us some information? First, what kind of machinery is best for dressing flax, and where can it be obtained, and the probable cost? Second, can flax from which the seed has been trodden be dressed to be profitable for market? And any other information you can give upon the subject of flax. There has been a large amount sown in the West.—A. K. MILLER, Craw-fordsville. Ind. fordsville, Ind.

The machine of Sanford & Mallory, New York, is probably the best for dressing flax now obtainable. See advertisement in late numbers of the RURAL. Consult the Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture for the other information desired.

ONONDAGA AND ASHTON SALT.—I wish to inquire thro' the columns of the Rueal what the difference is between the Onondaga salt and the Ashton imported. Which is best for salting butter? Give analysis of both if you can. We have used Ashton for ten years, but last fall I bought a small sack of ground salt put up at Onondaga on purpose for butter, and I like it very much, and see no reason why it would not be as well to use our own salt as to import it, unless there should be some lime about it which would injure the butter.—Sylvester Lehman, Sharon Center.

The above inquiry has been mislaid. Hon. GEO. GED. DES, of Onondaga, is requested to answer. Meantime our correspondent, and others desiring similar informa tion, will please refer to Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society for 1861, pages 137 to 144.

WARMING DWELLINGS BY STEAM.—A little information is desired in regard to the manner of warming dwellings and other buildings by steam. Is the air heated by surrounding and being in contact with as much surface of the vessel or pipe in which the steam is confined as possible, as is the liquids in distilling, and then conveyed about the building the same as from the furnace? Can the cook stove be dispensed with, wholly or in part, and the cooking be done by steam—frying, roasting and baking over, or in an oven surrounded by steam, thereby warming the house, heating water for its various uses in the kitchen all by one steamer, and that out of the room where the work is done? Would like to have this subject explained, and published in your paper, by yourself or any one who is posted.—E. E. S., North Chili, Monroe 60., N. Y. WARMING DWELLINGS BY STEAM .- A little information

#### Rural Notes and Items.

THE WOOL MARKET-THE RURAL'S RECORD.-A few days since we were abruptly addressed by an old friend and schoolmate—an enterprising Western New York farmer and wool grower-and taken to task for "not saying anything in the RURAL, this year, about the Wool Market." Our friend said we had always prophesied right until this year-that we had "hit the nail right on the head" every time, and saved the farmers a vast amount thereby. He was surprised we had given no opinion the present season - that in a recent conversation with a Western agricultural editor on the subject (while traveling,) said editor affirmed that "the RURAL must have been bought up by the speculators," &c. We soon settled the disturbed mind of our friend by referring him to an article in one of the June numbers of the RURAL, on reading which he acknowledged being too fast. For the benefit special relief of our Western contemporary, we re-publish

it, as follows:

The Wool Market here or elsewhere. But little has been done in this locality, and the range of prices may be stared at 50 to 60 cents. The general impression among producers is, that wool must advance, and there is a strong disposition to hold on for better figures. Heavy dealers who have stocks on hand, both East and West, seem, from their action, to be of a similar opinion. Like Moawner, it they are apparently "waiting for something to turn up" in their favor. Should Vicksburg fall, and other Union if it is plausibly argued that wool would fall, or bring less than otherwise—yet intelligent wool growers, who are patriotic and able to hold their wool, will hardly be influenced by the prophesies of agents and exchange justly says—"If our armles are successful—as they ought to be—the wool-growers, who are patriotic men, will thank heaven for the Union victories, and run the risks of the market;—if success is still in the distance, they are not willing to bear the double misfortune of rebel victories and speculator-fleecing," In the present confused state of the market when dy know what to advise, yet our impression is that those who can afford to hold their wool will not be the losers by so doing—unless they can obtain from 65 to 75 cents. Prices may recede, yet we think an advance more probable.

- That was the RURAL'S opinion in June last. It don't strike us as being very much on the side of speculators, and we reckon that class didn't pay a "heap"-not enough to bind the bargain-when they made the purchase averred! Indeed, and on the contrary, the paragraph reads as though the wicked editor had been ourchased by the wool-growers themselves!—for the talk is decidedly in their favor, and about as near the truth as any one had arrived at the time. And we reckon the advice to producers to hold their wool was sound-for it has proved, like our prophesies on the subject in preceding years, correct. One thing more. When the RURAL is "bought up by speculators" against the rights and interests of producers, the establishment will be sold entirely, and no longer under the control of its original and present manager and proprietor.

A GOOD STEREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT IN ROCHESTER. -For years after there was plenty of business to sustain it, Rochester lacked a good stereotype establishment. Several persons started at the business, but failed from incompetency or other causes. Finally Mr. JAMES LENNOX entered the arena, and, being a skillful, prompt and reliable stereotyper, is succeeding admirably. He is an artist in his line, and capable of doing properly anything in the way of stereotyping as well as it can be done in New York or elsewhere. The manner in which he has stereotyped 'The Practical Shepherd" (a work of 454 large duodecimo pages,) proves to us that Mr. L. is very capable, and we take pleasure in commending him and his establishment to all interested-believing that he will do work as well, promptly and cheaply as any one in the large cities. This notice, we may add, is entirely voluntary on our part, without the solicitation or knowledge of Mr. Lennox. It is intended to benefit him and all parties in this region who wish anything in the line of stereotyping.

"THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD" APPROVED. - Dr. RAN-DALL'S new work on Sheep Husbandry is meeting with unexpected commendation and success. It is very highly commended by the press and individuals competent to decide upon its merits. As a sample of letters received to day, we take the liberty of giving the following from the honored and venerable Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society:

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, Albany, Oct. 19, 1863. AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, Albany, Oct. 19, 1863.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I thank you for the early copy of "The Practical Shepherd." I have read it with great interest. It is the best practical sheep book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall. I know of no man so well versed in the subject, and he has certainly given a fund of information that will meet every want of the wool-growers.

The manner in which you have presented the book to the public is most creditable to your first effort in bookmaking, and I trust you will receive by its wide circulation a reinuneration that will be all you can desire.

Very truly yours,

B. P. Johnson, Sec'y.

COTTON IN KANSAS .- According to the Leavenworth Conservative the Kansas cotton crop has been a complete mocess, and it is no longer doubtfo soil are such that cotton can be profitably raised there. The Conservative says "the green-seed cotton has been successful in almost every instance, while the varieties sent from Washington and down the Mississippi have as invariably failed. The green-seed cetton is the kind raised in Marvland and Kentucky, and it has never failed during the six years that it has been tried in Kansas. Even in 1860 this cotton matured fully. The cotton raised here this year is of a very superior quality. Judge Bailey and other well known Agriculturists are completely satisfied with their success in raising cotton."

A GOOD LITHOGRAPHER WANTED. - Rochester is a fine ocation for a good lithographer, and we are requested by business men to announce the fact. One firm assures us that they will alone guarantee \$5,000 worth of work the first year, if a competent lithographer will establish the business here. We have no doubt such an establishment would do a fine and profitable business from the start, and though not exactly in the rural line, we make the call. There is no establishment of the kind here, nor has there been for many years. Who will "fill the bill" and secure a competency ?

Mr. Lorrillard's Sale of Sheep-at Fordham, N. Y., on the 7th inst ,-is said to have been well attended. The ale included 110 head of Shropshire Downs and 126 South Downs. The prices realized were not large, but said to be good considering the condition of the animals. Most of the purchasers reside at the East, though we observe that Judge CHAFFEE, of Jefferson, O., and S. W. JOHNSON, Esq., of Ellicottville, were among the successful bidders.

THE SHORT-HORN BULL "KING ALFRED."-During the Ill. State Fair, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Summit Farm, near Chicago, purchased one-half of this celebrated imported bull, bred by Jonas WEBB, and selected by Mr. JAS. N. BROWN. The half interest is sold by Mr. B. on condition that neither party is to use him upon other cows than his own. He is to be kept alternately upon the farms of his owners until he dies of old age.

THE WEATHER has been quite warm for the season during the past week, with several beautiful days. The farmers of this region are progressing finely with their fall work, and grumblers in regard to the yield of crops are very rare. The prices of products are encouraging, and those who understand the art of selling as well as Will some one who is posted kindly answer the above ? they do producing have no cause of complaint.

# Korticultural.

#### SEASONABLE HINTS.

MILLIONS of trees are now being sent from our nurseries, and whether they live and produce fruit and become a source of pleasure and profit to those who purchase them, or whether they will languish and die and be an annoyance as well as a loss, depends very much on the treatment they receive. A few hints on the subject, therefore, will be in season.

There is some difference of opinion as to the best time for planting. In Western New York we prefer the fall, on account of the leisure and the fine weather usual at that season. Still, no one need fail in spring planting. All that is required is a little care. We have planted a hundred pear trees in full blossom the 15th of May, without losing a specimen, and ripened a good crop of fruit on some of them. This we would engage to do any year. One reason why some persons object to fall planting is, that the water lies around the roots in the spring of the year and injures the trees. This objection in most cases is good against the soil or situation, but not good against the time of planting, and shows that it is unfit for fruit trees at any time. Trees require a well drained soil. In districts where the winter is very severe, as it is in some of our Western States, where sometimes established trees are killed to the roots, we would prefer the spring, as thus we would escape the danger of one winter at least and perhaps the trees would be better able to endure the extreme cold after a season's growth,- though this is questionable, as we have seen trees killed at the West with a degree of cold that would not injure them here.

As to the manner of planting, we will say only a few words. A little thought will show any one the right way. Every one knows that any tree or plant grows best in a nice, rich, mellow, deep, dry soil, than in one the reverse of this. If you wish your trees to do well, prepare just such a soil for them. The tree before being taken from the ground, has all its fine roots nicely spread out like net-work. These fibrous roots, if the young tree was well cultivated, permeated all through the mellow soil, gathering food for the growing tree. This shows us how it should be planted. If you plant this tree in a small hole, with the roots "all in a heap," and matted together, and then throw lumps of cold, hard earth upon them, how can you expect it will grow? If, however, you prepare a good, mellow piece of ground, make a deep hole, fill it with the finest and richest of surface earth nearly to the top, place your tree upon it, spread the roots carefully, removing with a sharp knife any that may have been bruised, then cover them with the finest of mold, nicely sifted in among them; and sprinkle from a watering pot about two quarts of water to each tree, before finishing covering, then you may expect your tree to grow, and will not be disappointed in one case in a hundred. The trees should be planted about as deep as they grew in the nursery. If planted in the spring each tree should receive a pretty thorough pruning of its branches to balance the loss of its fine roots by removal, but fall planted trees we would not prune until early in the

The tree being so nicely planted, of course must be taken care of afterwards, or not only the labor, but the tree is lost. A newly planted tree is apt to be swayed about by the wind, making an opening around the trunk, down to the roots. This not only disturbs the roots, but injures them by drying. The mice, in some places, are very troublesome to trees during winter, gnawing the bark so as to girdle and destroy them. After planting in the fall, if a mound of earth is thrown up around the tree, it will prevent the swaying of the tree by the wind, and in most cases prevent injury from mice. This mound should be leveled in the spring. Trees planted in the spring should be staked, and the trees fastened to the stakes by some soft material that will not injure the bark. A couple of draining tile or a piece of tin, placed around a tree will save it from the depredations of mice.

#### ORIGIN OF THE CLINTON GRAPE,

In a recent address before the Kirkland Agricultural Society, of Oneida county, Prof. E. NORTH made the following remarks about the Clinton grape, which are to us decidedly new, so far as the history of its origin is concerned:

"The well-known 'Clinton Grape,' which is described in the fruit-books with no account of its history, originated in the horticultural amusements of a student in Hamilton College. The original Clinton Grape vine is now growing over a tall elm tree on the east side of Dr. Curtis' house, formerly the residence of Dr. Noyes, on College Hill. It was planted there in 1821, by Hon. Hugh White, of Cohoes, who was then a Junior in College. He had planted a quantity of grape-seed, two years before, in his father's garden, in Whitesboro. Out of the hundreds that came up from this planting, Mr. White selected one that looked promising, and planted it east of Dr. Noyes' house. This seedling vine proved to be a rampant grower and wonderfully productive. As a grape for making wine and jelly, it has come to be a favorite in latitudes where the Catawba will not ripen. It is a popular grape with the masses, who make no special objection to a little foxiness, where the vine is so thoroughly hardy, and the crops so unfailing. Frequent inquiries have been made for the history of this grape, but they are now published for the first time. Since his graduation, Mr. White has been a worthy member of Congress, yet there is no slander in doubting if any act of his public career ever brought him more of real

vine that now girths fifteen inches for each of its main branches, and is the mother of a progeny that no mortal can number."

We have published in the RURAL more than once the history of this grape. It was found by L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., in Saratoga county, in this State. On his removal to Rochester, Mr. L. brought vines with him, and named it the Clinton, in honor of Governor CLINTON. Under this name it has been propagated by our nurserymen and disseminated.

#### THE STRAWBERRY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In my preceding article I promised to present and describe a few varieties of each species or family of the Strawberry, by which a family garden may enjoy this most genial of fruits for a much prolonged period, and I will now proceed to its fulfillment. H, denotes hermaphrodites. P, pis-

EIGHT SELECTED NORTH AMERICAN VARIETIES

Welcome, H - The earliest and most estimable berry, large, bright scarlet, sweet, fine flavor, very superior to Jenny Lind in size, beauty, flavor and productiveness, every blossom perfects a berry.

Clarence, P-Large, crimson, rounded, juicy, delicious flavor, productive. A seedling of Long worth's Prolific and of same form.

Fredonia, H - Very large, sweet, juicy, fine flavor, very productive, the berries in large Sempronia, H - A remarkable seedling of the

Hovey, but varying in sex, monstrous, bright, deep scarlet; flesh white, sweet, very good; plant tall, vigorous, with broad foliage, pro

Imperial Crimson, P-Large, deep crimson, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor and amazingly productive.

Terpsichore, H - Second early, large, bright scarlet, sweet, good flavor; plant vigorous, with strong, erect trusses.

Sultana, H - Early, very large, light orange scarlet, sweet, fine flavor, plant vigorous, very hardy, highly productive.

Victorine, H - Rather early, very large, conical, bright scarlet, juicy, good flavor; plant vigorous, very productive.

#### SIX SELECTED PINE STRAWBERRIES.

Lario - Earliest of all the pines, ripening with the earlier of the scarlets, and continues three weeks, very large, brilliant scarlet, long cone, compressed; flesh rosy, very sweet, perfumed, a very estimable family berry; plant vigorous and very hardy.

Ornament des Tables, (Soupert)-Very large, orange scarlet, obtuse cone, splendid, very sweet, delicious perfume; peculiarly beautiful foliage; plant vigorous, very hardy.

Bahadoor, (Nicholson)—Large, obtuse cone,

crimson; flesh rosy, sweet, delicious flavor.

Delices du Palais, (Nicaisse)—Round, glossy crimson; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, extremely aromatic, a delicious berry.

Lucas, (De Joghe) - A seedling of La Constante, of remarkable character, very large, obtuse cone, bright crimson, flesh rosy white, juicy, sweet, extremely rich, of most delicious flavor, never surpassed; splendid foliage, very vigorous.

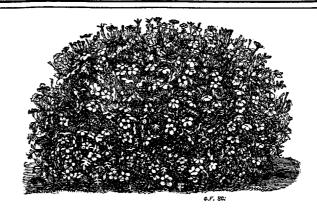
Jaminette, (Belgian)-This most hardy of the pines and of very vigorous growth, is destined to entirely supersede the Triomphe de Gand in field culture, it being so far superior to it in every point. It is very large, and sometimes enormous, beautiful, bright vermilion, conical, some variable; flesh rosy, firm, sweet, juicy, excellent flavor. The crop greatly surpasses the Triomphe, and the foliage and plant is uninjured by the heat of summer and frosts of winter. To these should be added the two finest American Pines, Eureka and Lennig's White; and two of the most delicious flavored Hauthois varieties, Bijou des Fraises and Rivers' Royal; and two of the splendid Chili varieties; two of the Euro-Wood varieties the Montreuil and White Wood, and two of the finest Alpines for the latest autumnal crop. By such a judicious chain the Parisian markets are well supplied with strawberries from May to Christmas.

For the most profitable field culture, and to supply our markets successfully for a long period, it is necessary to begin the season with the varieties of the Virginiana or scarlet family, to be followed by the Iowa varieties, then by the Pines, and last by the Chili and Alpine varieties. The following varieties would perfect such a chain. Welcome, Sultana, Victorine, Suprema, Diadem, Terpsichore, Fredonia, Imperial Crimson, Lawrencea, Sempronia, Melanie, Scarlet Magnet, Late Globe, and the following Pines:-Lorio, Jaminette, Ornament des Tables, and Lucas. After these we have only the Chili and Alpine varieties. WM. R. PRINCE.

#### BADLY SWINDLED. - READ!

[THE following expose was received and is ordered published during the temporary absence of the gentleman who conducts the Horti cultural Department of the RURAL:]

EDS. RURAL:-JAMES VICK advertises in the RURAL. Well, so far, that is a good recommendation. He desires people to send for his catalogue of bulbs or tulips, crocuses, hyacinths. lilies, &c., &c. Well, people ought to send for it. out of curiosity, if nothing more. It is sent free of charge or postage - only take the trouble to write for it. I sent for it, after seeing his advertisement in the RURAL, thinking if such a good paper as that would advertise his "bizniz" he must be a reliable man. Yes, in spite of all the caution we hear almost daily against Eastern nurseries and seedsmen,—especially from Western dealers, I did send for it, and, worse than and lasting satisfaction than the planting of that that - for it is said that "Experience is the only seedling grape-vine in Dr. Noyes' garden; a school in which fools can learn,"-I sent for Thomas.



NEW FRENCH MARIGOLD -- HABIT OF GROWTH.

bulbs, and induced several friends to do the same! To-day the bulbs came: they didn't keep our "ready" without making any returns, but they really came-and proved to be the finest bulbs we ever saw, all in good order, "baker's dozen," and sent by mail free of postage! "That's what's the matter," and what I have to complain of, is that bad swindle which people inflict upon themselves by allowing their suspicions to cheat them out of many luxuries which they might

otherwise enjoy.

Who does not love flowers! And how few persons have gardens from which you might take even a decent boquet! Bulbs are easy of culture, and surely produce some of the most beautiful flowers to be found! But there are some would-be florists who love flowers just as some good, dear, pious, stingy people love the LORD, - with all the heart, but none of the purse. They "almost worship flowers," but are appalled if you chance to suggest buying them. The bulbs just received are planted and marked in good order, and next season when they bloom I hope to be permitted to send you a line again, and if in any respect they prove a swindle, the readers of the RURAL shall be fully advised and warned. But we have no fears. I ought to add, however, that I have called on the others who also sent for bulbs, and they were all disappointed, - all nicer than they expected. Too bad, but we'll be martyrs just this time.

Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 14, 1863. L. G. BEDRLL.

#### THE CULTURE OF FRUIT.

THE extension of three great improvements mark the past ten years as a remarkable era— Railways, Telegraphs and Fruit Trees. The benefits conferred by the latter to the people at large, are quite equal to those of the two first combined. Nothing has occurred in the history of mankind to compare at all with the extent of fruit gardens and orchards that are yearly set out. Fifteen years ago, we visited at Rochester what is now the largest nursery in America - it consisted of only six acres of ground. The same proprietors now occupy two hundred acres densely planted with thrifty fruit trees, and their sales are fully equal to their propagation. Fifteen years ago the whole ground in fruit nurseries, within ten miles of Rochester, did not amount to fifty acres; now, a careful estimate gives the amount at least one thousand acres. And all these are yearly pouring their millions of trees into all parts of the country, and yet the demand for them to set out is quite equal to the

Fifteen years ago, we were repeatedly told that "so many large nurseries" would glut the market for trees-and that the market for fruit would be likewise deluged and overdone. Time has now elapsed sufficient to bring those trees, with good culture, into full bearing; and the yearly amount set out since that prediction, has increased ten-fold; yet the price of good fruit at this day is higher than ever.

There is a reason for all this. One is the discovered value of fine fruit and the other is the loss of myriads of young trees by bad management. On these two points, we propose to offer a few remarks.

First-on the value of fruit. but few words will be needed, for the whole community are quickly discovering that a few acres of orchard often yield more profit than all the rest of a large farm—that one to three hundred dollars per acre annually is no unusual return under good management-while in rare cases, a single tree will nearly pay for an acre of ground by the products of one season only. Besides this, not a few are learning that a good supply for family use saves a great many hard-earned dollars, yearly paid to the miller or butcher, or what is the same thing. an equal amount turned into market. The use of apples alone, where a constant supply may be had for baking, stewing, for puddings, and for pies, would save to many familes at least a hundred dollars annually—and by using rich, high-flavored sorts, the use of hundreds of pounds of sugar would be obviated, otherwise required for sweetening and supplying the requisite flavor. But this is so well understood that we need not dwell upon the subject longer, except merely to allude to the pleasure and satisfaction which it must afford every one to be furnished with a succession of delicious fruits during a great part of the year, commencing with strawberries, and including cherries, currants, raspberries, apricots, pears, plums, peaches and apples, some of which may, with care, be had for using every day of the year.

In relation to MANAGEMENT, a great deal may be profitably said. The ground for every orchard and fruit garden, should, in the first place, be properly enriched; secondly, the trees should be well set out; and thirdly, and most important of all, good and constant cultivation must be given. There is no "royal road" to good fruit; an orchard requires attention and labor quite as much as a field of corn and potatoes. The most efficient and economical way to perform this labor it is our present object to point out.-J. J.

#### A FINE NEW MARIGOLD.

Among the Annuals that we have flowered for the first time this season, and consider worthy of general culture, is the new French Marigold, Fagetes signata pumila. The former is single, small, reddish-yellow or orange, and the dark mark seen in the engraving at the base of each petal is bright orange. There is nothing remarkable in the flower, but the fine foliage, the compact habit, and the abundance and durability of the blossoms, makes it one of the most interesting objects in the garden.



It forms a compact globular mass some eighteen inches in height, and of about the same diameter. Early in the season the flowers are not very numerous, but when the plant begins to attain full size, which, if grown early, will be in July, it forms a most beautiful mound of yellow flowers, with just enough of the bright, green, delicate foliage visible to make the whole as fine as can be desired. The engraving shows the habit of the plant. We have many plants that have not had less than a thousand flowers each the past three months.

#### CANADA WEST FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETIFG of the members of this Association was held in the Town Hall, St. Catharines, on the 7th inst, Judge Logie, of Hamilton, presiding, and D. W. BEADLE, Esq., Secretary. There was a very fine collection of open air grapes, pears and apples on exhibition.

We copy the discussion on the Ontario grape. We have before published several communications respecting the origin of this grape, from our Canada friends.

W. H. READ-The Ontario is a seedling of my own raising. I saved above a pint of seed, saved from several varieties, including Isabella, and the grape was grown by Mr. Solomon Hill, and some of my own hybridizing, but I cannot say from which particular seed it grew, as I planted them altogether, and it is quite possible that it is a seedling from Mr. Hill's grape. My vine is about ten years old, is growing in soil prepared with the plow without any manuring, in the lower part of my door-yard that has not been cropped for many years.

Mr. Solomon Hill-I have had my vine 18 or 20 years, bought it of a traveling peddler for the Virginia White Grape; I grew it two years in the garden, I then moved it to my new garden, in a clay soil, and it is now standing there. Has had very little attention paid to it within the last year. I only trimmed and manured it. Last season I ringed it just after the berries were nicely set, and found it made the berries but little larger. These berries now exhibited had no special care this season, were not ringed nor thinned out in any way.

Mr. ARNOLD - Put Union Village, Ontario, and Mr. Hill's grape side by side within four feet of each other, and in all respects equally situated. They fruited this year for the first time, and neither my friends who examined them, nor I, have been able to perceive any difference between them all, either in foliage, fruit or flavor. It is at least ten days earlier than the Isabella.

Mr. TAYLOR - I have Ontario and Union Village, and if my Union Village is true to name, they are certainly different varieties. Ontario is quite a desirable grape, it is earlier by ten days, and decidedly superior to the Isabella.

Mr. Graydon—It is a good grape when you want a large bunch for show, not for wine or table use.

Mr. Holton-I think it very desirable that we have further evidence as to the identity of these grapes with the Union Village, and suggest that the subject rest until another year shall give us further information.

These varieties were tasted by members, but not having an opportunity of seeing foliage and branch, the meeting concurred in Mr. Holton's suggestion.

# Domestic Gronomy.

#### SHAKER METHOD OF MAKING SOAP.

As the time will soon be at hand when persons in the country will be making large quantities of soft soap, the following method, practiced at the Shaker village, New Hampshire, may be useful to many:-"Place a shallow iron kettle, to hold from 4 to 6 barrels, just out of the wash-room, under cover of a shed. Extend half or threequarters inch pipe for steam to the middle of the bottom, bending it to form of surface, and terminating with open end. Take another pipe to discharge cold water over the top of the kettle. Use the best quality of 'first sorts' of potash, in the proportion of 6 pounds of potash to 7 pounds of grease, for a barrel of 40 gallons. Break up the potash into small lumps, and dissolve it in say 2 pails of hot water to 24 pounds. It dissolves rather slowly when the potash is good. When dissolved, put the solution into the kettle, add the grease quite warm, and stir the mixture together. Allow it to stand over night, if convenient. In the morning apply a moderate jet of steam until the mixture appears ropy, or rather soapy. Shut off the steam and open the cold water valve, stirring the mixture, as the water runs until the kettle is full, or the required quantity obtained for the materials used."

#### WASHING WOOLEN GOODS, ETC.

I want to do something for the RURAL so I send a few receipes, as they may interest some:

To Wash Woolen Goods.—Prepare in your tub some soft water as warm as you can bear your hand in, put your soap in the water, wash the flannels clean in this, have in another tub or pail some more hot water, (if there should be no suds left in the last water after wringing put in a little soap,) wring quick, slake well and dry. You must never put soap on your clothes, or apply cold water, as that is the cause of the flannel fulling. White goods will do well to have the last water blued. Ironing, too, fulls, if any soap be left in them then.

CRULLERS.—One spoon melted butter; I spoon sugar; 1 spoon milk; 1 egg; a little soda, nutmeg. Mix, roll thin, cut any shape you like and fry in lard.

Will some of the RURAL's friends tell me how to make fancy baskets and frames of cones and MRS. LIBBIE WELCH.

Pontiac, Mich., 1863.

How to Draw Tea.—A few years since, the writer took tea with a relative, and was delighted with the quality of the beverage. Upon inquiry, it proved that the article was from the same package used by another friend, whose tea always tasted miserably, and the difference was wholly owing to the methods used in its preparation. The last named person followed the usual plan of pouring boiling water upon the tea, which causes most of the aroma to escape with the steam. The other friend adopted the following process, which I have since practiced, and would recommend:-Pour tepid or cold water enough on the tea to cover it, place it on the stove-hearth, top of a tea-kettle, or any place where it will be warm, but not enough so as to cause the aroma to escape in steam. Let it remain about half an hour, then pour on boiling water and bring to the table.

TO SWEETEN BUTTER FIRKINS.—Before packing butter in new firkins, put them out of doors in the vicinity of the well, fill them with water, and throw in a few handfuls of salt. Let them stand three or four days, and change the water once during that time. Butter firkins should be made of white oak, and this process effectually takes out the acid contained in that wood, and makes the firkin sweet. If the butter is well made and rightly packed, it will keep good all summer, even if the firkin be kept in store above To cleanse old firking in which butter has been packed and left exposed some time to the air, fill with sour milk, and leave standing twenty-four hours; then wash clean, and scald with brine. This makes them as good as new.

CRYSTALLIZING GRASS.—I noticed in a recent RUBAL inquiries for pickling mangoes and crystallizing grass:-of the former I cannot give what I call a good recipe-of the latter I can furnish one which I think will give satisfaction. First, take one pound alum and one quart soft water, put in a new tin pan, over a slow fire, stir occasionally until dissolved, then remove, put your grass in while hot and let it remain twentyfour hours in the same position, when it will be ready for the vase.-WELTHIE UPTON, Clumer. N. Y., 1863.

STEWED APPLES.—Make a clear syrup of half a pound of sugar to one pint of water. Skim it: peel and core the apples without injuring the shape. Let them be in cold water till the syrup is ready, to which add the juice of a lemon, and the peel cut very fine. Stew the apples in the syrup till quite done. Quarters of oranges may be boiled in the same syrup instead of apples.

HIGDOM-A COLD PICKLE.-To one gallon of finely chopped green tomatoes, put six chopped green peppers and six chopped onions; then salt it well and let it stand over night; squeeze it dry, and put to each gallon one tablespoonful of ground pepper, one of allspice, and one half-pint of white mustard seed. Let it stand a month before using for the table.

BREAKFAST POTATOES .- Pare and wash the potatoes. Cut them in pieces one-third of an inch in thickness; boil in as little water as possible, so that it will nearly all be evaporated in cooling. When done, add a small quantity of sweet cream or milk, thickened with a little flour.

# Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. L'ECHO.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

In the sunny light of a golden day in Summer, A birdling bright sang in a linden tree, And his song, from out the green and fragrant branche Sounded afar in accents glad and free; And its burden was the sweet and hopeful strain, What-yet-may-be.

When the stars of evening ushered in the twilight, And the leaves had lost their young and tender green And the moonlight, radiant herald of the night-time, Shone with a gentle luster in between; The birdling sang with low and plaintive note, What-might have-been.

A maiden fair, who wandered in the twilight, Sang softly, as she caught the joyful note, And the sweet song was welcomed by the Echoes That ever on their tireless mission float To catch the sound from maiden's or From birdling's sunny throat.

But when the moonlight fell across her pathway, And on her hair, the starlight's golden sheen, She, too, with mournful eye and voice repeated The notes the birdling sang but yestere'en; And ever as she wanders on, she sings What-might-have-been.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "ABOUT GIRLS."-RESPONSIVE.

I was somewhat amused upon reading in the RURAL, of Sept. 19th, an article from the pen of our old friend "MINNIE MINTWOOD," in which it is assumed that man has reached the limit of his powers, as regards the progress of the human race, and what remains to be accomplished must be done by woman. All honor and gratitude to the learned Professor for the high compliment paid us in thus transferring to our shoulders the immense responsibilities attending "the further advancement in the cultivation of humility, in the spread of religion, in the deep culture of the human heart." All this is doubtless designed to be very flattering, and the humanity displayed by this representative of the lords of creation in acknowledging that the fraternity have become superannuated, while so gracefully resigning the responsible position hitherto occupied by them into more competent hands, is really quite edifying, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the greater part of the work in question has always been done by women, and if there is to be any talk of "retiring from business" she would be the one justly entitled to a rest from labornot, indeed, for the reason that she has gone as far as she can go, but because she has already done more than her share toward the "redemp tion of the world."

"Her finer sensibilities, her greater elevation of soul, her keener perception," &c., have not, as the remarks of our good Professor would seem to imply, been lying dormant through all the past ages of the world's history, to be rendered available only at the present important crisis when man begins to suspect his insufficiency. Her influence has not been unimportant neither has her work been trivial or contemptible. And herein, it seems to me, consists the great mistake which underlies all the so-called Woman's Rights Movements. Woman does not sufficiently magnify her office; she does not consider that to her has been committed the noblest work-that she wields the most powerful influence. Man does very well in his place, there is a vast deal of hard, coarse work-such as fighting battles, building railroads, and the like, for which he seems to have a tolerable degree of capacity, and which we are very glad to have him take off our hands, and, indeed.although I say it at the risk of shocking friend MINNIE and bringing down upon my head "a ery tempest, torrent, and whirlwind" of india nant remonstrance, - I must confess that I consider it infinitely preferable that he should "harness horses, plant corn, dig potatoes, rake hay, gather fruit," &c., rather than leave it for woman to do, because what with attending to the salvation of the world in general, and looking after her own private affairs in particular, she has already quite as much on her hands as she can conveniently manage.

Therefore, girls, I would by no means advise you all to rush to the hay field or potato patch as a preventive against becoming "soft and silly," more especially as the course of discipline suggested has never served to eradicate these qualities from the masculine character. As to "physical development," there are other ways of securing that which are a thousand times more pleasant and profitable. Let your flower garden testify to your activity and love of neatness, or cultivate an acquaintance with the wonders and beauties of the vegetable, floral, and mineral kingdoms, by long rambles in field and forest. But do not understand me as counseling a contempt for such work, or a shirking from it, when it may fall to your lot; by no means, every true woman stands ready and eager to discharge every duty well and faithfully. And at this time, when so many husbands and brothers have responded to our country's call and are battling for freedom and right, you are none the less effectually helping on the glorious cause by taking up the work which they have been compelled to leave. And this you can do without that affectation of "mannishness" which seems to be the grand desideratum with many who cry out against the masculine monopoly of many classes of employments. But what I do contend is, that as there must, of human life.—Channing. necessity, always be a division of labor in this world, and field work is one of the few things which man can do with credit to himself, and benefit to the community, I think it altogether and gentlemen have usurped their places.

better to leave it to him in ordinary times, of course reserving the right to come to the rescue in cases of emergency.

Now, my friends of the masculine persuasion. do not for a moment suppose that I have been endeavoring to underrate your importance in the world's economy. Far from it. You have done nobly, and be assured shall always receive that encouragement at our hands which you may deserve. It is only when you assume to yourselves honors which belong exclusively to us, as "all the world and the rest of mankind" know very well, that it becomes necessary to remind you that modesty is a virtue in which you are inclined to be sadly deficient.

E. A. EATON. Eatonville, N. Y.

#### THE WOMEN IN REBELDOM.

B. F. TAYLOR is the army correspondent of the Chicago Times, and thus describes the appearance of the women down in Secessia:

Picture a human female in a dress hanging limp, with the look and grace of a dishcloth on a fork, and resembling in tint the inky map of the benighted portions of the globe, an unmarried female with the modesty of a cow, a piece of tobacco in her mouth, and two batches of children at her heels, and you have the counterfeit presentment of several I have seen. They infest quartermasters, commissaries, commandants of posts; their hungry looks attest the nature of their errand, and their incessant "I've cum for sich's as you've got," always meets a response in the shape of "hardtack" and bacon from our large-hearted Uncle Samuel's locomotive pantries. The men are with the Rebel armies, and ions, pass decisions, and to them give expresthe women are starving. All through this valley, the miserable inhabitants have no prospect of the golden rule. food for the coming winter but the bounty of the Government. These people are free to talk and to "allow" that the "Yanks" are not the terrible Huns they fancied them, if anything so lightfooted as fancy can be predicated upon any thing so lifeless as these poor creatures. They all indulge, when they can, in the practice of which so many disgusting pictures have been made—the practice called "dipping." Take a little stem of Althea, chew it into a bit of broom at one end, dip it in snuff, sweep your mouth out with it, and leave the handle sticking out of one corner, like a broom in a mop-pail, and remember all the while that it is a woman's mouth, and you have as much of the fashion as I propose to describe.

#### FOOT OF A CHINESE BELLE.

An English traveler thus describes the compressed feet of Chinese women as he saw them during a tour through Chinese Tartary:-"Curi osity impelled me once to be one of a party in examining an uncovered foot. The young woman was not at first very ready to remove the shoe and the collection of bands around the limb to satisfy the request we made, but a few dollars quickly dissipated her reticence, and also induced another to increase the exhibition. It was no treat. The removal of the bandages was like the exhumation of a half-decomposed body, and made our party close their mouths and hold their nostrils, much to the augmented astonishment of the young ladies, while we stretched our necks to see all as quickly as possible. No toe was visible but the big toe; the others had been doubled under the sole, with which, after weeks of suffering and excruciating pain, they had become incorporated, and were not to be distinguished from it except by the number of white seams and scars that deeply furrowed the skin. The instep was sadly marked by the vestiges of large ulcers that had covered the surface, consequent on the violence used to bend it up into a lump, and in form as well as color was like a dumpling; whilst the limb, from the foot to the knee, was withered and flaccid as that of one long paralyzed. The display was repugnant in every way. We fled, and have been careful ever since to be absent when any more of these living mummies were about to be unrolled.'

## THE MOTHER.

Around the ideas of one's mother the mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impression, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know, that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life.

Our passions and wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong or angry at her counsel or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head, and smiles among her tears.

Around the idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of our remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces and beauties and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed.

Home. The domestic relations precede, and. in our present existence, are worth more than all other social ties. They give the first throb to the heart, and unseal the deep fountains of its love. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and solicitudes, form the chief interest of

MEN and women have become extinct. They died sixty years ago and left no heir! Ladies

# Choice Miscellang.

#### EQUINOCTIAL.

THE Sun of Life has crossed the line: The summer-shine of lengthened light Faded and failed-till, where I stand, Tis equal Day and equal Night.

One after one, as dwindling hours, Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away, And soon may barely leave the gleam That coldly scores a winter's day.

I am not young-I am not old; The flush of morn, the sunset calm, Paling and deepening, each to each, Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the summer fields Not yet disrobed of all their green; While westerly, along the hills, Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.

Ah, middle-point, where cloud and storn Make battle-ground of this my life! Where, even-matched, the Night and Day Wage round me their September strife!

I bow me to the threatening gale: I know, when that is overpast, Among the peaceful harvest-days, An Indian-summer comes at last!

[Atlantic Monthly.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE CHARITY OF SILENCE.

THE charity of silence, though so rarely possessed, is a crowning virtue. We form opinsion. Nor is this, in the general, foreign from

True criticism must have its stand-point in the intentions. To take an isolated act, a single deed in the life-time of a man, and upon it pass heartless censure or load with debasing epithets, is unworthy an enlightened reviewer. It was the pleasure of Gop, at the origin of His economy, that the intentions of a heart should only be known to itself. We can pass judgment upon a life, for we have its outworkings. We are not deceived as to the powers of a given mind, for we know its acuteness. We cannot indulge an error, as to one's laxness of morals, for we see his profligacy. But these are elements of the outer-life, from which we claim right to form conclusions, but the intentions that conceived the idea, which had an unhappy development, are deeply hidden in the inner heart, nor may its sacred precincts be entered. Some, as earth was fading from view, have asked, as a dying request, since their sun set in an unfortunate sky, that continued silence might be their epitaph. Their intended hopes failed to find development, so that all might scan, and since none might know the purity of the thought that gave birth to their anticipations, they wished, as a parting boon, that they be permitted to rest with the forgotten. Ambitious ones, desirious of literary commendation, have often disremembered these last-breathings, and have opened the channel, which led to continued misapprehension of what

might truly have been real worth. He must not be of earth, who is destitute of faults. In this mystic bundle, composed of a human soul and body, is wrapped up all the opponents of goodness. The first moment of accountability, we delight in evil, not merely assuch, but having its cause, in the elements of our being. Since these, composing human existence, rule within, they have their developments, and work without, thus occasioning life's diversity. The natural heart of man (if not of woman) "is unstable as water." We fix it, and we think we can place our hand upon it, but a passing breeze has quite reversed its tendencies. We see that as truth to-day, because of its universal acceptance, but "public opinion" may to-morrow be reversed, and we drift with the tide. We may, this hour, sit at the feet of Christ, learning precious truth, and our heart may beat like that of a lion's, but in the next, the ruthless cry of "Crucifixion," may be echoed, and we help to erect the cross. We drift, and drift, and only rest, where the receding tide may leave us. We build castles, founding them in air, and the next flow of sympathy from earthly hearts, sweeps them from view.

Such is the ebb and flow of natural hearts. As we look not alike, so differ we in heart development. One possessed of fine sensibilities, with generous impulses predominant, may draw from the "harp of a thousand strings," music kin to that which departing saints hear, as their feet touch the "cold waters." Another, wanting in the delicacies of the former, may bring forth that which will shock the ear of the cultivated, while a third, destitute of the components which make up the life of each, deals out varieties of blithesome sweetness and shricking discord. God never designed that we should be alike. We may seek to remodel nature, until life is exhausted in search for new invention. We may choose an ideal, and affect a perfect imitation. We may seek to uphold the innateness of genius. or the equality of mind, but nature will have its way. We curb it, and it sulks, -we crush it, and recuperation is found within itself,-we bind it, and it shaps the bands. Thus we are by nature. Education, the polish of society, and divine grace, come in as modifiers. Though the affections of no two hearts run in positively the same channel; the ambition and fame-longings of each differ; the knowledge and spiritual power of souls be dissimilar; still, the intentions, which aimed at similar goals, may have had equally pure origins. When we see the fall of a brother. and witness the blasting of his fairest hopes, our thoughtless hearts leave him alone in his follies, and bid him not tread in our path. We forget of others. with what fingers the thread of his life may have been spun, or by what hands the warp of his have slept in the arms of a drunken father, opinions with great impartiality.

while every influence of early years could but tend to corrupt. He may never have known a want, or felt the weight of a care, and when, in life, he was forced to meet these, his ill-guided way but too surely led to ruin. His honest but ignorant heart may have desired good: his companions may have been indiscreetly chosen; his downward way paved with "good desires;" but the truth comes flashing out, that he was wrecked in youth. The hand that shook his pillow in childhood, hid within it a thorn, to be felt in after years. The one that we chide as an unstable, faithless Christian, may have had for his earliest teachings the foulest heterodoxy. We would not His worldliness, at stated times approach seem to hold that evil lives need be the result of The Throne of Grace, and on his bended knees ask GoD, incorrect instruction, but that habits, and early With reverent voice, in mercy to forgive received opinions, cling to us like an iron-toothed monster. In our criticisms, we often disremember how striking the contrast between the early advantages of ourselves and those equally worthy. These give life its coloring. Thus we see how frequently we fail to comprehend what men really are. Did we but search for their hidden lives, how joyfully would we extend the charity of silence. M. S. HARD. Jamesville, N. Y., 1863.

If the boy, grown now to be a man in the city, who was brought up in a country home, will try to select that portion of the year which lingers most clearly and deliciously in his mind, he will be very apt to select the month of October. Memory will bring back to him, with singular distinctness, the scenes of this month, in the farm land and the forest, and he will hear the October whistling of the quails with far more distinctness than the songs of any summer birds.

OCTOBER.

The forest grows ruddy now, and the tints become richer as the month advances. The leaves cling yet to the trees, and the garment of the forest takes on these hues which have so often formed the subject of the poet's verses, and tasked, almost in vain, the skill of the artist to imitate. Down the mountain side, where a few weeks ago a flood of green seemed pouring in a mighty cataract, all now is still and silent splendor, the gold and crimson adornments of the dying year.

The winter is coming. Beautiful as is the month, it is the beauty of ripeness mingled with the beauty of decay. As it comes apace, the land is in mourning, and men look darkly to the future. The farmer gathers in his crops, not cheerily, nor does he read thanksgiving proclamations now as in old times, with joyous heart and hopefulness. It costs him an argument with himself to be thankful, yet the argument is successful, for he knows that his blessings are many, and that the very sufferings of the land may yet work for good to some of us. In the house, in the evening, the fire blazes up the chimney and flares across the kitchen, and the family sit more silent than they used to sit. The boys are not as merry, with the chestnuts crackling in the ashes, as they were three years ago. This October is not as those Octobers were. It is no use to try to make it so. It will not be. We may gather around the fire, we may try to sing old songs, try to tell old stories, try to play old games, but there are mists around us that were not in the October atmosphere in former times, and the smoke of the distant battle-fields obscures the stars of our Northern skies.

But it used not to be so always. Let us remember that and be cheery with that hope. We have buried our dead, and the leaves of this autumn are soon to fall on their graves. We have yet to bury other dead, as dear as they were, and the red leaves will cover them too, and hide their very graves from our sight. But it will all be over at last, and we shall have peace again. How soon, God alone knoweth, but if it does not come in one way it will in another to one and all, and the leaves of some October will fall on that place, and it will not be broken by cannon or drum. There is comfort in that at least. Never came sadder autumn to any land. But we will not despair. The winter is before us, but spring comes after that. -N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TRUE eloquence I find to be nothing but the serious and hearty love of truth: and that, whose mind soever is preserved with a fervid desire to know good things, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of them into others, when such a man would speak, his words, like so many nimble and airy servitors, trip about him at command, and in well ordered files, as he would wish, fall abruptly into their own places .- Wilton.

#### THE PICTURE.

A CALM, sweet face, with earnest eyes And thoughtful brow full arched above it: A mouth, whose graveness won surprise, Whose tender sweetness made one love it; A face that told how souls aspire, That look beyond to-day's revealing; A boy with all of manhood's fire, A man with all of boyhood's feeling.

CENSURE.—It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be effected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defense against reproach, but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.-Addison.

AVARICE.- The avaricious man is like the barren, sandy ground in the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dews with greediness but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit

THE human soul is hospitable, and will entercharacter made. He may the hundredth night tain conflicting sentiments and contradictory

# Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

WHAT is Christianity? This question oft Hath pressed upon my heart demanding to Be answered, as I've seen those who professed To follow out that holy law, depart So plainly from its teachings.

I have seen Tho' young in years, the man proverbial for His sins, to bless the needy, and to spread His gospel thro' the land, and then, perchance, He'd rise to count his thousands o'er, or to Devise new schemes his treasures to increase And calculate how much his hardness to The poor would to his coffers add, and when With thoughtful eye, I've seen this man go through The mockery of prayer, I've heard a voice Within my heart, solemn and tender, ask, Is this Christianity? Is this the meek Religion Jesus taught,—are these the effects Of that great law of love and holiness Which the blessed SAVIOR taught, and from my soul Would come the answer no: that only can Be true religion which doth bid us love Our brethren as ourselves, which purifies Our hearts, and fills them with the voice of prayer In gratitude for all the gifts of heaven, And teaches us to lay our treasures up Where moth and rust doth not corrupt, Nor thieves break thro' and steal, and bids us love The LORD our God, with all our hearts, and not. With idle words, but with pure hearts alone, To worship Him in spirit and in truth. Elkhorn, Wis., 1863. B. C. D

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARY AND MARTHA

THERE are some indices which point to the very first thoughts of God, -- some rare, lofty cliffs upon which occasionally we find ourselves looking,-some honors which yield more real satisfaction to the wearers than the whole sum of baubles spread out in earth's best storehouse, -some life characters, which show us what a glad reality life should be,—some traces of the very pencil of love just loosed from the infinite artist hand,-something to point us above and beyond this life of yearning, to that life of infinite fullness at the right hand of GoD.

The richest beauty is concentrated in the smallest space, beautiful because so rarely simple. God has touched the little petal with a myriad host of histories, and man might become pure in studying them, and yet their beauties would not be half revealed. The little coral insect throwing from its side tiny buds of future greatness, is only fully realized in the great coral reefs of our Atlantic. As in organic so in inorganic life. An old harp-string hung for many a year upon the willow may play for us such melodies of the by-gone as we have never earthward heard. A simple name may be to us a perfect nucleus around which is a whole constellation of charms. MARY and MARTHA! Two simple words, both beginning alike and both significant of mortality as well as sex. And yet who that has not found himself raising to their memory a monument of purity, of greatness and of meaning?

It is an involuntary characteristic of our natures to yield to the influence of association. Tidings of a brave hero, who loved his brother well enough to die for him upon the field of battle, are given a sacred place within the inner temple of our hearts. A name coming to us warm with the very breath of divine nearness is regarded as a connecting link left by the "I go away" to make heaven and earth relatives. One comes to us from the vista of the present, thrilling us by its very nearness and newness. The other, like an ancient glacier, rolls down from every scene of the sacred long ago, and spreads itself throughout the ravines of our souls. Whole volumes are written in the simple name of Mary. So associated with it are the elements of purity and goodness, that we involuntarily expect those qualities from every one who has received at the christening font this sacred name. Our Father in His wisdom passed by the princely dwellings of the rich and titled, and gave to the humble MARY, beside the manger, the charge of mother of His only son. CHRIST loved to visit at the lowly cot of LAZA-RUS, for there he met one called MARY—the sister of His heart. It seems to us, that CHRIST has crowned this name with a rose wreath of laurel, and given it as a legacy to mortals to do a great work. At the cradle and at the cross, its principles are truth and goodness,-its offspring faith, gentleness and goodness. Ruth followed NAOMI, but MARY sat at the feet of JESUS. MARTHA prepared diligently a feast for her Lord, but Mary anointed Him with the soul's richest communion. It was said to MARTHA, "Thou art careful and troubled about many things," but to MARY, "Thou hast chosen the good part, which shall never be taken from thee." JOHN was the best male friend of CHRIST. MARY was His best female friend. How characteristic of the women of our land! How many MARTHAS and MARYS are there among us? Nearly every household contains a MAR-THA, ever ready to administer to our physical wants,—to provide the inviting board, and to touch softly the downy pillow of repose, but how many firesides feel the force of a MARY's presence? Patiently cheerful the radii of the soul's own sunlight fall fervently upon every surrounding object; reflecting earnestly the "one thing needful." Many are honored with the name; but how many possess all the character istics of a real MARY. Self-sacrificing always, with open hands extended to the assistance of the needy,—with hearts filled with love and sympathy,—such are very rare. Still we have them with us, and in the light of their purifying in fluence we know they sit at, the feet of JESUS. Adrian, Mich., 1863.

# The Reviewer.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., &c. [pp. 631.] New York: Harper & Bros.

This work is the completion of a former treatise by Dr. DRAPER on Human Physiology. In that, man was treated of as an individual; in this, he is considered in his social relation,—as a member of society. The subject of the book, as proposed by the learned author, is the consideration of the manner in which the advancement of Europe in civilization has taken place, and the ascer-taining how far its progress has been fortuitous, and how far determined by primordial law. The object is "to impress upon the reader a conviction that civilization does not proceed in an arbitrary manner or by chance, but that it passes through a determinate succession of stages, and is a development according to law;" that the life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation, man being the archetype of society, and individual development the model of social progress; and that social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth, a control, however, not inconsistent with free will. This work will be held in high esteem by the student of history, even by those who cannot endors all the opinions of the author, as there is compressed within its limits a vast amount of learning and information. No library can be complete without it. It does not become us at this time to say anything in commendation of the author, Dr. DRAPER. He is widely known as a sound, independent thinker, and a forcible, ready writer. His name and reputation are well known to all who are in any wise acquainted with American Scientific Literature. The mechanical execution of the work is admirable. Sold by STEELE & AVERY. Price \$3,50.

HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF MOTION: Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in the season of 1862. By JOHN TYNDAL, F. R. S., &c., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Reyal Institution. With Illustrations. [12me.—pp. 480.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THESE lectures are, the author tells us, an endeavor "to bring the rudiments of a new philosophy within the reach of a person of ordinary intelligence and culture;" but it is not to be supposed that it is in any sense a dilution of the philosophy alluded to. The author gives a scientific and thorough epitome of the views which have been put forth by FARRADAY, DAVY, GROVE and others within a few years, but he has made no attempt to discover any royal road to this sort of knowledge. The book may be profitably read by any one who will take enough interest in the subject to carefully follow the reasoning, but the most learned reader need not fear to meet any childishness of reasoning or illustration. Of the conclusiveness of the reasoning, or the truth of the positions assumed, neither our space nor the time we have been able to devote to the examination of the work, allow us to speak. For sale by STRELE & AVERY.

THE CAPITAL OF THE TYCOON: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., her Majosty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations. Two Volumes. [pp. 407 and 436.] New York: Harper Bros.

To say that we are pleased with this narration of a thre-

years' residence in Japan would but faintly express the delight we have experienced in its perusal. The author was appointed Minister to the country of the Tycoon in 1859, and resided principally in Yeddo, the capital of the Empire. The field is comparativel, a new one for the journalist, and we might expect just such a fresh and racy work as has been furnished. So little is known concerning Japan that we cannot judge as to the accuracy of the statements given, but we can say that a most interesting and readable book, with much valuable information, is here presented to the reading public. The volumes are profusely illustrated, many of the engravings being copies from the Japanese, very quaint and amusing, but resembling the Chinese in their total disregard of perspective For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

A MANUAL OF DEVOTIONS, for Domestic and Private Use. By GRORGE UPFOLD, D. D., Bishop of Indiana. [pp. 144.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS Manual has been chiefly compiled from the "Family Prayers" of the late HENRY THORNTON, Esq., of Clapham, England, of whom it has been justly remarked:-"The world would be wiser and better, and therefore happier, in proportion as it shall imbibe the spirit of the life, and of the prayers of HENRY THORNTON." The book contains a prayer for each morning and evening of the month, besides occasional prayers relating to cases and exigencies of most frequent occurrence in every-day life. It breathes a spirit of devotional fervor and of earnest humble, practical piety, which cannot but commend it to every Christian family. For sale by STEELE & AVERY. Price \$1.

XENOPHONTIS ANABASIS. Recensuit J. F. MACMICHAEL, A. B. New York: Harper & Bros. 1863.

XENOPHON was one of the most remarkable men of an tiquity,—at once philosopher, historian, general. The consummate skill with which he conducted the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa, has rendered his name immortal, independent of the glo ry which has been his on account of the many produc tions of his gifted pen. His greatest and most popular work is the one whose title is given above. The edition published by the Harper Bros. is precisely adapted to the wants of the student, and is one of the most valuable of their series of Greek and Latin Texts. For sale by STEELE & AVERY. Price 50 cents.

Principle Latina. Part I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with vocabularies. By William Smith, LL. D. Revised by H. Drisler, A. M. [pp. 187.] New York. Harper & Brothers. 1863.

THE name of such a distinguished classical scholar as Dr. SMITH as author is guarantee enough for the excel lence of this work. It is designed for those who are beginning the study of the Latin tongue, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, embodying as it does certain desirable features (set forth in the preface,) not to be found in other instruction books of a similar character. For sale by STERLE & AVERY.

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events, 1860-61. Edited by Frank Moore, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.:

—1. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdores, and Incidents. HI. Documents, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam.

THIS invaluable serial has reached its XXXII number bringing down and recounting all matters connected with our devastating war up to the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro'. The high character of the "Record" is fully sustained in the present issue in all respects. Portraits of Gen. D. BUTTERFILD and Commodore C. H. Davis are the embellishments. DEWEY, Agent.

LLOYDS' NEW COUNTY MAP of the United States and Canadas, showing Battle Fields, Railroads, &c., compiled from the latest Government Surveys, and all other reliable sources, has been received by us, and from comparison we judge it to be correct and valuable. It is especially useful now a days when perusing accounts of battles, skirmishes, raids, etc. DARROW has it for sale.

# Scientific, Aseful, &c.

GRAPE, CANISTER AND SHRAPNEL-

An officer of the 14th Massachusetts regiment, recently communicated the following interesting article to a Lawrence paper:

Grape consists of nine shots, arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the gun; they are held together by two plates of about 13 inch less diameter than the caliber of the guns, two rings, a bolt, and a nut. The canvass bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains twenty-seven small cast-iron balls, arranged in four layersthe top of six, the remainder of seven each; for a howitzer, it contains forty-eight small iron balls, in layers of twelve each; for the same caliber, you will see that the balls for canister are in a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast-iron plate or a wood-plate, with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Shrapnel consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur; a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge.

How to explain the difference between a 'shrapnel" or "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a shrapnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrapnel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrapnel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities.in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnel shell has only half the charge of powder that a shell proper has; thus a 24-pounder shrapnel contains 175 musket balls, six ounces of powder, and weighs 21.75 pounds. A 24-pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder, and weighs 19.75 pounds. A 6-pounder shrapnel has thirty-nine musket balls, and 2.5 ounces of powder.

#### GUNNY BAGS.

THE inquiry is often made, "What is a gunny bag ?" The London Mechanics' Magazine tells all about it:

It is a bag made from the coarse spun fibres of a plant which grows in India, of which there are many varieties. On the Coromandel coast this plant is called goni, and "gunny" is a corruption of this name. The cultivation of the chuti, jute or "gunny," has been carried on for centaries in Bengal, and gives employment to tens of thousands of inhabitants. "Men, women and children,' says Mr. Henly, "find employment there. Boat men, in their spare moments, planteen carriers, and domestic servants, everybody, in fact, being Hindoos-for Mussulmen spin cotton only-pass their leisure moments, distaff in hand, spinning gunny twist." The patient and despised Hindoo widow earns her bread in this way. It is said that three hundred thousand tons of jute are grown in India, of which one hundred thousand tons are exported as gunny bags, besides one hundred thousand tons in a raw state. A London company has established a manufactory in Calcutta at the expense of £300,000.

The gunny bag is used for a great variety of purposes. Sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, drugs, indeed, almost every article which we pack in dry casks and boxes, is, in the East, packed in gunny bags. It is also made into mats, carpets, ropes, paper, and various other articles. It is related that the old gunny bags which contained sugar, are sold to beer makers, who sweeten and then sell them to the mat-makers.

Some six or ten millions of gunnies are exported to this country from India, mostly to North America, besides some four or five thousand tons of the rope and raw jute. There are no manufactories of jute cloth in this country, though it is here made into bed-cords, etc. When used for purposes of defense, the bags are filled with sand. They are no better than hemp or flax bags, but are much cheaper.

#### DARK ROOMS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S "Notes on Nursing" contains these hints:

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, &c., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligencies and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Secondly, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of diseases. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you who are in charge and don't look to all these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to accept their excuses - not to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses made.



GROUP OF HUMMING BIRDS.

But two varieties of the Humming Bird are | pea, and Goldsmith compares the young, when known in the Northern States, but in the tropics, first hatched, to blue bottle flies. Another writer and even so far north as Florida, they are very numerous. We believe that over seventy different kinds, from the size of a wren to that of a humble-bee, have been named and described. The most common with us is the "Ruby-throated Humming Bird." We have also a "Humming Bird Moth," which resembles the bird very much, both in form and motion. The name of this bird, which is one of the same meaning in many languages, is derived from the peculiarly quick and constant motion of its wings, which make a humming sound. They seldom light, and when they do, choose some small twig bare of leaves.

These birds live on the honey which they extract from flowers, and also the small insects found in and around them. The tongue of a Humming bird is similar to that of a Woodpecker, being curled round the head under the skin, and thus capable of being darted to a considerable distance. They are bold and rather quarrelsome creatures among themselves, and often fight until they drop from exhaustion.

Their nests are very neatly constructed of down, cotton, or other fine vegetable fiber, and very diminutive in size. They are sometimes covered on the outside with mosses and lichens. The eggs of some species are about the size of a l now an emerald—now all burnished gold."

speaks of these curious nests as follows:

"Instinct teaches one species, which builds its nests on the slender branches which hang over rivers, to make a rim round the mouth of the nest turned inward, so as to prevent the eggs from rolling out. \* \* I have seen the branch of the tree which held the Humming Bird's nest so violently shaken that the bottom of the inside of the nest could be seen as I sat in my canoe. and had there been nothing at the rim to stop the eggs, they must inevitably have been jerked into the water."

Of the appearance of the Humming Bird, when glancing in the bright sunshine of the tropics, the same writer gives this characteristic description:

"Though least in size, the glittering mantle of the Humming Bird entitles it to the first place in the list of the birds of the New World. It may truly be called the Bird of Paradise; and had it existed in the Old World it would have claimed the title instead of the bird which has now the honor to bear it. See it darting through the air almost as quick as thought! now it is within a yard of your face, in an instant it is gone-now it flutters from flower to flower to sip the silver dew-it is now a ruby-now a topaz

#### WHAT THE PAPERS DO FOR US.

FEW people are aware of the changes which newspapers have wrought, since they became so common, not only in our modes of thought, but in our vehicles of expression. All subjects of popular interest are discussed in the journals, and as the writers who thus attain to the dignity of print have usually had more or less practice, the chances are that the topic of the day is. treated by them a little more ably than ordinary tyros could treat it. It follows that people do not hold forth as formerly, in conversation or in letters. Instead of elaborately unfolding their their beer by boiling the sugar out of the bags, own views, they discuss those of others. The question is not—What do you think upon such a topic?-but-How do you like such an article? Instead of a pugilistic struggle, we fight with the bullets other hands have moulded, and the weapons other hands have forged.

Very palpably is this the case with letters. Formerly, every correspondent was an essayist, and the letter-paper he coveted and covered was more than double the size of our commercial note. The post office department, conscious of the weight of the epistles it carried, very properly charged three times as much in postage as we pay at the current rates. To write a letter was then an undertaking of some gravity, and not to be lightly attempted. We dashed off no hasty, trivial notes, but "took our pen in hand" with a due sense of the responsibility incurred. We knew that our well-considered words would be filed away and preserved till the ink was as faded and the paper as yellow as the hand that penned the epistle. In those times a man might hope to sit in the autumn of his days amid the rustling of the sere and yellow leaves (of caligraphy) that flaunted and fanned him in his youth. Now, we keep our friend's letter till we have answered it, and then it goes to feed the earth from whence it sprung in the form of cotton ball, flax, fiber, or mulberry's succulent leaf. It passes to that bourne from whence, thanks to improved culture and the growing demands of modern commerce, most vegetable travelers speedily return.

The result of all this is much good and some evil. If our thinking is done very nicely for us, the thoughts are not, after all, very thoroughly our own. They are a sort of ready-made clothing for the mind, shaped for somebody, for anybody, but not precisely for ourselves. Besides, the prescribed dress-coat being no distinction, we are obliged to tie a ribbon in the button-hole or, to drop the metaphor, everything having been said on general subjects better than we can hope to say it, we are compelled to restrict ourselves

to local trivialities and personal gossip. We belittle four minds by saying what isn't worth printing, or else spend the time in reading what is printed, which is another way of belittling them, if followed too far. For if the man who rides on a mowing-machine is not as muscular as he who swings the scythe, so he who buys a printed ticket for the train of thought does not achieve the brain-power of him who thinks sturdily for himself.—Springfield Republican.

#### PARCHMENT.

heads of drums is said to be made of goat-skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skin of young calves. The mode of preparation is first to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterward to stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool, wetted and rubbed with chalk and pumicestone, and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times on each side of the skin till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times, and it is curious that from about the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white and good, but that in later times a very inferior, dirty-looking kind of parchment came into use, which has the apppearance of being much older than the good. The reason for this is supposed to be, that the writers in these later centuries used to prepare their own parchment, while at an earlier date it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce, that great numbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice stone, or the ink washed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing

DEEPEST COAL MINE IN THE WORLD .- The coal mine of Monkwearmouth was visited by a party of members of the British Association, among whom were four ladies. The depth of this mine from the suface is 1,900 feet, and the workings of coal underneath extend to a distance of two miles from the shaft. About 300 persons are employed in it, and 600 tuns are mined daily. The heat at the bottom varies from 84 deg. to 90 deg. Fah., and the miners work in an almost nude state. Of all the pursuits by which men gain a living, there is none more toilsome, more dangerous, or more dreadful in all its circumstances and surroundings, than the life of him who wins coal from the mines.

# Reading for the Young.

HOW TO GET MONEY.

Every child who can read has had money and spent it. Is your money all gone now? If it is, you would like to know how to get more. Perhaps you can tell better how to get it when I have told you what money is. Money is wages paid for work. It is nothing else. It was made by work in the first place. Gold and silver money was dug from the mines and cut and stamped by machinery, and all that is very hard work. Paper money is printed from engraved plates which are prepared with a great deal of labor and skill. So you see work makes money, and we must work if we want to get it.

I know you are thinking that there are some rich people who never work at all. But somebody must have worked for them, or they would be very poor people indeed. It is proper that parents should work for their children until the children are old enough to work for themselves. Some people earn a great deal more than they spend, and so when they die their money is left to their children, and thus they are able to spend more than they earn. But somebody had to work very hard for the money, or else it would not have come. It takes a great deal of labor to build the rich man's house, to cultivate his grounds, to make his clothing and to cook his food. Do you think anybody is going to do all this for him for nothing? Not at all. He must either work for them in return, or give them the wages that his father or some other person has earned. To tell the earnest truth, there are only three possible ways to get money as a general thing—to work, to beg, and to steal.

It is very honorable to work. You know God worked six days and rested the seventh, to set us an example. His only son, Jesus Christ, worked till he was thirty years old as a carpenter, and the rest of his life he "went about doing good," which is much harder than carpenter's work. All the best and bravest men and women have worked, and it is only the lazy and selfish who wish to live without it. Besides, the money that we earn looks a great deal richer, the food we buy with it tastes a great deal sweeter, the clothing we get for it seems a great deal more becoming than that which we beg or steal. If we find money we are apt to lose it again. It soon slips away and somebody else finds it. It has the habit of being lost. But the money that we earn has the habit of being worked for, and somebody must work hard to get it from us.— Springfield Republican.

#### A NATION OF PIGMIES.

In the Bay of Bengal, on the very high road of commerce, is a group of islands thickly covered with impenetrable jungle, and swarming with leeches in the rainy, and ticks in the dry season. Except a species of pig, until recent unknown to science, there are no wild animals that offer any molestation to man; but to make up for this deficiency, the human inhabitants are among the most savage and hostile that voyagers have ever encountered. They may truly be termed a nation of pigmies, being on an average only four feet five inches high, and weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds; but they are well-proportioned, and display an agility and nimbleness truly wonderful. Their skin is dark, though not black as that of the negro, and their faces decidedly ugly. They go entirely naked, shave the hair off their head with pieces of bamboo or broken bottle, and further increase their unsightly appearance by daubing themselves all over with a mixture of red ochre and oil, or covering their persons toward nightfall with a thick coating of soft mud to serve as a protection against the mosquitoes, with which, in addition to the leeches and ticks, they seem to PARCHMENT is made of skins of sheep and be tormented the whole year round. They are excellent swimmers, taking to the water almost before they can walk; and they rely upon the sea for the principal supply of their food, - turtles, oysters and fish.

#### STRING OF PEARLS.

HEAVEN gives us enough when it gives us opportunity.

WHEN a man has learned how to learn, he can soon learn anything.

THERE are many of the greatest deeds done in the small struggles of life.

BETTER be accused of a vice, being innocent, than acquitted of it being guilty.

NEVER attempt to talk much about that vhich you do not understand.

ALL people are printers, they are making imressions on many a leaf of character.

PATIENCE is the real genuine unction of the soul, enabling it to accomplish great and noble deeds.

HARD speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory, like the sight of greatness and beauty sunk into vice and rags.

THE human soul is hospitable, and will entertain conflicting sentiments and contradictory opinions with great impartiality.

It is always right to make the best of a bad position, but not to put ourselves in a bad position because we can make the best of it.

WITH the staking 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.

A SMOOTH sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do the uninterrupted successes qualify a man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the wind, arouse the faculties and incite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

# Kural New-Norker.

MEWS DEPARTMENT.



Firms out the old banner, let fold after fold. Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled; 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 sears Let it wave in the sunbeam, unfurl in the storm, Our guardian at morning, our beacon at night, When peace shines , splendor athwart her bright form Or war's bloody hand holds the standard of might. Unfurl the old banner, its traitors crush down, Let it still be the banner that covers the brave, The star spangled banner, with glory we own, Tis too noble a banner for tyrant and slave

ROCHESTER, N., Y., OCTOBER 24, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

THE Washington Evening Star, of the 14th says the whole of Gen. Gregg's division was ordered from Balton Station on the 10th, toward Culpepper, and arrived there at 4 P. M. The 4th Brigade of the 2d Division was ordered to Fox Mountain, but finding that Kilpatrick did not need re-enforcements, the brigade left him Sunday morning and rejoined the division at Culpepper.

On Sunday night Gen. Gregg moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving at about nine o'clock on Monday morning. Two regiments, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the 1st Maine were sent out toward Little Washington, to reconnoiter. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amosville, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sul-

phur Springs. About ten o'clock Monday morning the enemy advanced on the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gen. Gregg, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs. After stubbornly contesting the ground for two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so, a heavy force of infantry of the enemy

was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regiments of cavalry, having made a wide detour attacked them in the rear. At this time the 10th New York were sent to the support of Gen. Gregg, and Reid's battery, the 22d United States artillery, opened on the rebel cavalry, but owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, no serious damage

was inflicted on them.

The 4th and 13th were now pressed severely in front and our center broken, and at the same time they were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through, and escaped across the river with heavy loss. The To Major General H. W. Halleck:—A dispatch inst. She had in tow the gunboat Maddie, for repairs, which sunk off Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday last. All her men were saved.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:—A dispatch has just been received from Brigadier General Cook, commanding the 2d cavalry division, dated Rogersville, October 10th. I have the honor to inform you that I have had three fights with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our throwns gallantly held their ground for gro troops gallantly held their ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but keeping at a respectful distance.

The loss of the 2d brigade will, it is thought, amount to about 400 in killed, wounded and missing. The 4th and 13th Pennsylvania suffered most severely. Gen. Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th fought their way out of the precarious situation. He was at the head of his men in the heat of the fight, and in several charges

During the engagement, rebels charged the battery and captured one of the guns, but the 1st New Jersey gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned upon them with good effect.

The enemy made two desperate attempts on the 14th to whip this army in detail and destroy our trains, but in both most signally failed. Just at daybreak, between Catlett's Station and Kettle Run, A. P. Hill made an attack upon Gregg's cavalry and the 2d army corps. Almost the first intimation given of their presence was the opening of the batteries upon the 2d corps. We speedily were in position, and the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. Late in the afternoon Hill made another dash to cut off the 2d corps. He first attacked the rear of the 5th corps, killing three of the Pennsylvania reserves and wounding fifteen or twenty more. When the head of the 2d corps had reached Kettle Run, near Bristow's, Hill made a terrible onslaught on both corps. The 2d corps was on the east side of the railroad track, and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks, with decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time up to the embankment, when a portion

800 prisoners and one battery. Several other charges were made, and each time the enemy were forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides until long after dark, when the enemy gave way and retired.

A dispatch dated the 16th inst., says our lines of battle were maintained throughout yesterday and to-day, but the enemy have made no further demonstrations, and all has remained quiet. The rebels appear close to our front, but whether. after having been so completely foiled in all their recent endeavors to gain an advantage, they will try another flank movement, or risk a general engagement, is as yet undeveloped by any discoveries we have been able to make.

The reconnoissance on our right has discover ered a heavy body of infantry occupying the passes of the Bull Bun mountains, while Ewell's corps is believed to be still hovering on our left. A squad of mounted rebel raiders dashed in upon headquarters' supply trains, between Chantilly and Centerville about midnight last night,

capturing the teams of only four wagons. The cannonading yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to cross Bull Run at Union Mills and at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords. They kept up a continuous cannonade to cover their crossing. Their fire, however, had but little effect on our troops. The rebels made repeated attempts to cross, massing their infantry in solid columns. Our infantry and artillery, however, repulsed them each time. The firing ceased at sundown, the rebels retiring.

At dark a portion of Buford's cavalry had a brisk fight with Stuart's cavalry, near Brents-We succeeded in routing the rebels. ville. Col. Hardenburg, of the 29th New York, reached here in charge of 500 rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians. Two hundred more are expected to-night.

The following congratulatory order has been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Cotober 15th, 1863.

October 15th, 1863.

The Major-General Commanding, announces to the Army that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, were repulsed, losing a battery of 5 guns, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d corps, are entitled to hearty commendation.

By command of Geo. G. Meader By command of

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General. The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CLARKSBURG, October 17. Gen. Sullivan reports that his cavalry scouts, from Martinsburg, yesterday encountered a detachment of Gilmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, 39 in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

B. F. KELLY,
Brigadier-General.

A dispatch dated the 17th, says that throughout the whole day, there have prevailed rumors that the whole rebel army had crossed the Potomac, and were marching on Washington. There is serious reason to believe that Lee, with a largely augmented force, is moving in that direction, to cross the river and attack Washington from that side, if not prevented. Gen. Meade is massing his forces in that direction, and a battle may be expected within twenty-four hours, but no apprehensions are entertained as to the re-

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable from the fact that army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Poto-

Department of the South.

THE U. S. transport Fahkee, from Charleston the 10th, arrived at New York on the 14th

which exploded under her bows, throwing a great volume of water on board, putting out all the fires, killing Ensign Howard, wounding two seamen, but doing no damage to the vessel. The rebels who had charge of the torpedo were captured. The Ironsides remains anchored off Moultrie. The monitors are doing picket duty off Sumter.

A Morris Island correspondent of the N. Y. Times states that the two rebels found floating on the water after the explosion, and who were picked up by a boat's crew from the Ironsides, are Lieut. Glassell, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and sailing master Wombs. These two officers declare that the expedition was one prompted by desperation. The citizens of Charleston are pinched for the common necessaries of life, and unless the harbor can be forced so as to admit vessels laden with supplies, the most serious consequences will ensue. Before reaching the Ironsides, the rebel craft was hailed by the officer of the deck ten separate times, but no answer was given him. The craft pushed on until within short range of the Ironsides, when one of the rebels shot the officer of the deck, but did not inflict a very severe wound. In the morning a few pieces of board were all that could be found of the rebel steamer and its torpedo.

The rebels greatly dread the Ironsides, and it was said the people of Charleston have offered a reward of \$60,000 in gold for her destruction. Gen. Gilmore is still erecting batteries on

Morris Island.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.-Dispatches from the West state that Shelby's rear was overtaken Monday near Booneville and a running fight kept up several miles, resulting in the death of many rebels. Monday night an artillery fight occurred at Day Ford, in which the rebels were defeated with a

four squads, one going towards Lexington six pieces of artillery were lost and a few another towards Sedalia, and the others in another direction, Gen. Brown fighting the Sedalia squad, Gen. Phillips those going towards Lexington, and Major Le Sear in the centre. Coffee is reported badly wounded.

The rebels plundered everybody at Boeneville, stole all the horses along the route, leaving none

Dispatches from Gen. Brown, dated Marshall, Saline county, Oct. 13th, says :- After five hours fight we have whipped the rebels, capturing their artillery, a large number of small arms, part of their trains, and wounding and killing large numbers. The dispatch says Brown's force is pursuing the rebels in all directions, but don't locate the battle. Our casualties unknown.

ARKANSAS.-Gen. Fisk, at Pilot Knob, reports that the expedition into Arkansas met a body of rebels under Reeves and Crandall, at Pitman's Ferry, and killed 13 and captured a number, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and two Captains. On the 7th Major Watson surprised a camp of rebels in Lawrence county, capturing Captain, 3 Lieutenants and 56 privates, and all their horses and arms, and destroying their camp. The people of Lawrence county have organized to resist the rebel conscription.

TENNESSEE. - The following special relative to Rosecrans' army appears under a Washington

Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission Ridge. Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy and all eem to carry well.

They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th insts. On the latter day 150 shells were thrown by the enemy. They inflicted no damage, however, beyond the wounding of three men, and the killing of one horse. We have several lines of entrenchments, and extensive earthworks are still going on.

The plan of the enemy appears not to be to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their army in our front annoying us with their artillery and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear. The last part of this programme is now being carried out by the Wheeler cavalry, which managed to cross the Tennessee at Cotton Post Ferry, near Nashville. After crossing, the main body moved right on in a northerly direction.

A part of the force fell in with a train of the 14th corps near Anderson, in the Chepache Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about 30 of which were loaded with an munition and the remainder with clothing and explies. The mules they could not run off they shot to the number of several hundred as they were leaving the scene

The Colonel commanding a cavalry division came up with a part of his command, consisting of the 2d Ind., 1st Wis. and 1st East Tenn. cavalry, attacked them at once and had a running fight with them to Dunlap, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded, and 60 of our men, including nine officers, were killed and wounded.

On the 7th a general order was issued in accordance with instructions from the War Department consolidating the 20th and 21st corps into the 4th corps, and ordering their commanders. Gens. McCook and Crittenden, before a Court of Inquiry at Indianapolis.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army on the 19th inst.:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18. battle ended at Farmington, Tenn., where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I cut his forces in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms and 240 prisoners, beides the wounded.

As I pushed on after the enemy immediately I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded, but it is very heavy. their killed and wounded, but it is very heavy.
They were scattered over a distance of fifteen
miles from this, and their retreat was a perfect
rout, their men descriting and scattering over the
country. We pursued them with great vigor,
but their horses being better than mine I was out meir norses being better than mine I was only able to come up with two regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains.

When within eight miles of the river, I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford some four miles.

they had all crossed at a ford some four miles above. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 2.000. No fears need be entertained of having another raid soon.

Brig. Gen. Commanding. To W. S. ROSECRANS.

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles have been received, and give the following statistics:

Thomas' corps-Officers killed, 36; wounded. 266; missing, 129. Men killed, 666; wounded. 3,297; missing, 2,157. Total, 6,301. McCook's corps-Officers killed, 40; wounded.

168; missing, 70. Men killed, 363; wounded. 2,367; missing, 1,503. Total, 4,520. Crittenden's corps-Officers killed, 39; wounded, 131; missing, 22. Men killed, 296; wounded.

2,157; missing, 655. Total, 3,300. Two brigades of Granger's reserve corps engaged early in the afternoon of the second dav's fight :-Loss, officers killed, 16; men, 230; wounded officers, 59; men, 877; officers missing, 34;

men 527. Total, 1,732. The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will make the grand aggregate about 16,000. Of the of the 2d corps charged in turn, capturing 700 or loss of 20 killed. The rebels then divided into 4,685 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty- with a view to select sound husbands.

wagons. Southern papers of the 9th are received. They still insist that their whole loss will not exceed 12,000, but partial returns published by them indicate that it is greater. Hindman's division alone lost 1,100 out of 3,400 men. The tone of their editorials continues very despondent over the failure of Bragg to take Chattanooga.

Their reports from Mississippi say that two corps from Grant's army are moving to succor Rosecrans - one overland from Memphis, the other by water.

Jeff. Davis is reported to have arrived in Bragg's army on the 10th.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE President has sent forward his reply to the address of the Missouri delegation. Its contents are thus reported:

"Gen. Schofield is continued in command of the Department, and all military powers are concentrated in his hands. He receives new instructions, a copy of which is annexed to the President's letter to the delegation, containing explicit and more stringent directions for the management of his Department.

"All persons in the service of the United, States are forbidden to return fugitive slaves or to assist in their escape. No colored soldiers are to be enlisted except under the orders of the Commander of the Department.

"Gen. Schofield's course with regard to Senator Lane and his followers is approved, and he is ordered to use all the forces under his command to put down guerrillas or other irresponsible persons carrying on irregular warfare, under whatever color or pretext.

"No action is taken in the matter of the enrolled militia, which is left as it was before the committee presented themselves."

It is said that a general order will be issued by the War Department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Connecticut, Missouri, Tennessee, and Western Virginia. All loyal owners will be allowed \$300 for each slave that may enlist, the slave to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but they will not be paid for them.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Lincoln:

Whereas, The term of service of part of the Volunteers of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 Volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, overeign three years.

to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years,
Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof and Militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my Proclamation, upon the Governors of the different States, to raise and have enlisted into the service of the United States, for the various Companies and Regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quota of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the Volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive ad-

called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all Volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or in the Districts of said States, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim that nothing in this procla-

shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864 I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished by colunteers or drafting and the regmitting will be volunteers or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instance. as has been or may be furnished by that Depart-

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the different States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking their cheerful, willing, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to re-enforce our victorious armies in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand

and caused the seal of the United States to be

amxeu.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day
of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of
the independence of the United States the ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, ABRAHAN WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible persons for the deportation of 500 persons of color to an island on the southwestern coast of Havti, and for their colonization on satisfactory conditions. But recent information has reached Washington that these colonists were badly provided for, and many of them died of disease while others fled to more desirable localities The government, it is known, was cautious and studious in making such arrangements as would conduce to their benefit. In pursuance of the policy which entered into the contract, an agent will immediately be dispatched to inquire into all the facts, and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that the President may effect such remedial action as may be necessary.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, has resigned his seat in Congress. He has been impelled to this course on account of feeble health and the multiplicity of his private business.

THE young ladies of Huntingdon, Pa., are keeping a list of the single drafted men, and noting down the report of the examining board,

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dewey's Colored Fruit Plates—D. M. Dewey.
The Rural Singer—Abbey & Abbott.
If you want \$1,800 a year—E. G. Storke.
Arnest's Fatent Stone Bee-Hive—Joseph Woodroffe.
Frank Miller's Leather Preservative.
Something to do—Fowler & Wells.
For Sale—Erastus W Smith.
Gray Dorkings, Gayuga Black Ducks, etc.—John R. Page.
30,000 First Class Apple Stocks—Geo. H. Flower.
Stocks Wanted—H. Southwick & Son.

Special Notices.

#### The News Condenser.

- Baby shows are frequent in England.
- Denmark's army is on a war footing. - Garroting has been revived in London
- There are 103 National Banks organized.
- Duganne the writer is in a Texan prison.
- There are 80,000 deserters from the army.
- Army Chaplains are not hereafter to be held as pris-
- The defences now completed in Philadelphia cost \$50,000.
- New York paid \$10,000 for the reception of the Czar's
- naval officers - By the 1st of November the invalid corps will num-
- ber 12,000 men. - 119,000 emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of January.
- The number of rebel officers now in our hands is upwards of 2,500.
- The Mexican party in Paris are very intimate with the secessionists.
- Stonewall Jackson's sister says her deceased brother voted against secession.
- In Richmond 13,000 Union prisoners have been ex-
- changed by the rebels.
- ... Recon Gustavia Rothschild retires from business with a fortune of \$30,000,000.
- During the month of September, 7,149 deserters were arrested, so far as known.
- Connecticut has 6 midshipmen at the naval academy, also 12 cadets at West Point.
- The Sons of Temperance now number but 55,000; in
- 1850 they were 245,000 strong. - One man in New Hampshire has sent 36,000 wild pigeons to market this season.
- The grape interest is gaining in Ohlo: 2,000 acres will be under culture next year. - A command both civil and military in its character
- has been given to Gen. Sickles. - The brokers in New York are about to build an Ex-
- change at an expense of \$200,000. - The Providence and Worcester Railway has earned \$44,900 more this year than last.
- Only about \$67,000 have been subscribed in this country for the Atlantic telegraph.
- Gov. Johnson of Tennesse has directed street railcoads to be constructed in Nashville.
- The second cargo of tea ever imported from Japan, eached New York on Saturday week. - A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
- ast week ran 16 miles in 10 minutes. - The Iowa farmers are securing their sorghum crop,
- and anticipate a large yield of molasses. - Recent reports show that the average duration of life in England exceeds that in France by 11 years.
- About £400,000 of the old copper English coinage has been called in, leaving about \$350,000 still in circula-
- Seventeen regular places of amusement are now open n New York, besides countless concert saloons and music halls.
- The Louisville papers now say that the tobacco crop in Kentucky has not been very materially injured by the - One thousand Massachusetts soldiers were in the
- Washington hospitals last month, and 728 now remain - Fifteen thousand wives and children of United States oldiers receive weekly aid from the authorities of New
- Orders have been received at the several navy yards to put in course of construction immediately a fleet of 12

York city.

- A burglar liberally soaped himself and escaped from the Tombs in New York by crawling through an aperture 6½ by 29 inches. from one Alpine peak to another, five miles apart, in pre-
- cisely five minutes - Five Congregationalist, one Freewill Baptist and two Calvanistic Baptist ministers, have been elected to the Vermont legislature
- discovered in Paris which may largely affect the Indian trade in that article. - Some five thousand men are now employed on the vessels at the Brooklyn navy yard; a number probably

- A chemical substitute for indigo has, it is said, been

- never before reached. - The Clyde built steamer Jupiter has been captured while attempting to run the blockake of Saramount by the gunboat Cicerone
- A heavy Grand Jury recently met in Burlington Co., New Jersey. Of the whole twenty-four men the lightest weighed 210 pounds. - Two Quaker conscripts sent to the 22d Mass. regi-
- iment are the subjects of a court martial for refusal to perform military duty. - The population of Ireland decreased 20 per cent.
- between the years 1841 and 1851, and 11 per cent. more between 1851 and 1861. - Of the 456 poll tax payers in Essex, Mass., 128, over quarter, are Burnhams; 58, more than one-eighth, are
- Storeys; and 34 are Andrews. - The case of Galvin, one of the New York rioters, has been decided. Judge Barnard sentences him to State prison four years at hard labor.
- -- It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be the sum realized from the draft in the State of New York. The sum has already reached six millions. — A young Alpine hunter who was killed in the Alps
- 19 years ago was recently found frozen stiff, but ruddy and whole as in life, save his eyes. - Infanticide is increasing so rapidly in the United
- Kingdom that a society has been formed for the purpose of adopting measures for its prevention. - At the Danbury Ag. Fair P. T. Barnum exhibited a
- five-horned ram labeled "An intemperate sheep, which has taken at least three horns too much." - E. C. Sackett, of Beardstown, Ill., has given the ap-
- ples from his orehard of five acres to the ladies of that town, to be pared and dried for the soldiers.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Special Notices.

#### RANDALL'S "PRACTICAL SHEPHERD."

THIS work is our and a great success. Agents who have ordered it are being supplied as fast as possible. The demand is so much greater than anticipated that we cannot fill all orders promptly at present. Are doing the very best we can, and hope to be even with order book in a few days. For Opinions of the Press see extracts below, and for price, etc., refer to advertisement at head of last column of this page.

#### 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: 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 re sponse:-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 SHEPHERD.

#### The New Sheep Book.

#### "THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD."

[From the Rochester Daily Express.]

We have received from the Publisher a copy of the above work, which is destined to become the standard authority on Sheep Husbandry in this country. It is a large duodecimo volume of more than four hundred and fifty pages, comprising a greater amount of valuable and practical in rmation on the subjects of which it treats, than any simiar work ever published in this country. Dr. Randall is quite well known as a writer, and he has taken especial in-terest in, and made himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with the subject he has here chosen. The breedng and management of sheep is just now a topic of more importance than ever, as the high price of wool, both present and prospective, will make Sheep Husbandry an important feature in American agriculture for many years to come. We can safely predict that the publication of Dr. Randall's work will add hundreds of thousands if not mil-hens of dollars to the wealth of the country, by the practical information it will diffuse concerning the breeding and management of sheep. It is just as practicable to breed sheep, so that they will average six, eight and nine pounds of wool per fleece, as to deteriorate them to an average of three or four. Great changes have already been made by careful selections in breeding, and in management, and yet the country is but just finding out what can and will be done in this direction within the next twenty-five years The progress in "mutton breeds" of sheep, is equally important, and "The Practical Shepherd" ably discusses

both.

The high price of wool will undoubtedly stimulate the keeping of large herds of sheep on the cheap and fertile lands of the West, and on otherwise unproductive, steep and rocky hill-sides which abound in some places in this State. To all embarking in these enterprises "The Practical Shepherd" will be invaluable, while the information contained in it is such that no man owning or tending a flock of a dozen sheep can afford to be without it. Copies can be had by sending to Mr. D. D. T. Moore, in this city. Large orders from agents are already coming in, andit will be a week or two before the demand already made can be supplied. The first edition, though a large one, is already called for, and another is being printed.

called for, and another is being printed.

In this connection, we may be permitted to meation the yeat amount of labor performed by Mr. Moore in superintending this publication. For several montas, in addition to the responsibilities and care required on his saper, the 'KURAL'' he has devoted himself to the publication of this work with nuttiring for at least unflagging; energy and real, and his enterprise should and will be generously remunerated. The idea of such a work, so essential at this precise juncture, is so timely, that even if the popular necessity had been less fully met, it should have been rewarded. Mr. Moore has by rare taxt and energy built up one of the most influential and successful agricultural journals in the world, and his quick insight into the popular demand for a work on Wool Growing and Sheep Husbandry is only another evidence of his ability to cater to the popular taste and meet the necessities of the people, which has contributed so greatly to the success of the Rural New-Yorker.

#### THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

[From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.]

Some time since the announcement was made in our columns that the Hon Henry S. Randall and D. D. T. Moore, Esc., of the Rural New-Yorker had concluded an arrangement for the publication of a volume upon Sheep Husbandry, which was to be the most complete work upon the topics discussed everissued in this country. The labor has been accomplished, and the book is now before us.

has been accomplished, and the book is now before us.

Quite a number of years have elapsed since the publication of anything that could be designated as a complete treatise on the breeding, management and diseases of sheep, and the works now extant which discuss these subjects have become so antiquated as to be comparatively worthless, for the reason that a great change—almost an entire revolution—has taken place in the character of American sheep, and in the systems of American sheep, husbandry. Diseases hitherto unknown among our flocks have appeared, and concerning which no other American work makes mention, and Mr. Randall, reasoning from the analogies derivable from the history of diseases in other domestic animals, and in man, has given description drawn from the best sources of veterinary information, of the symptoms and treatment of all the maladies unknown in this country which have thus far been recognized in Europe.

Europe.

The object of the author cannot be more fully elucidated than by quoting the first paragraph from his preface, as follows:—"An attempt has been made in the following pages to give an impartial history of all the most valuable varieties and families of sheep in the United States,—to explain the principles of breeding on which their improvement rests, and to describe their proper treatment in health and sickness, under the different climatic and other circumstances to which they are necessarily subjected in a country as extensive as our own." Taking position upon this platform, with stores of information drawn from the experiences of nearly half a century, and with an almost un limited correspondence, in Mr. Randalt's vocabulary there could be no such word as fail.

We pronounce the work an entire success in all its parts

We pronounce the work an entire success in all its parts—the text, illustrations, paper, typography, binding, etc. Aftera critical examination of all the features requisite to the "getting-up" of a valuable and handsome book, we cannot conceive of a single reason for seeking at the great publishing centers for the essentials of superior workmanship.

ship.

The Practical Shepherd is sold only by canvassing agents and by the publisher, (as will be seen by reference to advertisement.) Five thousand copies have already been printed, and the second five thousand are now in press. The publisher finds it impossible to obtain a supply sufficient to meet the present demand, but hopes to be able to promptly fill all orders in few days.

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat and American.]

STATE OF THE

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat and American.]

New Work on Sherf Husbandry—The Practical Shepherd, a new work, edited by Hon. H. S. Randall, LL. D., author of Sheep Husbandry, &c., about to be published by D. D. T. Moore, Eag., editor of the Rural New-Torker. The work is now issued and a copy of it is on our table. This work is destined to have an extensive sale. It is elegantly bound, and printed on a superior quality of paper, in beautiful clear type, and is amply illustrated by such celebrated artists as Page, Orr. Carson, &c. It comprises \$45 large duodecimo pages, and is the fullest and most complete volume of the kind ever issued from the press. The engravings alone were gotten up at a cost of over \$1,000. The author, Mr. Randall, is probably better qualified to write a work of this character than any man in the country. An observation and experience of over a quarter of a century upon the subject treated upon, has eminently fitted him for the work, and it comes from the publisher complete in every particular. A work of this kind could not be issued at a more opportune time. The high prices realized by wool growers during the past two years for their clips has given a fresh impetus to sheep rearing and wool growing. This branch of business occupies at the present time a large share of attention from every agriculturist throughout the land. With this class of men the Practical Shepherd will find a ready sale. We predict for it immense success.

#### Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, October 20, 1863.

THERE have been a few changes during the week which we note below

GRAIN.—Corn, Rye and Oats have each advanced mate rially.

Pork has put on at \$1,00 per barrel. BUTTER is still advancing, and may be quoted at 21@23

POTATOES are in good demand and higher. WOOL.—A small quantity has changed hands during the week and at higher rates.

Rochester Wholesale Prices,			
Flour and Grain.	Eggs. dozen 18@20a		
Flour, win. wheat,\$6,00@7.50	Eggs, dozen 18@20c Honey, box 12@14c		
Flour goring (0 5.25(9)5.50	Candles, box 121/2@13c		
Flour, buckwheat 2.00(42.00)	Candles, extra 14@14c		
Meal, Indian 1,50@1,65	Fruit and Roots.		
Wheat Genesee 1,10@1,35	Apples, bushel 25@50c		
Rost white Osnada, L85(0)1.45	Do. dried \$2 fb 5@5%		
Corn	Peaches, do 10@12c Cherries, do 10@12c Plums, do 8@ c		
Rve. 60 the #1 bush 80@088c	Cherries, do 10(@12c		
Oats by weight 65(a)68c	Plums, do 8@ c		
Barley 1,20(a)1,50	Potatoes, do new 38(a)50c		
Beans 1,20(a)1,00	Hides and Skips.		
Buckwheat 00@50c	Slaughter 6@61/20		
Meats.	Calf 11@12e		
Pork, old mess13,00@14,00	Sheep Pelts 50(a)1.50		
Pork, new mess., 16,00(a)17,00	Lamb Pelts 50@1,24		
Pork. clear 17.00@18.00	Seeds.		
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,00@ 7,00 Beef, cwt 5,50@ 6.00	Clover, medium \$4,50@4,75		
Beef, cwt 5,50(a) 6,00	_do large 6,00@6,50		
Spring lambs, each 2,00(a) 3.00	Timothy 2,75@3,00		
Mutton, carcass 5(a)5c	Sundries.		
Hams, smoked 91/2012c	Wood, hard 5,00@6,0		
Shoulders 6@7c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,0		
Chickens 9@11c	Coal, Scranton 7,75@8,2		
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 7,75@8,2		
Geese	Coal, Shamokin 7,50@8,0		
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c		
Butter, roll 21@23c	Salt, bbl 2,45@2,6		
Butter, firkin 19@21c	Straw, tun 6,00@7.0		
Cheese, new 8@10c	Hay, tun, 8,00@17,0		
Cheese, old 12@121/30	Wool, 12 ib. 60@700 Whitefish, 14 bbl 4,00@5,0		
Lard, tried 11@121/2c	Whitenan, 26 bbl 4,00(@5,0		
Tallow, rough 7@712c	Codfish, quintal. 7,09 @7,5		
Tallow, tried 9@9%c	Trout, half bbl 5.90@5,2		
<u> </u>	······		
	-		

#### The Provision Markets

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. — ASHES—Quiet. Sales at \$7.25 (27,371/2 for pots, and \$8,75 for pearls.

@7,37½ for pots, and \$8,75 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market heavy, unsettled, and may be stored fully life lower, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,450,65,75 for superfine State; \$5,060,5,75 for superfine Western; \$5,170,65,75 for superfine Western; \$5,170,65,95 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$6,950,95,90 for trade brands, the market dosing dul. Sales shoulce extra State were made at \$5,20 (36,30). Canadian Flour may be quoted 10c lower and less active. Sales at \$6,106,6,25 for common; \$5,300,6,00 for gold to choice extra. Rye flour quiet, small sales at \$5,200,6,50 for inferior to choice. Corn meal scarce and firm. Sales at \$6,20,35,30 for Brandywine, \$5,30 for caloric and Atlantic Mills.

for interior to onloice. Corn meas scarce and nrm. Sties at \$2.526,0,30 for Brandywine, \$5,10 for caloric and Atlantic Mills.

Grain—Wheat market less active and may be quoted 1@ 20 lower, with a moderate business doing, principally for speculation. Sales at \$1.27(26),31 for new Chicago spring; \$1.25(2),13 for and the sties of the second spring; \$1.25(2),13 for amber Inwa; \$1.34(2),13 for amber Inwa; \$1.34(2),13 for amber Inwa; \$1.34(2),13 for inferior do, \$1.40(2),14 for amber Michigan; \$1.47(2),14 for inferior do, \$1.40(2),14 for only white Ohio, and \$1.77% for prime white Canada. Rye rules steady and quiet, at 1,15(2),20 for Western and State. Sales dersey at \$1.17. Barley in fair request. Sales at \$1,55 for Canada West and about \$1,46 for good State. Barley malt is quiet and steady. Sales old \$1.50. Feas dull at \$1,16 for Canada. Corn market closed 1(2020 lower, with a less active business. Sales at 97(205) for shipping mixed Western, afficat and in store. Oats opened rather more steady and closed dull. Sales at 81(2020 lower, with a less active business. Sales at 97(205) for shipping mixed Western, afficat and in store. Oats opened rather more steady and closed dull. Sales at 81(2020 lower, with a less active business. Sales at 97(205) for Sales. Provisions—Pork market opened firmer and closed heavy. Sales at \$14,05(2),05 for geness \$15,00(2),00 for country prime; \$5,00(2),00 for country mess, \$10,00(2),20 for repacked mess, and \$13,00(2),46,00 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef quiet and nominal at \$20,00(2),22,00. Beef hams in moderate request and prices unchanged. Sales were 48 bbls. choice extra Western at \$15,00. Cut meats quiet and firm. Sales 50 pkgs at 6,06% c for shoulders, and 9,09% c for hams. Bacon sides full. Frieges are nominal at 8c for Western short clear middles. Lard market rules steady and firm. Sales 800 bbls at 113(2) 2c for No. 1 to choice. Butter selling at 20,022 for for hon, and 24,022 for for country for the medium grades of Flour opened tame and heavy for the medium grades of Flour

ALBANY, Oct 19—FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market for Flour opened tame and heavy for the medium grades of State, while other kinds rule steady. As the morning advanced the trade revived, but up to the close the business done was comparatively light. Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

Meal are unchanged.

Grain—The supply of Wheat is in excess of the demand, and the market rules in favor of the buyer. Sales inferior white Michigan at \$1.70, and prime do. do. at \$1.90. Rye rather more firm, but inactive. A small parcel of State was taken at \$1.15. Corn without important change but quiet, with a moderate supply offering. Sales Western Mixed at \$1, in store, and do. alloat at \$1,02, which is considered an extreme price. Barley in moderate request and the market is steady. Sales four-rowed State, in two lots, \$1,850,81.40; Canada East at \$1,400,81.46. Cats in fair demand with sales of State, in ear lots, at 75c, delivered. Fred—A firm market, with a moderate supply. Sales be tons Coarse at \$1,45.—Journal.

tons Coarse at \$1,45.—Journal.

TORONTO, Oat, 14.—Flour.—Superfine, \$3,90,23,95 for shipment, & barrel; 40,604,05 for home consumption; extra; \$4,30,64.40; fancy, \$4,1604,20; Superfine, \$4,75; bag flour, \$4,920,05s.

GRAIN—Fall wheat at 80,922 \$\tilde{9}\$ bushel; car loads dul at 70,255 \$\tilde{9}\$ bushel. Spring wheat at 70,277 \$\tilde{9}\$ bushels Barley in good demand at 65,290 \$\tilde{9}\$ bushel. Oatsat 30,2 \$\tilde{8}\$ \$\tilde{9}\$ bushels. Exp. [\$\tilde{9}\$ bushels. Provisions—Hams, \$9,50,20,10,00 \$\tilde{9}\$ 100 fbs. Bacon, \$6,50,27.00 \$\tilde{9}\$ 100 fbs. \$\tilde{9}\$ cases, \$5,50,20,00 \$\tilde{9}\$ 100 fbs, wholesale; \$12\cdots \tilde{9}\$ th, retail.—\$Globe.

#### The Cattle Markets.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Beeves — The receipts still continue heavy, the fresh arrivals by rail footing up 4,218, to which must be added 314 held over from last week, and 187 driven in on the Turnpike, making a total of 4,709, of about the same quality as for the past two or three weeks, there not being a read sorts bunch among all the offerings, the high price of grain at the West being mainly the cause of this great flood of thin hoppers and scallawags. Although the market opened brist, at an advance of 15@25c \$100 lbs. live weight, and was obtained on the first sales, towards the upon asking the rise.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statemen of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, esti mating sixteen to the car: ting sixteen to the car:—

This week. Last week last year

Beeves 4,208 3,360 3,208

	6,082	6,130	5,632
Hogs		• • • • •	****
	Aver. weekly	Total since	Total same
1	receipts last year.		date last yea
Beeves.	3,431	157,808	142,317
Sheep	4,406	174,205	173,928
Hogs	332	5,249	9,085
PRICES:-			
		This week.	Last week.
Premiur	n (per 100 fbs)	\$@	\$6,25@0,00
Extra		5.75@5.20	5.65@6.00
First qu	ality quality	4,80@5,35	4,00,@5,15
Second	quality	3,70@4,40	3,50@4,00
Third qu	ality	2,70(@3,20	2,65@4,00
SHEEP-1	ne market is well	supplied ar	id the demai
good. The	weather for the pas	tweek has be	en exceeding
warm,and i	as been hard on ou	ir butchers n	ere in regard
the disposit	e rise in Wool, the	s, while on the	usu regio en
OWING TO THE	for pelts, and the	Brice her ed	rangad etaadil
no that price	es remain the same	as last wook	AUCCU Breadir
HAGS—Re	ceipts for the week	. 20.000 head.	Notwithstan
ing the very	heavy receipts, p	rices have r	emained stead
and the den	and fully equal t	o the supply	v. especially f
the heavy f	at ones. There ha	s not been an	vistore Hogs
the market.	nor any call for t	hem. At Sn	nith & Brown
tagi dayar	Albany, 5,000 head	changed ham	ds at the follo
ing prices:-	-Prime Western co	rn fed \$5,20(a	ù\$5,80 ¥R 1b, li
weight, goo	d Michigan corn fe	d \$4,75@6,50,	and \$5,00@\$5.

weight, good ancests at corn fee 34,75 66,50, and \$5,00@\$5.08 for State. There has been but few still fed ones on the market, one lof of 150, averaging 240 lbs. each, sold for \$5,40 per 100 lbs., live weight. per 100 lbs., live weight.

BHIGHTON, Oct. 14.—At market 1,000 Beeves; 1,200 Stores; 4,600 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

PRIORS.—Market Beef—Extra, \$3,5009.00; 1st quality, \$8,0000.00; 2 dd. o. \$7,0007.50; 3d. o. \$6,0009.50.

WORKING OXEN.—\$100, 110, 127, 1420166.

MILOH COWS.—\$1002; common, \$200233. CM

VEAL CALVES.—\$0,0000.00.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$11(314; two years old \$17,00022,00; three years old \$23,00025,00.

HIDES.—Yearlings, \$11(314; two years old \$17,00022,00; three years old \$23,00025,00.

HIDES.—Yearlings, \$11(314; two years old \$17,00022,00; three years old \$23,00025,00.

HIDES.—Yearlings, \$1(304; 0) th.

TALLOW.—Sless at 73(35c)

PELTS.—\$1,2001.60 each.

SWINE.—\$1,2001.60 each.

SWINE.—\$1,2001.60

TORONTO, Oct. 14—BEEF.—Steady, \$4,50@5,50 \( \tilde{2} \) 100 its SHEFF \$3@4 each. Lambs in good demand at \$2@4 each. CALVES—Scarce, \$4 and upwards. HIDES (green) at 5@66 \( \tilde{4} \) ib. Calfakins at 7@9c \( \tilde{4} \) ib. PRLTS 30@40c each.—Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct 13.—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'Brier's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of Sith street, N.R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BREF CATTLE.			
First quality P cwt \$10,	E0/2	11 0	
Ordinary quality 9.	DOW.	10.00	
Common quality	uu (Q)	5,00	
Inferior quality	ധയ	7,00	,
COWS AND CALVES.			
First quality \$45, Ordinary quality 40,	00(@	50,00	)
Ordinary quality 40.1	00തു	16,00	į
Common quality	00@	40.00	)
Inferior quality	0U@)	35.00	,
VEAL CALVES.			
First quality P to	ra	7%c	:
Ordinary	i (a	7 0	
Common	5%(d)	6 c	
Inferior			
SHEEP AND LAMBS.			
Extras	s.nn/a	05.50	
Prime quality	.50Xa	or or	•
Ordinary 4	OUT	A M	í
Common	500	14 00	
Common S Inferior S	9.6	42 FO	í
SWINE	,200,0	90,00	,
Compfed : I	. 0	158/4	
Corn-fed	. 2	wyac	
DO DISHI MAGNAMI		81/0	
Still Hogs	274 (U	<i>137</i> 20	į
CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 14Whole number	of i	ea.t.t1	A :
arket 2221; 1990 Beeves, and 321 Stores, consisti	non	f W	ork
og Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three yes	a.r ດ	lda	no
nitable for beef.	0	,	~~
ATTURBUTE TOT OCCUPANT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE			

Suitable for oest.

MARKET BEEF.—Prices, Extra \$8,60\@8,25; first quality
\$7,50\@7,75; second do. \$8,52\@6,60; third do. \$4,50\@5,00.

WORKING OYRN.—\$2 pair \$55\@8160.

OOWS AND CALVES.—\$25, \$57\@5.00.

STORES—Yearlings \$11\@14; two years old, \$17\@22, three

STORES—Yearlings \$11@14; two years old, \$17@22, three years old \$28@28.

SHEEF AND LAKES.—4.485 at market; prices in lots, \$2,75
@3.50 each; extra, \$3,76@4.25.

OLD SHEEF.—5%@546.
HIDES—84@96 \$1 tb. Tallow 8@8½6 \$1 tb.
PRITS—\$1.37@\$1 75 each.
CALE SKINS—12@146 \$1 tb.
World Chinand \$6 000 000

#### The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Wool.—The market continues ve y firm, and a further advance has been realized for fine wools. Cape and Meetisa are in good demand, and selling freely. The demand for coarse wools has been better this week; and highest prices are looked for. The sales for the last two days have not all transpired, those reported are 400 bales Cordova at \$6039c; 800 do. Cape, mostly on private terms, but part at \$8039c; 800 do Meetiza, part 28030; or continued to Chilian 35c, and 59 Rio Grande on private terms. For Domestic there continues a good demand, and 250,000 konaged hands at \$6072%c. In pulled wouls we have not heard of as much doing as the previous week, but still a good demand prevairs. 309 bales California sold at about 45c; and some selected lots, 500 cash.

Saxony Fleece, \$\overline{R}\$ ib	0@75c
American full blood Merino	68@70
Do half and three quarter do	<b>64</b> (a)66
Do Native and quarter do	62@63
Extrapulled	7U(4)75
Superfine do	65@68
No. 1 do	60( <i>a</i> )65
California fine, unwashed	48@50
Do common do	25(a)32
Paravian washed	40 <i>6</i> 050
Chilian Marino unwashed	34(0)36
Do Mestiza doValparaiso do	30@32
Valparaiso do	21@22
South American Merino unwashed	34(a)36
Do do Mestiza do	24@28
Do do common washed	25(a)30
Do do Entre Rios washed Do do do do unwashed	30@32
Do do do unwashed	14@18
Do do Cordova washed	
Cape Good Hope unwashed	28@32
East India washed	30@50
African unwashed	22@32
Do washed Mexican unwashed	40@50
Mexican unwashed	23@26
Texas	
Smyrna unwashed	20(0)20
Do washed	42(0)40
Syrian unwashed	22(0)20
BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The quotations of this n	narket a
is fellows:	mer mor te

	- The decementary or one must	•
fellows:		
Saxony and Merir	io, fine	3
Do do	full blood 72@7	5
Do do	half and three-fourths 68@7	2
		7
Pulled extra		
<ul> <li>Do superfine.</li> </ul>	70@8	5
Do No.1		Į)
The New 2	•	
Western mixed	60@7 35@4 i 14@2	0
Smyrna washad	35(0)4	ń
Do namesher	1469	ř.
Ormion Christian	00.20	ň
Syrum	00@0	ä
Cape	36@4	4
Crimea		ŭ
Buenos Ayres	25(@)3	7
Peruvian washed	22@4	2
Canada	58@6	5
	9K/AR	ĸ

#### TORONTO, Oct. 14.—Wool scarce at 40@411/2c \$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$ lb.

#### New Advertisements.

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

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MPROVED SHORT HORNS FOR SALE.—I have 2 yearing Bulls, 3 Heifers, and 2 Bull Calves, for sale cheap. The yearing bulls are Herd Book animals, and all are thorough-bred.

Darten, N. Y., July 20th, 1853.

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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 is mainly by men of long experience in Flax Growing, who meaf they affirm, and how to impart their know edge. The aim is to furnish a COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL

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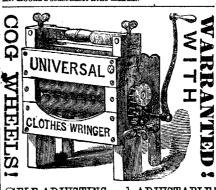
From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

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 editiens have been published within as many weeks, and the demand is such that a fourth is now in press. Those desired one of obtaining reliable information on the orditure of Flax and Hemp, and the preparation of their staples for market, should send 25 cents to D. B. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y., for his Manual on the subject.

From the Prairie Farmer. Manual of Flax Cultures.—We have received from the publisher, D. D. T. Moors, 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.

From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.

A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTUPER. Rochester: D. D. T.
MORE.—The enterprising publisher of the Rural NewYorker has done the farming public an important service by
the issue of this timely pamphlet, which gives, in condensed form, full and explicit directions for flax-growing,
harvesting, and preparation for market, from the best informed and most reliable sources. To this is added an
Essay on Hemp and Flax in the West, prepared by the
Rural's Western Aid, which makes the Manual's desideratum to Western as well as Eastern agriculturists. Our
farmers have had their attention frequently called this season to the importance of flax-growing, and will probably
sow twice or three times the usual amount of seed. But
many, and perhaps most of them, are ignorant of the best
methods of culture, the improved methods of preparing the
fiber, etc. They will find just the information they need in
Mr. Moore's seasonable little Manual. From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.



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[711-171]

ELECTION NOTICE.—SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF MONROH,—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed netice from the Secretary of State, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held in this county on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, (3D) 1863, at which election the officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

JAMES H. WARREN,
Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

Dated Rochester, August 3d, 1863.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1st, 1863.
To the Sheriff of the County of Mource.
Sir.—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Treeday 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 Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. ates; All whose terms of office will expire en the last day of

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

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Henry R. Selden, 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 Sist 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.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of James 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 Sist day of December, 1867.

December, 1867.

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

sing 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

Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Justices of Sessions, in the place of Justices of Sessions, all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a County Treasurer, in the place of Justice Baker, Also, a County Treasurer, in the place of Justices and Sessions of October, 1864.

Yours, respectfully, HORATIO BALLARD, 708

Secretary of State.

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS. THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORMER. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

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dening. 125
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Lag Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified.

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- NO - 10 - 10 ACC -

#### A RAIN SONG.

Lo! the long slender spears how they quiver and flash, Where the clouds send their cavalry down; Rank and file, by the million, the rain lancers dash, Over mountain, and river, and town; Thick the battle-drops fall—but they drip not in blood; The trophy of war is the green, fresh bud; O, the rain, the plentiful rain !

The pastures lie baked and the furrow is bare, The wells they yawn empty and dry; But a rushing of waters is heard in the air, And a rainbow leaps out in the sky. Hark! the heavy drops pelting the sycamore leaves, How they wash the wide pavement and sweep from the O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

See! the weaver throws wide his one swinging pane, The kind drops dance on the floor: And his wife brings her flower pots to drink the sweet

On the step at the half open door; At the time on the skylight, far ever his head, Smiles the poor cripple lad on his hospital bed; O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And away, far from men, where the high mountains tower,

The little green mosses rejoice, And the hud-headed heather nods to the shower, And the hill torrents lift up their voice; And the pools in the hollows mimic the flight Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in light! O, the rain, the plentiful rain !

And deep in the fir-wood below, near the plain, A single thrush pipes full and sweet! How days of clear shining will come after rain, Waving meadows and thick growing wheat! So the voice of hone sings in the heart of our fears Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's tears! O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

# The Story-Teller.

[From Chambers' Journal.] THE BLACK EXCHANGE.

AN ATTORNEY'S STORY.

My first setting up was in Charleston, South Carolina, where I got a profitable practice among the neighboring planters, and became man of business to Arthur Fosbrook, Esq. He was, like most Southern gentleihen, a good shot, a good rider, a good billiard-player, a polished man of the world, and a bit of a bon vivant. Mrs. Fosbrook was known to be a great deal more straight-laced and serious. She was great in church-going, uncommonly proper, and could talk religion and morality by the mile; but, when it suited the lady's whims or tempers, she was capable of doing hard or sly things which her husband would not have thought of. It was said she had been a belle in her youth; but American belleship quickly passes—it had gone from Mrs. Fosbrook for many a year, and left her faded, but very genteel; what the women call lady-like; well-informed, too, out of schools and books, but narrow-minded by nature, and strongly inclined to censoriousness and jealousy. The daughter, Miss Letitia, was expected to H her mother's place in the world of youth and shion; and the girl had some beauty, but no resemblance to either of her parents. Her complexion was remarkably dark; her features had a full, almost coarse cast; it would have been treason to say so, but they slightly approached the negro mould. She was tall and well-developed for her years, had fine black eyes, and hair of the same color; they said it was rather too wavy, and could never be dressed in smooth bands. But people liked Miss Letitia better than her mother, for she was livelier and more have been, though quite as proud of herself, her rank, and her fashion, and somewhat tinctured with the maternal inclination to jealousy. Miss Letitia had a companion, or rather playfellow, whom nobody that frequented the house could miss knowing, she was so constantly with the young lady and in the family rooms. Her name was Letitia, too; but they called her Letty, by way of proper distinction, for the blood of Africa was in her veins, and she was the daughter of a slave. Letty's mother, unlike the rest of Mr. Fosbrook's negroes, was not a native of his estate, but had been purchased, together with her unborn child, at the sale of a deceased West Indian's establishment; she had been parted from her husband, it was said, through Mrs. Fosbrook's determination to have the woman, but not the man, in her household. She was not a complete African, but something whiter than a mulatto-I think it was a Spanish trace she had -and they called her Elva, probably an abbreviation of Elvira. A thin, wiry, early-withered woman she looked; but there was a piercing intelligence in her keen, black eyes, not common to the negro race; she was more grave and silent, too, than is their wont-was thought to have a deal of discretion, and known to be great in needle-work. Her European origin accounted to most people for this superiority, and it also helped to account for the surprising beauty of her daughter. Letty was positively fair, with finely-cut features, long glossy hair, and a figure so finely moulded, yet so slender, that she might have stood for the youngest of the graces. To a stranger it was astonishing that the girl could have come of African blood; but one gets accustomed to any wonder. Everybody knew her to

The quantity of fine needle-work she did for Mrs. Fosbrook was something to be astonished

be Elva's daughter, born on the same day as

Miss Letitia, and allowed to grow up as her

playfellow and foster-sister; for Elva was made

nurse to the infant heiress, having, either by her

wisdom or good luck, acquired the particular

confidence and cold-blooded liking of Mrs. Fos-

brook, and continued to be her right-hand wo-

man and family seamstress till the time my story

ing off the collars, sleeves and trimmings worked by the "woman she had bought almost in spite of Mr. Fosbrook, and saved him the trouble he should have had with that self-willed, obstinatelooking man, Elva's husband. The poor creature was so much better without him. Did not all her friends see how contentedly she sat in her own little room, on the back verandah, working away from morning till night? That woman was a treasure." Elva's daughter was not in such favors with the "missis," though a gentler, more sweet-tempered girl could not have been found among black or white. Indeed, there was something both soft and sad in Letty's look and manner, which made one believe in omens when her after-fate was come. It was perhaps the gentleness and sweetness of her disposition, as well as their early playtimes, which made the young heiress cling so fondly to her humble companion, and take such delight in her society, even when grown-up life, with its duties and distinctions, came on. They had never been seen separate, except when her mother wanted Letty, and Miss Letitia had to go to lessons, to which the young lady was not partial; and when, at last, the bringing-out time came, and she was expected to be admired and married in due time, Miss Letitia still protested that Letty and she should never part, but live together as mistress and maid, "just like mama and Elva."

The young lady was in that mind when her fifteenth birthday arrived. Cards of invitation had been issued three weeks before to the half of Charleston. I had the honor of receiving one, and can vouch that it was a large and welldressed gathering; but the principal guest of the evening was Colonel Fosbrook. Though never on bad terms with the proprietor, he had been seldom at the hall. Some said its lady was not to his mind, some that his military duties took him to different quarters. At all events, he was known by reputation rather than by sight to Mr. Fosbrook's friends; but all who saw him that evening acknowledged that he was a more distinguished-looking and agreeable man than had ever entered a Carolina ball-room. Mr. Fosbrook had made a point of having him on the birthday. His excellent lady and he were too prudent to say it in so many words; but I, as their family lawyer, guessed that they had set their hearts on a match between the Colonel and the heiress. Though at least twenty years her senior, he was only in the prime of life-a man whom any lady might choose with credit to her taste. Moreover, the Colonel had high principles, sound sense and prudence, was a Fosbrook of the same descent, the heir-at-law after Miss Letitia, and most suitable to perpetuate the name and line.

He was expected to stay for some weeks, but could not arrive before the evening of the birthday. I remember being introduced to him in the crowded ball-room, and observing that, though attentive to all the ladies, as became a Southern gentleman, he showed a particular regard for the daughter of the house, and the belle of the evening. I forget how long her mother and female friends had been occupied with what she should wear. The young lady's complexion puzzled them. At last they fixed upon amber satin, with gold ornaments, in which, I must say, Miss Letitia looked well. They had at the same time agreed-because nothing else would serve the heiress-on dressing Letty handsomely, but in white, which no Southern lady will wear, being, wonderful to say, the negroes' chosen color, and allowing her to appear in public as Miss Letitia's personal at-

I suppose Colonel Fosbrook had never seen the girl before; but at the close of the first dance, as he was conducting Miss Letitia to her seat, good-natured than ever that excellent lady could Letty came up in the discharge of her duties. How contented and happy, yet timid withal, the sweet girl looked, as she handed the heiress her expensive Parisian fan. Never did man approaching forty look so struck as the Colonel he said nothing for a few minutes, but his eyes were fixed on Letty; she saw it, blushed deeply, and stole away behind her mistress, while he inquired of Mr. Fosbrook, who came up at the about as useful as talking against the tide. moment, "Where on earth did you find that lovely girl?"

"Oh, my daughter's maid," said Fosbrook, with his accustomed ease.

"She is not a negro?" said the Colonel.

"Yes, I assure you. I bought her mother in Charleston. She is wonderfully fair, I must allow, and a very good girl. Letitia has always liked her, and would have her here to-night."

The rest of Mr. Fosbrook's communication was made in a tone too low for my hearing; but all that brilliant evening, wherever Letty came or went through the handsome suite of receptionrooms, anxious to make herself useful, and on her promotion, his eyes followed the girl. I saw him gazing after her while Mrs. Fosbrook was preaching to him about doing good, and Miss Letitia tossing her head and showing off her jewels. It became manifest to me, also, that both mother and daughter could see as well as I, and the sight was one to bring the worst part of their natures uppermost. Can any woman commit a greater sin against another than to get admired in her stead? The Colonel did admire Letty, maid and of negro origin as she was, and there was many an eye in the ball-room that followed the slight, graceful figure, and fair, winning face, as well as his, though on nobody was the impression so marked. The man could not help showing it, for all his sense and experience, and I was not prepared for the effect it had on the young heiress. She grew positively ugly-awful, as the Yankees say-with ill-temper and jealousy. I thought she would strike poor Letty when the innocent creature came to settle her wreath, thrown back by a haughty toss. Miss Letitia, frowning fiercely, said, "I don't want you here any more;" and Mrs. Fosbrook desired the nearest servant to tell that girl she might go down stairs. Poor Letty went on the instant. at. The good lady took a sort of pride in show- looking as if she had committed murder. The looking.

Colonel, who had witnessed all, seemed astonished, angry, and a little out of his discretion, for he rose from Miss Letitia's side with a very brief apology, walked straight out to the verandah, and stayed there, pacing about, for half an hour or more. When he came back, Col. Fosbrook was himself again. We saw no more of Letty, had a magnificent supper, and all went home at daybreak. Miss Letitia and her mother seemed to have recovered their good humor. The Colonel continued his visit, as expected. They were never without company to dinner to tea; I was always invited, Mr. Fosbrook having taken a particular fancy to me, and thus I had an opportunity of seeing that attentions were still paid to the daughter of the house; but her play-fellow and foster-sister was not in the request she had been; Letty was manifestly kept out of sight, and under surveillance; and when the poor girl did chance to become visible, it was sad to see the resigned and helpless sorrow that had settled on her fair young face. I am not sure that the Colonel had not interested her also; I observed her peeping out at his comings and goings from back windows and hidden corners, though Letty had not much opportunity for that, as Mrs. Fosbrook now sent her to work with her mother, remarking that "Elva was a prudent, sensible creature, and would keep nonsense out of the girl's head."

I don't know how Elva fulfilled the expected duty; but coming to talk on particular business with Mr. Fosbrook one afternoon - a time when Southern ladies are generally fast within doors-I found the Colonel leaning over the rails of the back verandah, where Letty sat at work. He was evidently talking to the girl; she had let her muslin fall, and was picking it up all in a flush. The Colonel saw he was caught, but was too much of a gentleman to show it—bade me goodday without changing his position, asked if I had seen the morning papers, if there was any news; but did not observe that there were a pair of fierce, cold, jealous eyes taking note of him from the window above, where the Venetian blind concealed his excellent hostess. The Colonel walked into the house with me, and Letty went on with her sewing. I saw her sitting there when my business was done, stitching away; but the flush had faded then, and she looked sad and

All the way home I had thoughts about the Colonel's intentions, and Mrs. Fosbrook's next move; it was no affair of mine, but one could not help feeling an interest in poor Letty and the ill-luck that seemed closing round her.

That same week the Colonel went off to join his regiment; I happened to be particularly busy with the affairs of a broken-up land company, and had no occasion to go to the Hall for some time; but Mr. Fosbrook called at my office one morning, seemed very friendly, talked of two or three trifling matters, and had evidently something else on his mind-something disagreeable, and hard to begin speaking about. He looked at his watch, looked out of the window, and then

"By-the-by, Mr. Clarkson, you must manage a piece of business for me—a particular and unpleasant one, I must say—we are going to part with Letty. Yes," he continued, catching my astonished look; "Mrs. Fosbrook will have it so-she says the girl has got upsetting notions. and will give trouble. I cannot see it myself. but Mrs. Fosbrook is an uncommonly observant woman. At any rate"-and the man looked desperately worried — "there is no putting women off a thing once they take it in their heads."

"And Miss Fosbrook?" said I.

"Oh, she agrees with her mother, which is very proper; but it goes against my conscience - and the girl is so young. Do come over, and try to talk her out of it to-morrow evening: a lawyer should be able to do that, if anybody can." I knew the cause of noor Letty's condemns-

tion-one which Mr. Fosbrook would not acknowledge, had it been made known to him; and I also knew that talking to ladies of Mrs. Fosbrook's mould against any piece of spleen, was went, nevertheless, as requested—got on the subject, and made nothing of it. Mrs. Fosbrook discoursed of her principles, her responsibility, and her sense of duty; but on Letty's being disposed of, sent off the plantation-sold, in shortshe was resolved beyond the power of argument. I suggested that, if it were thought proper to remove the girl, she might be apprenticed or boarded out; but Mrs. Fosbrook would hear of no such compromise. It was contrary to her principles to raise colored people so far above their natural position. Letty's mother had been bought and sold, and so should she. I mentioned how hard it would be to part them - the girl so young, and the woman having no other child; but Mrs. Fosbrook was clear on keeping Elva, she was such a charming worker. Who would do her sleeves and collars properly, if Elva was gone? Besides, the woman was not at all attached to her daughter. No doubt that was Letty's fault, though she had not observed it before. Elva was uncommonly sensible for a person of color, and would certainly know it was all for the best.

"You'll be sorry to part with Letty?" said I to Miss Letitia, who at that moment came in from her evening walk.

"Yes - no; that is, if mama thinks it right"and the young lady admired her new Paris bonnet in the chimney-glass.

The bringing-out and the jealousy had done their work—there was no hope from that quarter; and I could only go back to my office with an earnest wish that the ladies might change their minds. [Concluded next week.]

A CHILD is never happy from having his own way. Decide for him and he has but one thing to do; put him to please himself, and he is troubled with everything and satisfied with

# Wit and Humor.

#### A WITTY IRISH SOLDIER.

THERE is a private in the New York 47th, on Morris Island, named Miles O'Reilly, who is a genuine Irish wit. He lately wrote some sarcastic poetry on military matters there, which was not considered quite respectful to his superiors, and he was put under arrest. He immediately sent a poetic petition to Secretary Stanton, which the President saw, and was so much amused with it that he sent him a free pardon. The concluding portion of Paddy O'Reilly's petition is as

My condition in pity now see, An' if you have got any bowels to milt Let your bowels be milted for me, For I come of the daycintest people In the beautiful town of Thralee, Where praities an' whisky is plenty. (An' divil resayve the provost marshal we have there, at all at all, though we have the "peelers"—bad 'cess to 'em

Och! Stanton, our great "god o' war,"

-who are worse, if such a thing wor possible)-An' they bow both heart an' knee To men like the grim ould Admiral-

A type of the oulden time!

God be good to you. Misther Stanton. An' look kindly on me case; An' to the man with Methusaleh's beard An' the patriarchial face, (I mane ould Uncle Gideon,) Just ax him to show me grace For which I will, as in duty bound-

If he gets me out o' this place-Do for him an' for you all that ever I can-(Votin' airly an' votin' often for yez both, or for aither of you, if yez ever chance to be candydates in any disthrick or in any county where I can get widin ten rods of the ballot-box.)

An' now my name I thrace-Miles O'Reilly, who wrote of the Admiral, An' is havin' a hard ould time.

#### LITTLE JOKERS.

"WHY is i the happiest of the vowels?" The answer is:—"Because i is in the midst of bliss.

FOOTE expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye, if he knew where he could sell the timber.

THE truth seen through a port-hole:-When a ship goes into port, she usually steadies; but when port gets into a man he usually reels.

Wнісн, asks an agricultural chap, is the queen of roses in the garden? and answers, the rose of the watering pot, for it rains over all the others. THE captains of some of our new "substitute" troops, say it is dangerons to make the rear rank take close order for fear it should pick the pockets of the front rank.

An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he says is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the nose a gutta-perchatube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course,

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 21 letters. My 7, 10, 3, 14 is a State in the United States. My 5, 20, 11, 8 is a river in Europe.

My 11, 17, 9, 10 is a town in England. My 4, 12, 19, 4 is a sea in Asia. My 6, 8, 14, 2, 6, 3, 17 is one of the United States.

My 15, 2, 3, 5 is a lake in North America. My 19, 14 17, 2, 17, 10 is a mountain in Asia. My 1, 21, 9, 9, 16 is a river in the Western part of the My 18, 8, 2, 15, 19, 2, 17 is a town in Italy.

My 13, 21, 7, 2, 3, 4, 14 is a State in the United States. My whole is a proverb. Naples, N. Y., 1863.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker NAMES OF PLACES ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED

A POINT of the compass and a harbor. A man's name and a weight. A hard substance and part of a whip A liquid and to inter.

A man's name and a feint. A kind of wood and an eminence. A man's name and a fortified place.

A hard substance and a place of crossing A girl's name and a summer house. A kind of tree and fountains.

Geneseo, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS.

Dent me man Mi son sire. O rulin vote. Rested. I vote all. Quit anty. Sour cidul. New Jersey, 1863. J. TURNER.

Answer in two weeks.

#### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 717.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Anagram: We have a little favorite. The fairest of all things; Should you see her, you would call her, A cherub without wings;

Or a fairy, bird, or blossom You may call her what you will, To each she bears resemblance But herself is better still.

#### Advertisements.

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