FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1863.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Besten, Are our Agents for the Parnior AN Union in those sities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions, but that which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, IS SOYREALLY OBLIGATORY UPON ALL. # # # # It is indeed little else than a name when the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed by the laws and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. \* \* \* \* THE SPIRIT OF RECEGEDARIES OF ONE DEPART-MEET UPON ANOTHER TENDS TO CONSOLIDATE THE POW-BRS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE, AND THUS CRE-ATES, WHATEVER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT, A REAL DESPOTISM. If, in the opinion of the people, the disposition or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. BUT LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, IT IS THE CUSTOMARY WEAPON BY WHICH FREE GOVERNMENTS ARE DESTROYED. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.—Grouge Washington. [Farewell

### The Abolition Party.

Before the election many rampant supporters of Curtin-indeed the great bulk of the party by whom he was supported-indignantly rdpudiated the epithet "Abolitionists" applied to them. But now, since three years more of power has been given to them by a majority of the people, they are beginning to lift the mask under which they obtained victory and reveal their natural features. What will the thousands of Republicans who, professing to abhor Abolitionism, yet voted for Curtin, say to the following extract from the leading editorial of the Philadelphia Bulletin, October 21:

"While the Abolitionists in Pennsylvania were a small, insignificant coterie, or while they were only numerous enough to hold the balance of power and be stigmatized by the other parties as 'faction,' many men held aloof from them. But circumstances which Pennsylvania politicians of the old school could not control, have made the majority of the people Abolitionists, and they have just pronounced at the ballot-box their adhesion to nection with him, none whatever. the whole policy of President Lincoln, inclu enlistments and every other measure he has adopted in reference to the colored race. Since the proclamation was issued, elections have been held in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and other States, and each has shown a great growth in the numbers of the President's supporters. One year ago, before the proclamation, Pennsylvania and Ohio voted against the President's policy. Now those two great States, polling in the aggregate more than one million of votes, have pronounced in favor of the President's policy by a joint majority of probably one hundred and twenty thousand." And it adds:

"The war is making all the northern people Abolitionists, except a few desperate political speculators."

People have a right to act with the parties they like best and to choose the names by which they prefer to be designated—but we venture to predict that in less than three years most of those who now seem to glory in the name and principles of Abolitionism will seek to escape from both. The extent of their folly will only become apparent after they have caught the "elephant" they are after and find him to be entirely unmanageable. We bide our time. Three years hence negroes will be plenty, but Abolitionists will be scarce.

# The Latest Peace Project.

We can truly say of the editorials of the New York Herald that they are humorous if not reliable. One of the most attractive that we have recently read, relates to a peace movement, in which, with the concurrence of the President, a certain Dr. Zacharie, a corn doctor, plays a prominent part. This Dr. Zacharie, as the Herald relates, first brought kimself into notice among the rulers of the nation at Washington by cutting the corns of the President. the Cabinet. General M'Clellan, and the whole Army of the Potomac. So well satisfied were Unele Abe and his constitutional advisors with the manner in which the Doctor performed this invaluable piece of service, that he was sent to New Orleans to cut the corns of General Banks and the corps of suffering soldiers under his command, immediately after which operation Port Hudson was taken. While in that region, the Doctor conversed with many prominent Southern men of secession proclivities who had grown tired of the war and earnestly desired peace. His mission there ended, he took passage in a vessel northward bound, and after a time arrived at Washington, "that goodly but ungodly city." The rest of the story-what Zacharie did, what Stanton did, and what the President did, we quote from the Herald as follows, leaving our readers to meditate upon it and draw their own conclusions :

Again in Washington, (says the Herald,) Dr. Zacharie called upon his friend. Secretary Stanton, who, mistaking him for some visionary fellow, like Greeley or Jewett, refused to listen to his story. The Doctor then left Stanton and went to the President. The moment Zacharie entered the President's private reception room, the Chief Executive held out bitter feeling existed between Price and Holmes, his foot and complained of his corns. Zacharie and on Holmes superceding Price the animosremoved the corns and told his tale at the same time. Old Abe was greatly comforted and interested, and gave Zacharie a pass to go of terms. Reconciliation between the two to Richmond. Zacharie took the pass, went to rebel generals had a good effect on the rebel Fortress Monroe and embarked upon the flag army.

of truce boat. At some point near the rebel capital he had interviews with Jeff. Davis, Secretary Memminger, of the rebel Treasury, and Secretary Benjamin, of the rebel State Department. He agreed with these rebels upon a plan of peace. It is this:—Davis, the rebel cabinet and the rebel armies are to go to Mexico. Our government is to furnish them with transportation to that favored land and with rations on the way. Jeff. Davis calculates to land in Mexico with one hundred and fifty thousand veteran fire-eaters, each of whom can devour a Frenchman at a meal, without salt and without the slightest injury to his digestion. With this force he will drive away Napoleon's hordes and proclaim himself President of the new Mexican republic. Simultaneously the seceded Southern States will return to the Union with whatever negroes are left in them. This will end the war satisfactorily to all concerned. Such is the plan which Dr. Zacharie has arranged with the Southern leaders, and he is only waiting for the President and the Cabinet to ratify it in order to carry it into instant effect. If he succeeds he will be the greatest man of the age, and neither Talleyrand nor Metternich can be compared to him. Strange as this narrative may appear, there is a great deal more in it than most people think, and perhaps the skeptical will soon have to acknowledge the corn and

the corn doctor.

What is Rosecrans Now? A few days ago the whole Abolition press sang pæans to Rosecrans, the victor of a dozen fields. Then he was a great General, a Hero, a Patriot. How is it now? Stricken down by the War Department, they howl around him like a parcel of jackalls, seeking to gorge their foul appetites on his dead body. How shameful this is. The Hero of yesterday, proscribed by the administration, is the Incompetent, the Lunatic, the Epileptic, the Sluggardnay, even the Coward of to-day. Language has no force to brand this contemptible subserviency, this cold-blooded, merciless and mercenary conduct as it deserves. Buell and M'Clellan and Porter and Rosecrans-M'Cook and Crittenden and M'Clernand, all sacrificed! The very flower and pride of the army crushed! This is the reward of merit and patriotism, the price paid for eminent services by our "Honest" President and his execrable Secre-

### Paralyzing the Army.

Finding that he and Halleck could not sufficiently paralyze the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland by orders from Washington. Stanton has gone all the way to Chattanooga to accomplish it. Were the rebels to "gobble him up" on his way they would render a great service to the country. There is no man near the President-except perhaps Halleck-so thoroughly detested by the people, and the wonder grows why, in spite of this detestation. he is still continued in office. Since the fact is clearly ascertained that the Secretary of War has gone to Chattanooga, we tremble for the Army of the Cumberland, and are prepared to hear at any time of the complete discomfiture and the loss of every inch of territory we have gained in Tennessee, Alabama, and even Mississippi. Apart from connection with Stanton we have full confidence in Gen. Grant—in con-

### NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH. REMOVAL OF ROSECRANS.

THE CAUSE OF HIS BEMOVAL—GEN. CRITTENDEN EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22,-The Chronicle of this morning makes the following statement relative to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans: We are in receipt of astounding intelligence in regard to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans.— The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle.

It is rumored that three charges are made against this late popular commander. The first charge is preferred by Generals

Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosecrans left the battle field during the crisis and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to officers there that the day was lost.

It is reported that subsequently, through opiım, he became insensible.

The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive. The third charge, as rumored, is to the effect

that he declined to move from Murfreesboro' in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnson, who was operating against Grant.

If these charges are true it is most unfortunate, as the name of Rosecrans was a talisman of immense weight.

A New York paper makes the sweeping accusation that, during the battle of Chickamauga, Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden and M'Cook were asleep at Chattanooga. We learn, semi-officially, that, in regard to General Crittenden, this statement is false, and that nothing has warranted the circulation of such a paragraph. The blame, it is said, connected with the failure of Chickamauga will fall wholly upon Rose.

# FROM ARKANSAS.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBELS. CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The Memphis Argus has news from Little Rock up to the 11th. All was quiet there.

On the 26th ult. Kirby Smith visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, and finding Gen. Price's forces demoralized, relieved him from the command and placed Gen. Holmes in his stead. Both officers and men harbored feelings of hatred towards Holmes, ever since the battle at Helena; consequently the placing of Holmes over Price produced a mutiny. The officers and men swore they would not submit to the change. The streets of Arkadelphia and the roads leading to the camps were crowded with soldiers and officers in the greatest confusion. Between Sunday afternoon and Friday morning from 500 to 700

men deserted. The whole comprised force of the rebel trans-Mississippi department is estimated at less than 20,000 men, owing to their disaffection and desertion, and to prevent further desertion the rebel army was moved further South. The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores were moved to Waco, on the Rio Brazos. Kirby smith's headquarters were at Mar-

shall. The rebel guerrilla Shelby had crossed the Arkansas river, in the direction of Missouri, to look after a number of Missourians. He had 800 well mounted men. Col. Cloud had

gone in pursuit. Since the defeat of the rebels at Helens, a ity resulted in a challenge to fight a duel; the difficulty has, however, been privately settled

A strong Union feeling began to manifest itself in Northern Texas about the time news was received of the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Secret Union organizations were formed and a number of men, holding situations under the Confederate government, became active members. As the result of this movement, at the August election, Mr. Morgan, a Union candidate for Congress in the first congressional district, comprising the 19 northern counties in the State, was elected.

### REBEL NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.—The Richmond Enquirer, October 21st, says a dispatch from Gen. Lee to Gen. Cooper, Oct. 20, says:

Gen. Stuart yesterday opposed at Buckland the advance of General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, while Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was pursued until he reached his infantry supports at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners were

captured. CHARLESTON, October 20 .- The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, facing the sea. A large number of tents disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries kept up a brisk fire upon the Yankees, who appeared in much larger force than usual at Gregg and Wagner.

Gen. D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command. Breckenridge takes command of his

### FROM MISSISSIPPI. skirmish on the big black—provincial gov=

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Cairo says a skirmish took place about the 15th, on the Big Black river, 18 miles below Vicksburg, with the Adams cavalry, numbering 200; our loss was 15 killed and wounded. The rebels were driven beyond Port Gibson.

ERNMENT.

A Vicksburg letter, dated the 13th, says we shall, in all probability, have a provincial government established in Mississippi. Colonel Markland, of Kentucky, is spoken of as most likely to filt the Gubernatorial chair. The letter adds, important movements are on the tapis, and in two weeks there will be no armed force on the soil of Mississippi.

### FROM EUROPE.

THE REBEL RAMS SEIZED-LORD LYNDHURST DEAD.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 20 .- The Hibernia, from Galway, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, has arrived. The advices by the Scotia of the seizure of the rebel rams is fully confirmed.

# BY THE MAILS.

Lord Lyndhurst is dead.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEE'S MOVEMENT UNCOVERED. Washington, Oct. 20.—The mystery of Lee's movement last week is uncovered; a part of his army was at Culpeper this morning, being vigorously embarked on trains of cars for the Southwest.

LATER .-- An officer just in from the front brings the intelligence that Lee's whole infantry force is across the Rappahannock. Some of his cavalry are still on this side, and part on the other side.

The rebels tore up and utterly destroyed the railroad between Manassas and the Rappahannock. Every bridge and culvert was ruined, and in some places the embanaments were blown down.

Construction trains left Manassas this morning to repair the damage. So thorough has been the destruction, that with all the force our engineers can command, not more than one mile a day can be repaired.

Rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry say that Lee's design was, by his attack last week, to shove Meade back to the defences of Washington; then to turn and make the railroad impassable toward Richmond for three or four weeks, and to hurry with a superior force down the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, smash Burnside, if he could, and then hurry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Deserters from the rebel line bring us most cheering news to-day, which I understand to be confirmed by official dispatches received by Gen. Meade from Washington, and which fully accounts for the hasty withdrawal of Lee from the front. It appears that Burnside has forced his way through the mountains of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, and has actually got possession of the main line of rebel intercommunicationthe Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad .-The information, as I gather it, places Burnside in the vicinity of Abington, about 175 miles southwest of Lynchburg, the great rebel base of supplies. He is said to be in possession of the railroad for a distance of 40 or 50 miles, and has utterly destroyed it. He is working along up the railroad towards Lynch-

burg. Lee, in his recent advance against Meade, withdrew all the available men he could gather from the line of this road, supposing it perfectly secure so long as Meade was in his front. It now appears plain—what was before incom-prehensible—why Meade was not allowed to to fight the rebels on the Rappahannock, as he desired to do, but was not permitted to do by the authorities at Washington. By falling back towards Washington, he drew the enemy at least two days' march farther away from Burnside's field of operations. Lee, utterly ignorant of Burnside's movements or whereabouts. followed him. The discovery of Burnside's operations was made on the 15th, and was telegraphed to Gordonsville, and thence despatched y special courier to Lee, reaching him on the 16th. coupled with imperative orders to fall back immediately, and with all haste, to Gordonsville, and reinforce the garrison at Lynchburg. His retrograde movement was commenced on Friday night, when the troops intended for Lynchburg were first withdrawn. These I understand to be the corps of D. H. Hill. which was at that time operating on our left, and was, therefore, nearest to Culpeper. They arrived at Culpeper on Wednesday, where immense trains of cars were waiting for them, by which they were transported southward. The rest of the rebel army followed more leisurely, though with all reasonable expetition, taking the Warrenton turnpike and the dirt road via Greenwich. Stuart's cavalry retained their position in our front until Sunday, when they fell back.

Washighton, Oct. 21 .-- Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the right column advanced yesterday afternoon to within three miles of Warrenton, and the left column as far as Greenwich village.
Our advance entered Warrenton without

much opposition, contrary to the general expectation. The conlusion is that the rebels are really retreating before our advance.

The railroad is intact to Manasses Junction and Gainesville, on the Manasses road, and the telegraph connects with the latter road.

WHY ROSECRANS WAS RELIEVED. The New York Tribune assigns the following reasons for the removal of General Rose-

The removal of General Rosecrans from the

command of the Department of the Cumberland has been fully determined upon. Gen. Thomas will be his successor. The fact that Gen. Rosecrans was, with Gens. McCook and Crittenden, asleep in Chattanooga while Gen. Thomas was fighting a brave and desperate fight alone, has been known to the Government for weeks. It is also understood that Gen. Rosecrans has failed, ever since the battle of Chickamauga, to exhibit in his dispatches a spirit equal to the circumstances in which he found himself. It is now ascertained that Gen. Rosecrans came near losing his command during the siege of Vicksburg, in consequence of his refusal to assist Gen. Grant, after repeated orders by the Government and requests from Gen. Grant himself, by attacking Bragg, so as to make a diversion in Grant's favor, and

exevent the reinforcement of Johnston. The devernment is satisfied that he was too cautious before crossing the Tennessee, and too rash afterwards; in the first case hesitating to obey orders to move, and in the second disregarding orders not to move too rapidly; that, in a word, the Chattanooga campaign was really a failure.

### MARYLAND.

BECRUITING SLAVES-MURDER OF LIEUTENANT WHITE BY A SLAVE OWNER.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.-Information reached here to-day of the murder, on Tuesday, of Lieut. Eben White, of the Seventh U. S. colored regiment, now being organized by Colonel Birney, near Benedict, St. Mary's county, by Colonei John H. Sothoron, a prominent slave owner of that county. The lieutenant, with a squad of his company, was sent by Colonel Birney to Benedict, on Monday, to obtain recruits. Hearing that Sothoron had two of his slaves tied up to keep them from enlisting, the lieutenant proceeded to Sothoron's house and ordered the men to be released. Sothoron and his son refused, and abused the lieutenant, and threatened to shoot him, both being heavily armed. The lieutenant then left and proceeded to a field, where a gang of Sothoron's slaves were at work, followed by the two Sothorons, who demanded his object. The lieutenant replied that he was there to enlist all who were so disposed. After some more abuse, the Sothorons declared that they would kill the lieutenant, and both fired their guns, the lieutenant falling mortally wounded. His body was brought here this evening and forwarded to his friends in Massachusetts. The Sotho-

FROM THE TEXAS EXPEDITION. OCCUPATION OF POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, BY GEN. BANKS'S FORCES.

[From the New South, Port Boyal, Oct. 17.] The United States steamer Bienville, Commander Mullaney, of the Western Gulf squadon, touched in this harbor, on her way to Philadelphia for repairs. She brings the important intelligence, which had been received at New Orleans just before her departure, that the grand expedition under Major-General Banks, in person, had effected a landing at Point Isabel, Texas, a small place at the mouth of the Rio Grande river; two corps, one under Major-General Franklin, and the other in command of a major-general whose name we did not learn. The successful occupation of Point Isabel will give us in a short time possession of Brownsville, which is opposite Matamoras, Mexico, a grand entrepot of the rebels, from which the munitions of war and needed supplies are transferred across the Rio Grande to the former place by means of small

Major-General Banks, always active and ever victorious, will soon be in possession of all the important points in Texas, and practically of the entire State. It is understood that another corps of his army is co-operating with him from the direction of Red River country.

#### ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. CONCENTRATION OF ARMIES—THE REBEL JOHN-SON AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

CINCINNATI. -The superseding of General Rosecrans has caused much surprise. The object is to place all the troops in the Western military department under one military man. and concentrate our armies. The appointment of General Thomas to succeed Rosecrans gives satisfaction, as he has won the hearts and confidence of his soldiers, and has earned the command.

Gen. Rosecrans will arrive at Cincinnati to-

The only news from below is that Joe Johnson, with a large force, has gone to Shelbyville, Tennessee, with a view to prevent Sherman reaching the Army of the Cumberland.

#### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. CAPTURE OF REBEL GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—A special dispatch to he Commercial, from Cattlettsburg, Kentucky, Gallup, consisting of detachments of the 14th and 39th Kentucky, has returned, bringing in fifty prisoners, sixty horses, and fifty stand of arms, without the loss of a man. Eastern Kentucky is now pretty well cleared of the rebels.

RAID IN THE REAR OF CHATTANOOGA. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A Corinth dispatch of the 17th inst., to the Times, says that the rebel General Stephen D. Lee has crossed the Tennessee river at Tuscumbia, probably for a raid in the rear of the Army of the Cumber-

# ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—John V. L. Pruyn has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Corning.

# WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEW TROOPS. The work of apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the last call of the President among the several States and the District of Columbia has been begun at the office of the Provost Marshal General. The States thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, is as follows:— Maine, 7,581; New Hampshire, 3,768; Vermont, 3,381; Massachusetts, 15,126; Connecticut, 5,482; New York, 38,268; Delaware, 1.156: Indiana, 18,997.

COLORED ENLISTMENTS IN MARYLAND. A second deputation of slaveholders from Maryland waited upon the President to-day, for the purpose of urging him to put a stop to the enlistment of colored men, bond and free, into the United States service. They declared that the colored companies engaged in recruiting disturbed the quiet of well-ordered plantations, and deprived them of laborers necessary to the gathering in of the harvests. The President is reported to have replied, in substance, that if the recruiting squads did not conduct themselves properly, their places should be supplied by others, but that the orders under which the enlistments were being made could not be revoked, since the country needed ablebodied soldiers, and was not squeamish as to their complexion. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MUST FIGHT.

The message which the President sent to Gen. Meade last Saturday deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of the campaign now drawing to a close. Mr. Lincoln told Gen. Meade that he must find and fight the enemy at once; that if he won a victory, he should have all the glory; but if he were defeated, he himself would, as Commander-in-Chief, assume the responsibility.

BRITISH CONSULS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE Southern Confederacy.—The following letter was addressed by Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell in Paris, in pursuance of the recent determination of the rebel government to dispense with the service of British consular agents within the Confederate jurisdiction :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1863. SIR:-The conduct of the British consular agents in the Confederacy has compelled the President to take the decisive step of expelling them from our country, and it is deemed proper to put you in possession of the causes which have produced this result, that you may have it in your power to correct any misrepresentations on the subject. To this end it is necessary to review the whole course of the British Government and that of the Confederacy in re-

Lest the Emperor of the French may misun. derstand this action, Mr. Benjamin concludes his dispatch with the following paragraph:

tifiable cause, and it is proper that you should | manure.

lation to these officials.

have it in your power to explain the grounds on which the President has been compelled to enforce it. Lest also the Government of His Imperial Majesty should be misled into the error of supposing that the rights of French citizens are in any manner involved in the action of the President, which has been rendered necessary by the reprehensible conduct of the British Consular agents, you are requested to take an early occasion for giving such expla-nation to M. Drouyn de l'Huys as will obviate all risk of misapprehension.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secy of State. Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., &c., Paris, France.

### AGRICULTURE.

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE COUNTRY.

"Mr. Funk arrived in Itlinois and commenced work in 1824. In 1826 he gathered up 110 head of cattle, and started with them to a market in Ohio about 250 miles distant, much of the route through the woods of Indiana and Western Ohio. They were 31 to 32 days on the road. The drivers rode on horseback, carrying their provisions and camping out with the drove. The first price realized for the cattle was \$7 25 per head, and afterward it gradually rose to \$12 50, and then to \$15. and droves were increased from 200 to 250 head. To make up these droves several settlers turned in their cattle and received an agreed price, or a proportion of the sales, on the return of the drover. "As fast as the results of these enterprises,

and of raising and feeding cattle, furnished the means, Mr. Funk purchased land at the Government price of \$1 25 per acre, and about one third of his present estate was secured on these terms. The other two-thirds have been purchased of others at prices ranging from \$2 50 up to \$30 per acre. Mr. Funk had paid the Illinois Central railroad company alone, some \$8,000 for portions of their land lying adjacent to his original purchases. We entered upon the main farm some six or seven miles from Blomington. This consists of 20,-500 acres in one tract, longest from east to west, with farms owned by others jutting into it at several points. (The balance, about 5000 acres, is located east and northwest of Bloomington.) The general character of the main farm is prairie, but there is abundant timber along Sugar creek, which runs through the estate in a southwest direction, and which, with its branches, furnishes an abundant supply of living water for the stock, throughout the dryest seasons. The surface is rolling, and the sloughs (pronounced sloos) are so located that nearly the whole can be drained. This feature, together with the woodland, the running water, and the general fertility, render the whole tract one of the best in the State.

" About three thousand acres are devoted to corn and a small portion to other crops, including improved grass; the great bulk is natural grass pasture. The corn land is mostly let out on shares. The cultivators usually return two fifths of their crop for the use of the land, including certain other privileges, and Mr. Funk then buys their three fifths.— This is generally taken in the field unhusked. A few average shocks are selected by the two parties, and husked, and the whole number of shocks are then counted and reckoned in bushels by the product of the husked ones. The price is fixed by the average price of corn in the country for eight or ten miles around, or at two or three cents per bushel below the value of the shelled corn at the nearest market "The main business of the farm is the pas-

turage and feeding of cattle for beef. These are purchased from the surrounding country, pastured for a season, fed with corn in the winter, and the next season sold to dealers to go to distant markets—usually New York city. Mr. Funk says he finds it most profitable to buy only the best cattle. Generally, however, he is obliged to take them in lots. In this case the best are fitted for the market first, and smaller and poorer animals are kept a year longer. A few sattle are retred on the farm. We noticed a 'little bunch' of 150 cows with their calves. The calves run with their dams, and have all the milk. Only good gows are used for this purpose; the sires used are 3 4 or 7-8 Durhams (short horn.) Generally, Mr. F. buys cattle to use up most of his pasturage, but sometimes, when cattle are high, and the future price of beef quite uncertain, he takes a hundred or a thousand cattle to pasture, at 30 to 50 cents each per month. He keeps 400 or 500 hogs, or just enough to eat up the waste corn left by the cattle, to which the corn is fed on the stalks. He has only 800 or 1,000 sheep at present, and some 300 horses and mules. About 60 mule colts are raised each year. The breeding mares are not put into the harness at

"The cattle are sorted into droves of similar ages, about 200 in each drove. The pasture fields are so arranged as to have running water in each. The animals are salted twice a week; the salter taking two or three barrels upon a wagon, drives out to the herds and scatters the salt upon the ground, spreading it so much that the weaker animals shall have access to it. Though we are accustomed to see three or four thousand head of cattle in the yards en market days, we were much interested in observing a herd of two or three hundred coming scampering across the field at the familiar call of 'poo-o-o, poo-o-o,' to receive their expected salt rations. And such fields! 500 acres in one; 1,000 in another; 1,500 in another, and 2,560 acres, (two miles square, or four square miles,) in another single field! This is certainly farming on a large scale. As a rule, we believe in small farms—50 to 100 acres is as much as most men will or can cultivate with the highest profit :-- but it is gratifying to once in a man's life see a farm like Isaac Funk's. If an agriculturist himself, one feels that they belong to a class which numbers its princes and magnates. Mr. Funk says he has done buying land—feels that he has enough! He has eight sons and one daughter, and will be able to give each one a 'right smart' farm .-Two or three of these are erecting dwellings on the estate. The father retains his simple habits and dress, is social and familiar in conversation, and still occupies the plain farm dwelling which has been his homestead for twenty-four years past."

# MEMS. FOR OCTOBER.

Butter .- Increase the quantity and quality by feeding the cows with pumpkins, surplus cabbage leaves, beet, carrot and turnip tops, etc., as the pastures fail. Pack a full supply for winter use. If properly made, thoroughly worked, and stored with care, butter made now will command an extra price before Cabbages .- Secure the late crop before in-

jured by frost. Lay head downward in trenches, with rails at the bottom to keep them from the ground cover with straw and then with earth, laid up in a wedge shape and packed smooth, to shed rain. Feed out the surplus leaves. Cattle -- Commence to feed with stalks or

other fodder before the pastures are entirely bare. Grass partially nipped by frost loses much of its nutritive qualities, and will not fully supply their wants. Commence stall feeding darly. Provide shelter before the inclement season commences. Corn.—Cut up, bind, and stock for husking,

or husk at once in the field, if it be not an object to save the fodder.

Grain.—Have all threshed and safely stored, ready to take advantage of a favorable market Reduce all contracts for future delivery to writing, and ascertain the responsibility of parties before closing a bargain. Cash is the safest paymaster, the world over.

Hogs.—Push on fattening rapidly, before rapidly, belove the dispatch with the following paragraph:

The exercise of the Droit de renvoi is too supplied with pure water, and with plenty of harsh, however, to be resorted to without jus- leaves, weeds, straw, muck, etc.. for making

Ice Houses may be made cheaply, and they will abundantly repay their cost, especially on deiry farms. A double-walled room with the interstices filled with sawdust or spent tan bark, built in one corner of an out-house, provided with drainage and ventilation, are all

the essentials. Implements .- Have them all in their places under cover. Preserve iron and sitel from rusting by thinly coating them over with a cheap mixture of lard and rosin melted in

In-door Employments .- First secure all the labor-saving items for the household de. partment, which may have long been waiting for a convenient time; such as a few hooks. pins or nails for hanging clothing, catches for loose doors, buttons or other fastenings for windows, convenient arrangement for water, serapers for the doors, sharp knives and seissors, and all the hundred and one little matters which the women folks will think of, and which will contribute greatly to their good nature and thus to the comfort of the household. friend at hand proposes to the ladies that they keep a slate or scrap of paper hanging in pining sight, and on it write a list of such needimprovements as they happen to want from time to time. It might be headed "Gentle

Buildings will soon be subject to searching winds and driving storms, which will find entrance through all neglected crevices; one dellar's worth of lumber used in making then weather-proof will save many dollars in fuel and feed. See that cavestroughs and leaders are free from leaves or other obstructions, and drains in order to carry off water. Apply paint where needed. If manure is to be thrown our of stable windows, build a shield of boards to keep it from contact with the sills and sides of the building and thus prevent their decay.

### DIED.On Thursday morning, the 22d inst., MRS. SARAH

Her funeral will take place from her late residence No 94 Market street, on Saturday a termoon at two o'clok. The friends of the family are respectfully invi

# New Advertisements.

COR SALE .- A two-story Brick House on Pine atreet, at present accupied by John A.

Brull, Esq. For particulars inquire of
MRS. JOHN MURRAY.

Oct 23-2m5&W Corner of Second and Pine.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN from the Subscriber, a light red Cow, white face and about twelve or fourteen years old. On return of said Cow.

twelve or fourteen years old.
the finder will be satisfied by
THOMAS NICHOLSON, Corner of Dowberry alley and Chestnut street, oct22 3t

### SSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Quarter Seasons of Dauphin county, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of said county, and to the property hilders along the line of Cumberland street, Itani Seconta ders along the line of Cumberland street, from Formals street to Eighth street and Verbeke street, from Faiton street to Seventh street, in the city of A. Friskurz, that upon the petition of the Mayor of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assers the dama caused by the opening of said streets, and that the will proceed to assess said damages on SATURDAY. The Bist day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock a. m. the Bist day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock a. m. twhich time all parties interested may appear upon the ground if they think proper.

JOHN W. BROWN.

JOHN W. BROWN.
City Solicitor

DROCLAMATION .- Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-sisting of the counties of Lebanon and Damphin, and the Hon. Simuel Landis and Hon. Moses R. Young, Assistant Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precent, bearing date the 18th day of Sept., A. D. 18th. toure directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and directed, for folding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to can mence on the third Monday of November next, being the 16th day of November, 1863, and to continue two week. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Ins-tices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their

county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of saidday, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those which to their office appertains to be done, and those which are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shalf be just.
Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 19th day of
October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and is the eighty
seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. MOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Scaled In proposals will be received by the undersigned. Building Committee for the erection of a house for the Paxton Hose and Engine Company, on the lot belonging to said company, fronting on Second street above Vine, until ten o'clock of the 3d of November, ISES. Vine, until ten o'clock of the 3d of November, 1883.
Proposals to be opened at the room of the Parton Hose
House on said day. Plans and specifications of the
building may be seen at the store of J. A. Haller, corner of Second and Mulberry streets, until the day of
letting.

DAVID CHA WPORD,
DANIEL E. WILT,
ALEY KOSER.

ALEX. KOSER,
J. A. HALLES,
Building Jommistee
Harrisburg, October 20, 1863-21-waxw.

ALD GOVERNMENT JAVA.-A for sale only by ADAM RELLER, JR.

Corner of Front and Market sts.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY PECKET DICTIONARY.

# Just received and for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

DAM KELLER JR., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. CORNER FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

Harrisburg, Penna,
The undersigned respectfully invites attention to his large and well selected stock of Choice Family Groceries, embracing all articles kept in the Eastern cities, and which he offers for sale in large or small quanti-CHOICE GROCERIES. All of which are warranted fresh and genuine, including all the celebrated

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PREPARATIONS, Among which may be found Chow Chow, Peccalilli, Gerkins, Mixed Pickles, Onions, Falad Sauce, and Cauliflower; also, Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire Fauce, Sardines, Dutch Anchovies, Mushrooms, Pepper Sauces, Tomato and Mushroom Catsup.

Also—Geneine virgin

OIL OF AIX AND BACIBALUPI.

IF All the above warranted fresh and genuine.

He has the largest and best selected assortment of fresh ground and whole

A fine supply of CHEESE, SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

Euglish Dairy, Pine Apple, Sap Sago, New York, &c. SUGAR.
Of all grades, White and Brown.

COFFEES,
Including genuine Old Government Java, Rio, dark
and light, Laguayra, and fresh rossted Onfee; together
with all kinds of Coffee Preparations, such as Dandelion, Rio, Essence of Coffee, &c., &c., SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, Stewart's, Lovering's, Lamont's and New York Syrups. New Orleans and Porto Rico Baking Molasses.

Largest and finest assortment of GLASSWARE. To be found in this city; together with all the late

QUEENSWARE.

He has also all kinds of CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE, Including Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. Also

SALT, COALOIL,
HAMS, CHIMNEYS,
DRIED BEEF, LAMPS, &C. A call is respectfully solicited at

ADAM KELLER, JR.,

Corner of Front and Market streets.

Oct12 Successor to Nichols & Rowman.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. The largest and best assortment in this city for by ADAM KELLER, Jk., ctl6 Corner of Front and Market ats.

TXCELSIOR!!!-SUGAR CURED THAMS!—A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use. They are superior to any now in the market. [my24] WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS, assorted size, just received and for sale, trholesale and retail.

de:1 WM. DOCK. JR., & GO.

TAVANNA CIGARS.—A choice lot of warranted genuine Havanna eigars just received by ADAM KELLER, JR., cot 16 Corner of Front and Market 2.55.

WANTED.—A boy that has had some VV experience in the Dry Goods business. Enquire of R. LEVENSTINE, Walnut street, between Fourth