

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.]

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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various 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 resolutely advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### CLOSE OF THE YEAR AND VOLUME.

For the twelfth time it becomes our duty to indite the closing article for a Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The occasion is one of no little importance to us, and we trust not devoid of interest to the reader. Our emotions are mingled, but the most prominent thought is one of gratitude—an acknowledgment of indebtedness to Providence for the blessings of health and strength, which have enabled us to labor so long, and with comparative success, to promote the welfare of the myriad of men, women and children who are directly or indirectly influenced by reading this journal—and for living to witness the fruition of our hopes in regard to the usefulness of an enterprise which has ever honestly endeavored to maintain Right and dethrone Wrong, with little regard to consequences.

It seems but yesterday that we commenced the RURAL, yet how great have been the changes during its publication!—how vast in many things affecting individual and national interests, prospects and property! Brief as the period seems to those in the meridian of life, and absorbed in the cares and competitions of a utilitarian and progressive age, it is crowded with events of the utmost importance,—which have already had a powerful effect, and must continue to influence the action and destiny of millions of the human race. The most prominent of these will readily occur to the intelligent reader, who can, on reflection, recall the great improvements in various branches of Art, Science and Production—as well as some changes which have not been improvements or of the progressive order. That the world has moved, however, and generally in a direction beneficial to mankind, is evident from the efforts of Mind, and the resulting influences upon the Mental, Moral and Material interests of individuals, communities and nations. Though this is not an age of miracles, many of the inventions and improvements introduced or perfected within the past decade are truly wonderful. For example—but we will not attempt to particularize or enumerate, for either would require more space than we can now command.

During the whole period of its publication, the RURAL NEW-YORKER has labored zealously to fulfill the purposes and promote the objects announced in its first number, some of which we may appropriately repeat in this connection. After remarking that "the importance and responsibility of the position assumed were fully realized," we added:

"The pages of this Journal are dedicated to PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT. We use the expression not lightly, but in its fullest and broadest acceptance—mentally, morally, and physically. It does not confine us to narrow limits, but gives ample scope for the discussion of all subjects tending to the melioration of Mankind, and advancement in the Arts and Sciences. Our primary object is to aid in advancing the Cause of Rural Improvement. Although Agriculture and Horticulture are our prominent themes, the departments devoted to Mechanics and Science, Education, Literature, &c., are considered important, and will receive proper attention. Under these headings we hope to furnish reasonable and useful matter—while that portion of the paper appropriated to General Intelligence will not be neglected. Standing aloof from the 'platforms' of all parties and sects, we shall fight the battles of none. \* \* \* Our aim is to furnish a reliable and unexceptionable FAMILY PAPER, for both Town and Country—one which shall interest and instruct the young, and prove a valuable assistant to those more advanced in years and experience."

By fidelity to this platform, and the earnest and untiring advocacy of what was considered the best interest of the People and Country, the RURAL has attained an enviable reputation, and a circulation and influence unequalled by any publication in its sphere. Aiming to manifest the spirit of its Motto, "Excelsior," and advance its Objects, "Progress and Improvement," it has ever striven to merit the approval and support of the right-thinking and discriminating, by efforts to excel in Value and Usefulness to community, and exerting its influence in behalf of whatever seemed likely to prove beneficial to the industrial and productive classes and interests of the country. And these classes have nobly seconded our efforts, and encouraged us with voice, pen and purse, proving far more than a match for the sharpers and

speculators who, on account of its independence and fearless exposure and condemnation of their frauds and deceptions, have sought to injure the RURAL. We are content with the result—for Truth and Right have thus far prevailed, and we are confident in regard to the future.

The year now closing has been one of vicissitude and disaster to many branches of business and the nation at large. After years of peace and almost unparalleled prosperity, our people and nation are cursed with a most wicked and suicidal war. Of the turpitude of its inception and prosecution on the part of the rebel aggressors, we need not speak. That point is understood by our readers, and the fearful results of the intestine strife are already apparent in many sections of the Union. The blow has fallen with crushing weight, blasting the prospects of thousands at the North as well as South, especially in our cities and villages. Yet amid the wide-spread disaster, one class suffers comparatively little. The owners and cultivators of the soil are now the fortunate and envied people of the land, and ought to appreciate the fact we have so long and often reiterated, that Agriculture is the surest and safest, as well as most useful and honorable pursuit of Man. We have often, in public addresses and print, urged farmers' sons to make agriculture their profession for life,—yet how many who have left the farm for the merchant's desk, the physician or the lawyer, are to-day lamenting their mistake!

—It common with many other business interests, the Newspaper Press has suffered severely from the effects of the war, and several agricultural journals have been obliged to suspend or materially lessen their expenses. But, though the RURAL was for months seriously affected, its expenses were increased rather than diminished. In the darkest days of the rebellion, we engaged our present able Western Corresponding Editor, and in announcing the fact remarked:—"Though the war and consequent hard times and depreciation of currency have for a while materially lessened our receipts, we believe that Agriculture, which feeds and clothes all, is the main dependence of the country in this great emergency,—and that those journals which best foster and promote it, will deserve, and should receive, continued and increased support. Hence it is that, without looking for immediate or commensurate returns, we venture more to augment the value and usefulness of this journal than prudent friends think judicious; yet we do so in the confident belief that the expenditure will be appreciated by its readers and the agricultural community." The belief thus expressed has been and is being verified, for several thousand subscribers have been added to our list within the past three months, and we are now daily receiving hundreds for the new volume. We promised to enlarge the RURAL one-sixth, but have in fact given full one-fifth more reading in this than any preceding volume. In this and other respects our pledges are more than redeemed. And our next volume will, (D. V.), at least equal the present, for our arrangements, facilities, and determination to excel, warrant the assurance. Indeed, we are firmly resolved that the RURAL NEW-YORKER shall maintain its position as the best and cheapest AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

In other countries there are experimental farms, and wealthy men who devote their time and means to the development of agricultural truths. Here we are entirely destitute of the former, and we have few farmers who are willing or able to make experiments, the failure of which would involve great pecuniary loss; and experiments even when successful are not profitable usually to those who make them. It is apparent, therefore, that we must profit by the results of small experiments, or be content to do without this, the very best means of testing theories, developing truth and advancing agricultural knowledge. This state of things, though unfortunately a some respects, is not without redeeming features. It should encourage every intelligent farmer, indeed, we think it makes it the duty of every one to test new plants, new modes of culture, and report the result to their neighbors and the brotherhood of farmers, through the agricultural press. Under these circumstances they have no need to fear that their small experiments will be overshadowed by those of any great institution, or by the labors of those more wealthy, and to whom the public ear is more open.

Much ridicule has been cast upon the published reports of small experiments, and the calculations founded upon them. It has been by many considered unjust and fanciful to grow a rod or two of roots or grain, by a particular course of culture or manuring, and from this calculate the cost and product of an acre. Experiments on so small a scale are not quite so satisfactory as though they were of larger extent, but if made with care, we know not why they may not tell a true tale. If the extent, nature, and condition of the soil, manure, time employed in culture &c., is stated, and the crop measured or weighed carefully, we know not why these experiments may not prove exceedingly valuable. If 75 bushels of carrots are grown on one-eighth of an acre, at a cost of five cents a bushel, we cannot see why 60 bushels cannot be grown on an acre by the same treatment, and perhaps at a little less cost. Then, if we have before observed, we must at pres-

ent have these little experiments or none. We have made experiments with so much care and involving so much labor, that the crop even with the best success would not pay for the labor. The same is doubtless true of others.

The great difficulty has been not with the extent of the experiments, but with the manner in which they have been conducted. There has doubtless been too much haste, and too little care—too much jumping at conclusions—but even then an experiment, although not reliable in all respects, is better than nothing, as it excites interest, and makes the question one of thought and discussion among practical men. Fortunately we are pretty much possessed with the little weakness of thinking we can do a thing about as well as the next man, or a little better, and if results are reported different from what we think they should be, are ready to make the trial to disprove the theory that we consider false, or the statement of facts that we deem incorrect, and thus knowledge is increased, and after repeated trials the truth is made to appear, and prevails. While admitting this, we urge upon all the necessity of exactness in operations designed to teach facts, for upon its precision, more than upon its extent, the value of an experiment depends. The truth and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should be given, and as a general rule it is best to leave each reader to draw his own inferences, and form his own opinions from the facts stated.

There is no more interesting field of discovery open to the thoughtful than that of agriculture. We want to know how many bushels of corn or wheat, and how much hay can be manufactured out of a cord of manure; how the manure can be made, saved, and applied, so as to produce the best results; how the corn, hay, &c., can be turned into beef, pork, butter, and cheese at the least cost per pound. These and a host of other important questions need elucidation. The experimenter requires no extensive laboratory, no expensive chemicals, or only such as are provided in the great laboratory of nature. Care and patience are the ingredients that will do much towards solving these problems, and he who applies himself to the work and adds to the stock of general knowledge, is worthy of all honor as a benefactor of the race.

### MANURE AND HOW TO SAVE IT.

THERE has been a great deal said about manure, but unless mankind behave themselves better, a great deal more has got to be said about it. Turn up your nose, if you will, it is a "staple" article, and is entitled to, and will receive the growing confidence and respect of good men. It is directly connected with the growth and expansion of the human race. If manure runs out, man must run out, too: it is the fountain of our material property. Why, then, is it heedlessly trodden under the feet of men and beasts? Why is there in America no systematic and scientific treatment of it? Smaller interests are persistently and vociferously cared for. More doubtful matters are promoted by convents, combinations and associations—are nursed by motherly legislatures, and honored by public confidence and approval. Manure, ignored by the bar, the pulpit and the benevolent societies, is left "to waste its fragrance on the air," an outcast and an offense. Men eminent for economy, who think BEN FRANKLIN a greater man than St. PAUL because he was the author of the maxim "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves"—men who cross-rake their stables for a few straws—even such men waste their manure. You could not persuade them to let a bushel of corn go to loss, but they will waste the manure that would make fifty bushels of corn, and think nothing about it. If they lose a cow, they talk mournfully of her virtues for a whole year; but half the profit of keeping her they throw away without regret.

It is especially necessary that we should be reminded of our failings in this respect at the present season of the year. Now is the time to save food for the next year's crops. The two great sources of loss are leaching and burning. Half our stable and barnyard manure is thoroughly washed before it goes to the field. Whatever else needs washing, manure does not—the dirtiest of it is clean enough for all practical purposes. What goes out in this washing is precisely what ought to stay in. Prof. NORRIS, of Yale College, says:—"In all places where manure is protected from the sun, and from much washing by rain, its value is greatly increased. \* \* \* While the liquid manure is actually in many cases almost entirely lost, the solid part is often allowed to drain and bleach until nearly every thing soluble has washed away. \* \* \* The liquid which runs from barn-yards and from manure heaps, is shown by analysis to consist of the most fertilizing substances; and it is calculated that where this is all allowed to wash away, as is the case in many instances, the manure is often reduced nearly one-half in its value. I have seen yards where it was almost worthless, owing to long exposure. In Flanders, where every thing of the kind is saved with the greatest care, the liquid manure of a single cow for a year is valued at \$10; here it is too often allowed to escape entirely."

Those who would remedy the evil here spoken of will, so far as possible, keep their manure under sheds or in manure cellars; but yards must be used, to some extent, in which case the following directions should be observed:

1st, Let barn-yards be as small as the size of your flocks and herds will admit. It is common to see a desolate and irregular field, of a fourth of an acre or more, with sundry sharp corners and angles, muddy, and encumbered with rubbish, occupied at intervals by a dozen cattle or fifty sheep—misnamed a "barn-yard." If it includes a stream to which its surface inclines, and about which some poverty-stricken cattle congregate during the day, waiting in cold weather for an opening in the ice that they may get a "cooling beverage," the accessories are complete. It is impossible to litter it all, and the droppings are too far apart to make it probable they will ever be gathered up. Rather have a small, well-fenced yard, with a water trough in it, and keep it well littered with leaves, straw, or coarse grass or weeds. 2d, Let eaves-troughs be put up so that no water shall fall from the buildings. 3d, Clean the yards early in the spring, and plow in the manure before warm weather dries it up.

No farmer is at liberty to forget that horse manure and sheep manure are subject to rapid decomposition, in which almost their entire value is lost. Prof. NORRIS says:—"Horse manure, particularly, should not be left exposed at all; it begins to heat and to lose nitrogen almost immediately, as may be perceived by the smell. It should be mixed with other manures, or covered by some absorbent earth as soon as possible." Speaking of the value of nitrogen which escapes so largely from urine and other manures, Mr. NORRIS says:—"Manures containing nitrogen in large quantity are so exceedingly valuable because this gas is required to form gluten, and bodies of that class, in the plant; this is particularly in the seed, and sometimes also in the fruit. Plants can easily obtain an abundance of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen from the air, the soil and manures. Not so with nitrogen. They cannot get it from the air—there is little of it in most soils; and hence manures which contain much of it produce such a marked effect."

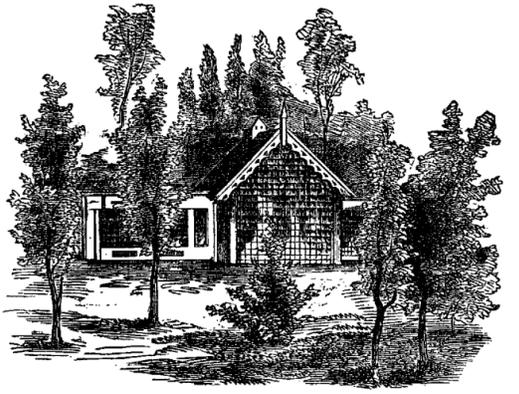
Bear in mind, fellow-farmers, that this nitrogen, the manure of all manures, is just what you drive out of your dung when you suffer it to fire-fang or burn. Mix it liberally with muck or earth, and you may prevent this. If trodden hard without much litter in it, manure will not waste; at any rate, cover it liberally with plaster, and that will absorb the gases. A liberal application of soil or soda will doubly pay—first, in the preservation of the volatile portion of the manures; and second, in what those substances contain for the renovation of the soil. Science unites with common sense in asserting that we must in some way restore to the soil the elements taken from it by the crops, or we shall in the end arrive at utter barrenness. Now, farmers, you are very clever fellows—very, very, very; won't you draw a few loads of muck or earth from the road-side to your yards, cover so it won't freeze, and mix it with your sheep and horse manure during the winter?—H. T. B.

### POULTRY HOUSES.

In our last we gave some remarks on the fattening, killing and marketing of Poultry. A correspondent suggests that a little information about Poultry Houses, both useful and ornamental, would be very acceptable to many of our readers, as for the want of proper arrangements for keeping, many are not much troubled about either fattening or killing. We would never advise the erection of a Poultry House for mere ornament, as the beauty of such buildings consists principally in their convenience and adaptation to the use for which they are designed. Still they may be made quite neat; and when built on small village lots, or even on a farm, when near the house, this is necessary. A year or two ago we made a call at Springside, the residence of Mr. VASSAR, near Poughkeepsie, and there we saw one of the prettiest houses it was ever our good fortune to look upon. The place was then in charge of C. N. BEMENT, Esq., well known to our readers as the author of a valuable Poultry Book, and as a correspondent of the RURAL. This house was designed and built by Mr. B., who furnished us with the design and description. It is built in a sequestered nook, on the sunny side of a high bank, surmounted by rocks covered with shrubbery.

"This location was selected for the purpose of protection from the cold northern blasts, and receiving the warmth and benefit of the winter's sun. The deciduous trees in front being deprived of their foliage in winter, admit the full influence of the sun, and, when in full leaf, shade and ward off his searching rays in summer."

"The elevation, as will be seen in the figure accompanying this article, is a rather pretty affair. The center building, with the gable to the front, is twelve feet square; eight feet posts. The roof is very steep and surmounted with a kind of cupola, for the purpose of ventilation and ornament; in the bottom of this are two small swing doors, to close up when necessary. The roof is of one and a quarter inch plank, tongued and grooved, the joints painted with



ORNAMENTAL POULTRY HOUSE.

white lead and bated. The entire front is of glass, extending to the very point at the top.

"The left wing is a lower edifice, twenty-two feet long and ten feet wide. The floor, which is of broken stone covered with fine gravel, is sunk below the surface, two feet front and eight feet in the rear. The back wall resting against the bank, is of stone, twenty inches thick, faced with brick. The front wall and ends are also of brick. The roof has a gentle pitch to the rear, and made of one and a quarter inch plank, tongued and grooved, joints painted with white lead before being laid. The under sides of the rafters are lined with hemlock boards, the spaces between the rafters filled with tan, rendering it frost-proof. The front wall is of brick, and two feet high, on which the wood and sash rest. In the base are gratings, to admit air; also above the glass, and just under the eaves, are open spaces for ventilation. In very cold weather these spaces may be closed with shutters. On the right is a door for entrance, and on the left is a small one for the egress and ingress of the fowls."

"In the rear, and running the whole length of the room, are two tiers of boxes or nests, which are eighteen inches square, and the same in height. Adjoining the nest is an apartment of the same size, where the hen enters to go to her nest, which is latched in front, giving air and apparent secrecy, with which she seems much pleased. The under tier is about two feet above the ground floor. The range of tiers is set out from the back wall ten inches. These nests are covered with boards, sloping down, like the roof of a house, to catch and carry the droppings of the fowls from the perches immediately over, to a trough in the rear. By this arrangement the manure is all saved, and out of the way of the fowls. We kept our Spanish fowls in this house last winter, without injury by frost to their wattles or large combs."

For comfort and health, fowls require a warm, yet well ventilated house, with separate apartments for feeding, laying and roosting. Cleanliness is absolutely essential, and yet the common practice is to allow fowl-houses to remain uncleaned for weeks and months. The consequence is, vermin and disease and death. Every day or so the droppings should be gathered up and placed in barrels, and if well dried, the better. Its value for manure is so great, that where fowls have a good range and a chance to obtain worms, &c., the droppings are worth more than the cost of food and the trouble of caring for them. For manuring in the hill, there is nothing so rich and convenient, except guano. Fowl-houses should be whitewashed several times during the year, and in winter, or at all times when confined, plenty of gravel, lime and ashes should be placed within reach of the fowls. In nine cases out of ten, fowls become diseased and die from neglect of these simple rules.

A VOICE OF THANKS.—Before adding "Finis" to the Twelfth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, we are constrained to express our sincere acknowledgments to each and all who have in any manner contributed to its success. To Contributors and Correspondents, Agents and hosts of friendly Subscribers all over the land, we are under obligations for special and innumerable favors. While many have increased the value and interest of its pages by furnishing therefor the results of their observation and experience, others have kindly introduced the RURAL in new localities, and in various ways aided in extending its circulation and usefulness. Truly, as we have said on a similar occasion, the conductor of a journal having friends so numerous, kind and generous, may be excused for entertaining some little pride—even while bending under a weight of obligation to them—and would be ungrateful were he not to acknowledge the indebtedness and also resolve to more than ever merit such manifestations of approval. Appreciating, to some extent, our obligations to both Individuals and Community, we shall strive to repay the indebtedness in an appropriate manner—and meantime wish one and all herein addressed a "Happy New Year" and many joyous returns of the same to themselves and their (we trust always happy) families.

—Thanks, also, to the numerous friends who are already successfully recruiting for our next volume, as their substantial remittances attest.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 28, 1861.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

General Scott on the Trent Seizure.

GENERAL SCOTT has written a letter to JOHN BROWN, Esq., in answer to inquiries respecting the probabilities of a war between England and America.

My DEAR SIR:—You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point under consideration.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you, that every instinct of prudence, as well as of good neighborhood, prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice so great for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point; but if it does, I feel that I may rest it upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish these rights upon a just, humane, and philosophic basis.

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our Government.

donable as their offenses have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which are sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it.

That the over-prompt recognition as belligerents of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, would excite the feelings of our countrymen, I will not attempt to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights; and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT. Hotel Westminster, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

Bombardment of Pensacola.—Official Report.

WE have given both facts and rumors of the late bombardment at Pensacola, principally from rebel sources; but we are now enabled to lay before our readers the Official Report of Col. Brown, the commander of Fort Pickens:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, NOV. 25, 1861.

GENERAL:—That Fort Pickens has been beleaguered by the rebels for the last nine months, and that it was daily threatened with the fate of Sumter, is a fact notorious to the whole world. Since its occupancy by Lieut. Slemmer, the rebels have been surrounding it with batteries, and daily arming them with the heaviest and most efficient guns known to our service—guns stolen from the United States—until they considered this fort as virtually their own, its occupancy being only a question of time.

I have been in command since the 16th of April, and during the whole of that time their force has averaged, so far as I can learn, from eight to ten times the number of mine. The position in which I have been placed has been a most trying one, and I have at three separate times intended to free myself from it by opening my batteries on them, but imperious circumstances, over which I had no control, have unexpectedly in each instance prevented.

Affairs were in this state on the morning of the 9th of October, when the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, attacked by surprise a portion of my command on an intensely dark night. They were defeated and driven from the island with great loss by less than two hundred regulars and fifty volunteers—all the efficient force I had disposable for the purpose. An insult so gross to the flag of my country could not by me be passed unnoticed, and I designed immediately to take appropriate notice of it; but, as I said before, circumstances over which I had no control, prevented. I make these prefatory remarks to explain why I have now opened my batteries on the enemy, when, from the smallness of my force—about one-sixth of his, thirteen hundred to eight thousand—I have not the means of producing any decisive results, and as evidence of my having accomplished what I designed—the punishing the perpetrators of an insult to my country's flag.

Having invited Flag Officer McKean to co-operate with me in attacking the rebels, and to which he gave a ready and cordial consent, I, on the morning of the 23d, opened my batteries on the enemy, to which, in the course of half an hour, he responded from his numerous forts and batteries, extending from the Navy Yard to Fort McRae, a distance of about four miles, the whole nearly equidistant from this fort, and on which line he has two forts—McRae and Barrancas—and fourteen separate batteries, containing from one to four guns, many of them being 10-inch columbiads, and some 12 and 13 inch sea-coast mortars, the distance varying from 2,100 to 2,900 yards from this fort. At the same time of my opening, Flag Officer McKean, in the Niagara, and Captain Ellison, in the Richmond, took position as near to Fort McRae as the depth of water would permit, which, unfortunately, was not sufficiently deep to give full effect to their powerful batteries. They, however, kept up a spirited fire on the fort and adjacent batteries during the whole day. My fire was incessant from the time of opening until it was too dark to see, at the rate of a shot for each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes, the fire of the enemy being somewhat slower.

By noon the guns of Fort McRae were all silenced but one, and three hours before sunset this fort and the adjoining battery ceased fire. I directed the guns of batteries Lincoln, Cameron, and Totten, principally in the batteries adjacent to the Navy Yard; those of Battery Scott for Fort McRae and the Lighthouse batteries, and those of the fort to all. We reduced very perceptibly the fire of Barrancas, entirely silenced that in the Navy Yard, and in one or two of the other batteries, the efficiency of our fire at the close of the day not being the least impaired.

The next morning I again opened about the same hour, the navy unfortunately, owing to a reduction in the depth of water, caused by a change of wind, not being able to get so near as yesterday, consequently the distance was too great to be effectual. My fire this day was less rapid, and I think more efficient than that of yesterday. Fort McRae, so effectually silenced yesterday, did not fire again to-day. We silenced entirely one or two guns, and had one of our disabled by a shot coming through the embrasure.

About three o'clock fire was communicated to one of the houses in Warrington, and shortly afterwards to the church steeple, the church and the whole village being immediately in the rear of some of the rebel batteries, they apparently having placed them purposely directly in front of the largest and most valuable buildings. The fire rapidly communicated to other buildings along the street, until probably two-thirds of it was consumed; and about the same time fire was discovered issuing from the back part of the Navy Yard, probably in Wolcott, a village to the north and immediately adjoining the yard, as Warrington does on the west. Finally it penetrated to the yard, and as it continued to burn brightly all night, I concluded that either in it or Wolcott many buildings were destroyed. Very heavy damage was also done to the buildings of the yard by the avalanche of shot, shell, and splinters showered unceasingly on them for two days, and being nearly fire proof, being built of brick and covered with slate, I could not succeed in firing them, my hot shot nor shells not having any power of igniting them.

The steamer Time, which was at the wharf at the time, was abandoned on the first day and exposed to our fire, which probably entirely disabled her. The fire was again continued till dark, and with mortars occasionally until two o'clock the next morning, when the combat ceased.

This fort, at its conclusion, though it has received a great many shot and shell, is, in every respect, save the disabling of one gun carriage and the loss of service of six men, as efficient as it was at the commencement of the combat; but the ends I proposed in commencing having been attained except one, which I find to be impracticable with my present means, I do not deem it advisable further to continue it unless the enemy think it proper to do so, when I shall meet him with alacrity.

The attack on "Billy Wilson's" camp, the attempted attack on my batteries, and the insult to our glorious flag, have been fully and fearfully avenged. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, and have no disposition to guess at it. The firing on his batteries was very heavy, well directed, and continuous for two days, and could hardly be of having important results.

all performed heirduity with the greatest cheerfulness, and in the most able and efficient manner. I am much indebted to Major Arnold, my executive officer, for his valuable assistance—his whole conduct was admirable—Captains Allen, Chalfin, Blunt, Robertson, Hill, ad Duray, and Lieutenants McFarland, Langdon, Jossin, Shipley, Jackson, Pennington, Seeley, ad Taylor, merit my warmest encomiums for their coolness and deliberation with which they performed, without one exception, their duty under a heavy and continuous shower of shot, shells, and splinters two successive days. Lieut. Todd, ordnance officer, had full supplies of all required articles, which were on hand at the post, and his departments were conducted with system and efficiency. Major Swain, Surgeon Campbell, and Assistant-Surgeon Hetherland, in their respective duties, sustained their high reputations. Captains Robertson, Duray, ad Blunt, and Lieutenants Pennington and Seeley, respectively, commanded Batteries Lincoln, Scott, Totten, and Cameron, and a small battery at Spanish Ft., and the other officers' batteries in the fort, with distinguished ability.

Captains Dobie's ad Bailey's companies were with the batteries at Lincoln and Cameron, and did their duty faithfully and efficiently. The companies of Captains Heubner and Duffy, of the 6th regiment New York Volunteers, were successfully on duty at the fort, and rendered most important assistance to me. The regular companies engaged at the batteries, all of whom performed their duty so efficiently as to preclude making a distinction, are companies A, F, and L, First Artillery; C, H, and K, Second Artillery, ad C and E, Third Infantry, and companies G and 6th regiment New York Volunteers.

In closing, I tender to Flag Officer McKean and Captain Ellison, of the navy, and to their officers and crews, my best thanks for their co-operation, which would have had the happiest results but for the unfortunate fact that the great draft of water prevented their sufficiently near approach to the works of the rebels.

Department of Missouri.

THE Hannibal Messenger of the 14th inst. learns that Sy. Gordon, notorious chief of Northwest Missouri, had been shot at a hotel in that county, and could not possibly recover. It is said that a couple of citizens rode up and shot Gordon on sight. It is also said that Gordon had made his brags of burning Platte river, and it was for this that he was so summarily dealt with. We also learn from the engineer on the train, that Gordon's whole band of two hundred desperadoes had been taken prisoners by General Prentiss.

A gentleman wholly from Henry county on Sunday, says that Clinton, the seat of that county, was in possession of from 1,000 to 8,000 rebels, most of whom were from Price's camp at Osceola, and the balance were recruited from the Northwestern counties. They were persecuting Unionists and plundering private property. Our informant also says that late on Sunday evening last, they met the advance guard of Pope's division, three miles from Clinton. They think the rebels were entirely ignorant of the approach of our troops, and express the belief that they have been surprised and cut off.

Osceola is about 25 miles south of Clinton, and if our informant's statements be correct, a very rapid advance of Pope and Steele's divisions has doubtless been made upon Price's headquarters.

The names of about 500 rebels have been enrolled at the Provost Marshal's office, upon whom contributions are to be levied under General Halleck's general orders No. 24, to the benefit of the suffering refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these were to be called upon the 20th inst. for the sums set opposite their names, varying from \$100 to \$400, and the balance are to be notified as exigencies require.

Gen. Halleck sent on the 21st the following telegram to Washington:

To Major-General McClellan:—Captain Wood's scouting party has returned from Rolla. It pursued the enemy south of Houston, killed one of them, and brought in a Major as prisoner of war. About one hundred of Price's men were captured and released on parole, the scouting party not being able to bring them along.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

Dispatches received at St. Louis the 19th, from Gen. Pope, show that he has obtained a great victory over a part of Price's band of rebels, and secured a very large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. After a forced march, he got between the enemy encamped six miles from Chillicothe, Johnson county, and 2,200 strong in Clinton and Henry counties; but as soon as they heard of his approach they beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c., in our possession. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, in pursuit, following with the main body of the army.

At Johnson, Yates county, the rebels being so closely pursued, scattered in all directions, but mostly towards the South. Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnaissance within fifteen miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured 150 of the fleeing rebels, and all their baggage, stores, &c. Other squads of from ten to fifteen men in number were taken, making an aggregate number of 300.

The next day our scouts brought us information that a large rebel train, and re-enforcements which we had marched south to intercept, had divided. The larger portion were marching south towards Waverly, intending to camp at the right of Millford.

Gen. Pope brought the main body of his army in position a few miles south of Waverly, and sent a scouting force under Col. Jefferson C. Davis a few miles south of Warrensburg and Knobnoster, to come on the left and in the rear of the enemy, at the same time ordering Merrill's Cavalry to march from Warrensburg and come from the right of Col. Davis, who pushed rapidly forward and came up to the enemy in the afternoon, drove in his pickets, carried the strongly defended bridge by a vigorous assault, and drove the enemy into the timber, who, finding himself surrounded, surrendered. Thirteen hundred men, including two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, one major and seventeen captains, were taken prisoners, and sixty wagons heavily laden with supplies and clothing; a large number of horses and mules also fell into our hands. Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy was considerably greater. This was the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plan.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Missouri, of the 22d, says thirty-four cars, loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motley crew, varying from sixteen to seventy years of age. Many of the arms captured are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in the United States uniforms taken from our troops at Lexington. Several United States wagons were also recaptured.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Pope was the notorious Col. Magoffin, of Georgetown. About two weeks since, Col. Magoffin sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was sick, and he begged permission to see her before she died. He was informed that if he would give his parole of honor as a prisoner, his request would be granted. He did so, and the next that was heard of him, he com-

manded the whole force of the rebels which defended the bridge that Col. Davis carried by assault. He fled with his party, and was not taken until some time after the rest of the rebel force, and a consequence of the darkness, he was not recognized until the next day. It seems that Colonel Magoffin visited his home, and arranging his affairs, he sent a messenger to withdraw his parole, and instead of surrendering himself as other officers do, he left before this messenger arrived at Sedalia. He was in the rebel army when the fight came on, and feeling that he would deserve and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately but unavailingly. Gen. Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until Gen. Halleck ordered what disposition should be made of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of these marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crimes and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

Maj. McKee, with 163 men of Col. Bishop's command, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels, four miles south of Hudson, and killed 10 and took 28 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, and held the railroad men as prisoners. They were in the act of reloading the stock, when the train, stock and men were rescued by our troops.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Halleck confirms the statement previously received, and gives full proof of the importance of the Union victory. Gen. Halleck's second dispatch to McClellan, and a dispatch from Sedalia announcing that thirty-four cars loads of prisoners left that place for St. Louis last night, clear the matter up. Halleck telegraphs us follows:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, MO., DEC. 20, 1861.

To G. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding Army:—A part of General Pope's forces, under Col. J. C. Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of the afternoon of the 18th, at Millford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the enemy, finding himself surrounded, surrendered at discretion. We took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three colonels and seventeen captains, one thousand stand of arms, one thousand horses, sixty-five wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The enemy's loss is not yet known.

Information was received last night from Glasgow, that our troops at that place had taken about two tons of powder, in kegs buried on Jackson's farm. This effectually cuts off their supply of ammunition. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

The Conservative, of St. Louis, has advices from Mount City of the 15th, stating that a portion of the 3d regiment, under command of Maj. Williams, made a dash into Missouri on the 17th inst., and burned the villages of Papinsville and Butler, the latter being the county seat of Bates county, and returned with a large number of refugees, stock, &c. They had two men killed at Butler. These towns have for a long time been the resort of guerrilla bands of rebels.

Department of the Ohio.

DISPATCHES from Louisville of the 18th inst. give an account of an engagement at Mumfordsville, which, it is claimed, considering the disproportion of numbers, is the most brilliant Federal victory yet achieved.

Four companies of about 350 men, of Col. Wallace's regiment, led by the Lieut. Colonel, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry. The Federals returned their fire vigorously and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving their dead and most of their wounded on the field. No re-enforcements reached Van Webber's Federal command as reported yesterday, until after the engagement was over.

Howe's Louisville battery supported the Federals on the north side of Green river, firing at very long range with rifled cannon. Four other companies were on the south side of the river, but engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distant from the action.

Among the Federals killed were Lieut. Sachs, of Cincinnati, who killed eight men with two revolvers, but was finally killed, receiving nine bullets. Also among the killed are Henry Jones, Richard Whoerf, Frederick Shoemaker, J. Shambrose, and Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati.

Of the Texan Rangers, 62 were killed, besides Col. Terry. The number of wounded is unknown, but supposed to be large. The United States Army buried their dead. Fourteen of the rebel brses were found dead on the field, and three rebels taken prisoners.

Parties just arrived from the scene of the fight, state that yesterday and to-day nineteen lead and wounded rebels were found in the bushes. The U. S. loss—ten killed on the spot, seven mortally, and thirteen otherwise wounded. Of those mortally wounded four have since died. The rebel lost a Colonel, Captain, and Lieutenant.

The Federal forces on the south side of Green river have been considerably augmented, but the report of a general crossing southward yesterday is untrue, and would not take place till the Green river bridge, on which a large force is engaged, is constructed.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day, asking permission to inter their alleged unburied dead.

Among the killed on our side was Capt. Anderson, of Lee's battery, and Lieut. Thompson, of the Maine Guards. The victory is said to have been dearly bought by considerable loss on our side. It is thought not unlikely our success will be followed by an assault on the enemy's entrenchments on Cheat Mountain, which is about 17 miles distant from the scene of the late battle, which was on the summit of the Alleghany, on the turnpike from Staunton.

Gen. J. Johnston's brigade made a reconnaissance in force on the 20th inst., six miles south of Green river, without finding a trace of the enemy.

No official account of the Mumfordsville fight has yet been received at headquarters, nor anything from Gen. Schoepff.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House adopted by the usual party vote, resolutions that Kentucky assume payment of her portion of the direct tax imposed by Congress.

The Senate adopted the House resolutions of Federal relations, with amendments indorsing the President's action regarding Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dispense with Secretary Cameron. The vote was unanimous on the amendment.

Gen. Buell has telegraphed to headquarters the following:

LOUISVILLE, DE. 18.

To Major-General McClellan: McCook's division is at Mumfordsville; Mitchell is at Bacon's Creek; Zollicoffer is either retreating across Cumberland river or preparing to do so at the approach of any superior

force. McCook reported that the rebels attacked my pickets in front of the railroad bridge at 2 o'clock to-day. The pickets consisted of four companies of the 23d Indiana, Col. Willicke, under Col. Van Imbler.

Their forces consisted of one regiment of Texas Rangers, two of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. Saxe and eight enlisted men killed, and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers, and about fifty wounded. The rebels retreated indignantly. D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen.

The Cincinnati Commercial has received dispatches from Frankfort, Ky., stating that advices from Somerset state that yesterday morning at daylight, General Schoepff, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels. Zollicoffer is in position on Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men and some artillery. General Schoepff's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, Hoskin's Kentucky regiment, and the 17th, 31st, and 38th regiments of Ohio, Standart's Ohio and Hewitt's Kentucky batteries of ten guns—four rifled and four smooth-bore, and two Parrot guns. Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing. Gen. Schoepff was confident of whipping, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennesseans lead the column.

Department of the East.

A BATTLE was fought on the 20th inst., by Gen. McClellan's division, which resulted in a Union victory. Gen. Ord started at 6 o'clock in the morning on a foraging expedition, in the direction of Drainesville, his command consisting of four full regiments, the Buck Tail Rifles, Lieut. Col. Kane, and Easton's battery, consisting of two 24 and two 12-pound howitzers. Gen. McClellan, anticipating that they might be attacked, ordered the 1st and 2d bridges to follow at 8 A. M.

The 1st brigade, Gen. Reynolds, advanced on the Leesburg turnpike, and took a position on Difficult Creek to await further orders. Two hours later Gen. McClellan, with his staff and an escort of cavalry, followed by the same route. Meantime General Ord advanced to Thornton's House, near Drainesville, when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in the dense woods adjacent. This was the signal for battle, and a brisk engagement promptly ensued. Gen. McClellan, who arrived a few minutes previously, took command. In a moment's time, Daston's battery was planted alongside Thornton's House, and was fired rapidly, and with terrible effect in the enemy's ambush. Col. Kane's Buck Tail Riflemen were placed in advance, and fired upon the enemy whenever they made their appearance. The rebels, who had a battery of six pieces, returned the cannonading and replied to the rifles with musketry.

The firing was kept up some three-quarters of an hour, when the brigade retreated rapidly, the fire of the whole brigade, rifles and battery, being too hot for them. Our troops stood up bravely under the sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by Gen. McClellan and his officers.

The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their dead and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and returned. Forty dead bodies of the rebels were picked up, and 15 wounded prisoners were taken and placed at Hunter's and other houses in Drainesville. Gen. Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition. In their haste, the enemy left behind them arms of every description, clothing, &c. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Among their killed was Col. Tom Taylor, of Frankfort, Kentucky, commander of the 1st Kentucky regiment of rebels.

The forces of the enemy consisted of 3 regiments of infantry—1st and 2d Kentucky and 10th Alabama—with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all under command of Col. John H. Torrey, of the 10th Alabama regiment, acting Brigadier-General. The dead rebels were left on the field.

The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Buck Tails. Col. Kane received a slight wound. At 9 o'clock our troops returned to camp, bringing in 50 wagon-loads of forage.

A later account says the detachment of Gen. McClellan's division, which took part in the battle of Drainesville, did not arrive at Drainesville till about noon, and remained until 2.30 o'clock, when the enemy arrived, coming from the direction of Centerville. Previously to this Gen. Ord had placed his forces in position to repel an anticipated attack. The fire was first opened by the rebel battery throwing shot, shell, grape, and canister. This was responded to by Eastman's battery with effect. The infantry on each side soon engaged in the conflict, and at this time they were not more than sixty yards apart.

After general fighting for an hour, a shell from our side exploded in the ammunition of a rebel caisson, making fearful havoc. Three of the rebels' heads were completely blown off, and others horribly mutilated. At this time the enemy wavered and showed a disposition to run, when Gen. Ord gave the command to charge, which was gallantly obeyed, and the rebels precipitately fled. They were pursued for upward of a mile, when Gen. McClellan ordered a recall to be sounded, and our troops fell back to the position just vacated by the enemy. Twenty of the wounded rebels received surgical treatment from Dr. Lowman and assistants, having been taken into house for that purpose; they were taken to General McClellan's camp, where they had the ambulances arrive in proper time.

All our wounded and killed were brought away. A large number of trophies were brought away by our own troops, such as guns, swords and pistols. In the pockets of dead rebels were found Richmond papers of the 19th, but they contained no news of importance. On the bodies of officers were found letters showing an intense hostile feeling in the South against the North. In one of the letters dated Centerville, 19th inst., addressed to a friend, and but partly finished, it was said it was impossible for the Federal to remain much longer in their present condition; that the effect of the news from England and the pressure of Congress would necessarily compel McClellan to advance, and in such an event a victory of the Confederates would be certain.

During the stampede, eight of the rebels were taken prisoners and brought to Washington. They state that they left Centerville very early Friday morning, in order to obtain forage, and unexpectedly met our troops, who had proceeded thither on similar business; they also said that a larger number were killed on the part of the rebels than they supposed.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant as they had never before been in any action. They have been highly complimented, both by Major-General McClellan and General McClellan.

The following is Gen. McClellan's dispatch announcing the engagement and victory at Drainesville:

DRAINESVILLE, December 20—4 P. M.

Major-General George B. McClellan:—Gen. Ord's Brigade, with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania

Rifles and Easton's battery of artillery, had a brisk affair with the enemy, consisting of four regiments and a battery of artillery, near this place at twelve M. to-day.

I arrived during the action, and sent for Gen. Reynolds, who was left at Difficult Run. The enemy was defeated, and fled before Gen. Reynolds arrived. We have found forty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons, with the harnesses, the horses having been killed.

The regiment of rifles behaved finely. Lieut.-Col. Kane was very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded.

GEO. A. McCALL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

Gen. McCall commands the extreme right of the eight divisions of the army of the Potomac.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 21st inst. has a special from Baltimore, stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire three times on Fort McRae since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known.

On the 30th ult., an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the Fort by Col. Brown.

Levi Mann, colored, formerly a waiter on the steamer Star of the West, and who for a long time was a prisoner in Alabama, arrived in New York recently from Fort Pickens, and informs the Herald that there were over 8,000 runaway negroes hiding in the woods in Alabama. They have grave ideas of the war. Mann was at the guard house at Warrington during the bombardment. He says when Fort Pickens opened on the rebels at the Navy Yard, a regiment of Mississippi troops were on morning parade.

The first shell from Pickens struck the water a short distance from the Navy Yard. The second shot was of similar range as the first. The attack was wholly unexpected by the rebel soldiers, and when the firing commenced, they broke ranks, and despite all the entreaties of their officers, made a further retreat in double-quick time, throwing away their rifles, blankets, and equipments. After the rebels opened their batteries on Pickens, they became more cool under the determined manner of Gen. Bragg and other high officers, who moved from point to point.

During the bombardment, the chain shot and shell dismantled three guns in Fort McRae, and breached it in several places so that the rebels found it untenable, and consequently evacuated it. The buildings in the Navy Yard were all perforated with shot, and the village of Warrington was entirely destroyed.

Mr. Mann is of the opinion that had the bombardment been followed by the landing of Union troops on the enemy's soil, their efforts could not but have been attended with success, so thoroughly were the rebels demoralized.

There are many Union men at Pensacola, who are perforce in the rebel army, and only wait in the hope of a speedy deliverance by the landing of Union troops.

Gen. Phelps had landed at Ship Island with about 2,000 troops, and issued a proclamation, which is not sanctioned by Gen. Butler.

Gen. Phelps, in his report, says he reached Ship Island, in the harbor of the Mississippi Sound, on the evening of the 3d of December, when dispatches with which he was entrusted for Flag Officer McKean, were sent by Lieut. Winslow, of the R. R. Cuyler, who then proceeded to Pensacola, where the Flag Officer then was, and General Phelps' was made known.

We found in the harbor the U. S. war ships Massachusetts and R. R. Cuyler, besides several prizes, and not long afterwards the steam gunboat New London, and an armed schooner, part of the Gulf blockading squadron, came in.

He concludes:—"While preparing the report the De Soto and New London had been engaging the boats of the enemy in the direction of New Orleans."

Affairs at Washington.

GEORGE W. JONES, late Minister to Bogota, has been arrested for treason. Letters written to Jeff. Davis, by him while United States Minister have been discovered, in which he states his intention of joining the rebel army.

Lord Lyons made his official communication to the Secretary of State on Saturday the 21st, who at once set about the preparation of a reply. The contents of the dispatches are known to no one except to those two, the President, and probably General McClellan. The general opinion among outsiders near the official barrier that guards the inner circle of diplomacy is that they do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiation, as we have heretofore intimated.

Washington writers for the New York papers state that Minister Adams reports to the State Department that he had an interview with Earl Russell. After a discussion of the Trent affair in the British Cabinet, no definite conclusion was arrived at. It is thought that Ireland would take advantage of a war between this country and England to attempt to redress some of her grievances.

Burnside's expedition will not get away from Annapolis until after Christmas, but is sure to sail before New Year's.

The Post says private letters from well-advised sources in Washington, represent that interviews between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, immediately after the Trent affair, and their representative letters to London, at that time based upon the disavowal of knowledge of our Government that such capture was to take place, and of all purpose to insult the British flag, delayed the presentation of the peremptory demand by the British Government, which came out in the Europa.

CONFLOGRATION IN CHARLESTON.

ONE of the most extensive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this country, took place in Charleston on the 11th and 12th inst. The best part of the city is destroyed. Of the cause of the fire there are various opinions, some thinking it the work of incendiaries, while others consider it accidental. The following facts we obtain from the telegraph and the Southern papers.

W. P. Russell & Co., owners of the factory where the fire originated, say the establishment had been closed, and the furnace of the boiler was covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the workmen. When he left everything was in order, and there were no signs of fire. In an hour and a half afterwards he heard the alarm. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment, in allowing their camp fires to get the better of them.

After the breaking out of the fire the flames continued to increase in violence, and, with scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping in a south-westerly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning. The work of destruction in King and Queen streets

was truly terrible; roof after roof fell in, and there rushed out of the windows and lapped around the buildings in an awfully sublime manner. The flames spread right and left, making a clean sweep of the residences in Logan, New Savage, Mazyok, and the lower end of Broad streets. Nor could the work of destruction been stayed here, had it not been the fire exhausted itself for want of material.

The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest a severe trial. The fine building of the Sisters of Mercy was saved. The extensive foundry and machine shops of Cameron & Co. were entirely destroyed. They embraced eight buildings and offices, an erecting shop, machine and fitting shops, foundry, blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern shop and iron room, and the stock and material of large. The stock and material on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes is valued at not less than \$2,000,000. The insurance is not stated.

The Courier says that the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by this terrible conflagration have been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and \$2,000 have been subscribed.

The Commissary General had posted a notice for food and shelter for those deprived of houses by the sad calamity. Many were obtained on application to P. S. Holmes, at the Soldier's Wayside Depot, corner of Ann and Navy streets.

The Mercury of Friday says: Yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of the great public calamity.

The Courier says: The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th and 12th of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which fit the moment seem to paralyze all our long cherished hopes and bright anticipations for the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow which will take the work of years to repair. Let us nerve ourselves then for another start, thankful that we are left with the some bold spirit and strag arms to make new and perhaps more substantial prosperity for our beloved city.

Some of the Charleston papers have urged the in case of an attack by the Union forces, Charleston should be burned. We presume the present taste of this mode of proceeding will satisfy the most rigid for the present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamship Arago from Havre on the evening of the 11th, via Southampton on the morning of the 12th, arrived off Cape Race last Saturday evening at six o'clock. To the surprise of every one, it is announced that General Scott had returned tethis country, and much improved in health; but the impression is general that he returns as the bearer of important information for this Government. It is reported that previous to his embarkation he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It was believed in France that the General carried to America the French Emperor's desire to bring about the perfect solution of the question lately arraigned between the American and British Governments in consequence of the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

England is making the most extensive preparation for war with this country.

The naval editor of the Times states that, although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States are corvettes and sloops, a great number of which require heavy repairs before they would be fit to go to sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London. The whole of the workmen and laborers employed in the various departments there have been engaged from an early hour in the morning to late at night packing up arms and every kind of article necessary for active service abroad. On Sunday last the interior of the Ancient Garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance. On presentation an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from officials of the War Office to prepare for immediate transmission of 25,000 stand of arms, which were packed in boxes containing 35 rifles with the usual adjuncts. Men worked the whole of Sunday in packing, and the same night eight barges, well filled with boxes, were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada at Quebec and other places. On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich.

On Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of any kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by the steam tugs to the several government depots, where orders had been received a forward without delay every kind of defensive missiles. Additional hands had been employed daily in different apartments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years. The military immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 200,000. It has been stated that a battalion of the Guards is under orders for embarkation. It is reported that the Government will charter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

The Irish people are espousing with great ardor the American side of the question. A great mass meeting was held in the round room of the Round in Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the population of the Great Republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and blood, it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle between England and America.

Resolved, That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and unite in a rally for the old cause of their country.

Resolved, That a chairman, two secretaries and a committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by the majority of the voices at this meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization on the present state of affairs at home and abroad.

The Liverpool Post says the whole purpose of the meeting was to express, in every variety and phase of demonstration, sympathy in favor of America.

Most of the French papers show a disposition to take a neutral position, while some even exhibit a desire to favor the American cause. They await, however, further advices.

Brief Reminders.

TO RURAL SUBSCRIBERS, AGENT-FRIENDS, &c.

"Time Up."—This No. terminates our engagements with nearly fifty thousand subscribers. All whose subscriptions expire now—with the year and volume—will understand it (if they do not otherwise) from the fact that either no figures are given after their names, or 624. Those whose terms extend into the next or a future volume, however, will find the No. of the RURAL to which they have paid, printed after their names. To show our plan we quote two or three examples from our duplicate Mailing Addresses:—"Frank H. Gilman, 624," means simply that Mr. Gilman has paid to No. 624, inclusive, which is to July, 1, 1862. "Robert Lincoln, 728"—which shows that Mr. L. has paid to January 1, 1864. [In cases like the latter when a subscriber pays for more than one year in advance, we give the figures, even if the subscription ends with a volume, but there only one year is paid for, and the term closes with a volume, we omit the figures to save extra type and labor.]

About Renewals.—We of course anticipate that most subscribers whose terms expire this week, will at once, or soon, renew—many have done so already—yet some will delay the matter, and others neglect it, or think they can't afford the small investment. Whether it is good economy to deprive ourselves and families of a useful and instructive visitor is worthy of consideration. Quite a number who tried to get along without the RURAL this year, have recently ordered it, being satisfied with the experiment. A subscriber and voluntarily in Van Buren county, Michigan, alluding to the time, says:—"The RURAL is a member of our family, and if retrenchment to any great extent becomes necessary, it will be among the last few things to be parted with. I shall make an effort to sustain the subscription here," &c. All who like the RURAL are invited to do likewise—renew themselves, and invite others to subscribe.

Be Brief.—A Model Letter.—In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention;—even the opening and glancing at the contents of each, (which the writer of this tries to do), is somewhat laborious. The short letters are read, and while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest. Brevity and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate without injury to either—for one goes to clerk and the other to editor. Some write two or three long pages in remitting for a single copy of the paper, others will do as much business in only two lines. We have examples of both among letters received this morning. (Dec. 23d.) One we will quote as a model. It contained \$4 for the RURAL two years in advance, and is as follows:

MASS, December 20, 1861.

"RESPECTED FRIEND—I send you two years' subscription.

—That is a model letter in more respects than one. While its brevity is meritorious—telling the whole story in but few words—it don't ask us to deviate from published terms. It would be quite superfluous, in such a case, for the writer to tell how much he prizes the RURAL—for the fact of his remitting full price for two years in advance is sufficient on that point. We commend it especially to those who write us long letters in praise of the RURAL, and then ask us to send a single copy at the lowest club rate!

Back Numbers and Volumes.—We can furnish back numbers of this volume (except the October numbers), to subscribers whose files are incomplete, if applied for soon.—FREE, if too many are not wanted. Bound copies of this volume will be ready in a few days—price, \$3; unbound, \$2. The value and variety of its contents may be inferred from the Index given herewith. Though only the leading departments are included in it, the Index comprises several thousand articles and illustrations—which would fill from six to ten books of such size as sell at \$1 to \$2 each.

—We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each—or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volume we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61—price, \$2 each.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.—All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, or any other second-class town. Money letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to New York—one of this kind (addressed to "Editor Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.") was forwarded to us by last mail. Please note.

Our New Type, for next volume, is pronounced beautiful by the printers. The kind to be most used is Minion, on the same sized body (and occupying same space) as the principal type in this volume—but the type is a size larger, (Brevier), and therefore much more bold and readable. We think RURAL readers will be pleased with the change, and find it a decided improvement. See our next number.

The News Condenser.

—Forty-five women of Albany have made application for the position of army nurses.

—Vermont has assumed her share of the national tax, being the first State to do so.

—Cook Co., Ill., in which Chicago is situated, has paid, the last year, \$22,000 as jury fees.

—There are 27,000 people in New York city who live in cellars six feet or more under ground.

—The Charleston, S. C., and Augusta Railroad, which one year ago used 120 locomotives, now use four.

—John C. Breckinridge has been indicted before the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky for high treason.

—The ravages of cholera continue in Cabul and Khandahar. The average daily mortality is said to be 300.

—A ton of powder was seized on some carts in Montreal, on Wednesday last. It was designed for this country.

—The two salt companies at Bay City, Mich., have, it is estimated, exported 4,000 barrels of salt the past season.

—Fourteen batteries have been sent from Washington to Springfield, Ill., for two artillery regiments of that State.

—Violets were gathered and grasshoppers seen in the open field, in Berkshire Co., Mass., on the 9th of this month.

—In a single day, during last month, the total quantity of cotton that arrived in Liverpool from India, was 16,733 bales.

—The fleet which sailed from New London, some time since, to be sunk in Southern inlets, carried 7,841 tons of stone.

—The Union Defence Committee of Chicago has expended \$51,891 in equipping regiments and providing for volunteer's families.

—Hon. Sam Picken, a State Senator of East Tennessee, is in prison at Knoxville for refusing allegiance to the Confederate flag.

—Three thousand tons of coal are shipped weekly from Philadelphia to different naval stations for the use of Government vessels.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of a late date says that no less than seven attempts were made to set fire to that city within two days.

—The French Government is said to be building very costly lines of steamers to run between France, the West Indies, and this country.

—The Governor of Mississippi has called on the citizens for all the shot guns and other weapons they may have, for the use of the rebel army.

—Provisional Governor Johnson has issued a call at Bowling Green, under the act of Dec. 4, calling for 20 companies of volunteers from Kentucky.

—The President of Guatemala desires a colony of free blacks to settle on the haciendas, on his territory, and commence the raising of cotton.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, December 24, 1861.

THERE is but little to note in the line of transactions for the week, such sales as are making being for the supply of the home demand. Corn and Buckwheat rule a little lower, the rates for the former ranging from 42 to 45 cents per bushel, and for the latter \$2 3/4. The weather has been too mild for much hog slaughtering, and the display of dressed hogs is very light for the season. No change in price to note.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Flour.—Market opened quiet and closed a shade firmer. Sales at \$3.20/3.50 for rejected; \$3.25/3.50 for superfine State; \$3.60/3.70 for extra do.; \$3.25/3.50 for superfine Western; \$3.45/3.50 for common to medium extra do.; \$3.50/3.60 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$3.00/3.75 for trade brands do.—market closing firm. Cash at \$3.25/3.45 for superfine do.; \$3.60/3.70 for common to choice extra. Five flour quiet and steady, with sales at \$3.50/3.75 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet. Sales at \$3.50 for extra Western; \$3.60/3.70 for Jersey, and \$3.25 for Brandywine. GRAIN.—Wheat market opened dull and closed 1/2 cent better for spring. Sales Chicago spring at \$1.25/1.29; choice Northwest at \$1.31; Milwaukee club at \$1.25/1.32; choice amber at \$1.34; Redwing spring at \$1.31; winter red Western at \$1.32/1.40; white Michigan at \$1.45. Rye, sales at \$0.80/1.00. Barley quiet and without material change in price; sales at 80c for extra. A moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales at \$1.00/1.05 for poor mixed Western; 64/65c for good to prime shipping do, and 4c in store; 72c for winter Western, and \$1.10 for Southern Yellow. Oats quiet and lower; sales at 40c/41c for Canada, and \$1.00/1.05 for Jersey, Western, and one offering.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady and unchanged; sales at \$13.25/13.75 for mess, and \$12.25/12.75 for prime. Beef very firm; sales at \$4.00/4.50 for country prime; \$3.25/3.50 for country mess; 11.00/12 for rapeseed mess, and \$13.75/15.25 for extra mess. Prime dress \$13.00/13.50. Hides \$6.50/6.75. Swine \$4.25/4.50 for mess, and \$4.25/4.50 for Canada, and \$3.25/3.50 for extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull and no transactions to report.—Corn in demand and market steady; sales at 43/44c for do. and 45c for store.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady and unchanged; sales at \$13.25/13.75 for mess, and \$12.25/12.75 for prime. Beef very firm; sales at \$4.00/4.50 for country prime; \$3.25/3.50 for country mess; 11.00/12 for rapeseed mess, and \$13.75/15.25 for extra mess. Prime dress \$13.00/13.50. Hides \$6.50/6.75. Swine \$4.25/4.50 for mess, and \$4.25/4.50 for Canada, and \$3.25/3.50 for extra.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle—First quality \$5.00/5.25; second \$4.75/5.00; Open E pair \$3.25/3.50; Cows and Calves—First quality \$4.50/5.00; ordinary \$3.50/4.00; Veal Calves—First quality \$5.00/5.25; ordinary \$4.50/5.00; Sheep and Lambs—Prime quality \$2.50/3.00; ordinary \$2.00/2.50; Hides \$6.50/6.75; calf skins 7/8c; tallow 8/9c; pelts \$1.25/1.50 each.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 19.—Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, \$5.50; first quality \$5.25; second \$4.00; third \$3.75/4.00. Working Oxen—\$2.75/3.00. Milch Cows—\$4.00/4.50; common \$3.00/3.50. Calves—\$2.50/3.00. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.50/2.00; extra \$2.00/2.50. Hides \$6.50/6.75. Swine \$4.25/4.50 for mess, and \$4.25/4.50 for Canada, and \$3.25/3.50 for extra.

At the residence of her father, BENJ. WAGER, Esq., at Hilldale Farm, Lansing, Tomp. County, N. Y., December 6th, of consumption, HELEN AMELIA, only sister of "MINNIE MINNIE," aged 15 years, 10 months and 7 days.

But few have been so surprisingly beautiful in life and death.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62 1/2 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, per line), Sixty cents a Line.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell Scofield's Flag of our Union, Military, Gift, and Stationary Packages, the best in market. For particulars address with stamp, or send ten cents for sample, to C. W. SCOTFIELD, Dealer in Books and Jewelry at wholesale, Geneva, N. Y. 624-t.

\$150. PIANO-FORTES. \$150. We are now able to offer the public a \$150. five new 7 octave PIANO-FORTES, full iron frame, overstrung, rosewood case, warranted for five years, for \$150, each; and a grand of solid case, with carved legs and lyre, from \$175 to \$200, of good work and material as has been sold for \$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufacturing. We warrant them to stand in tune better than any Piano ever made. We invite all to examine these new instruments at our factory, corner of Canal and Hudson Streets, NEW YORK GROVESTEEN & HALE. I would advise my friends and all in want of a good, substantial Piano to examine GROVESTEEN & HALE'S new 7 octave Pianos. We have had the care, the past year, of more than 300 Pianos of different makers, and these stand in tune better than any I ever saw; the touch and tone are fine—good as any costing double that money. 624-t J. PRIESTLY, New York.

TO THE PATRONS OF LIBERAL PATRONAGE

ONE and all, I return you my HEARTY THANKS for your LIBERAL PATRONAGE the last year. Hoping to see you ALL again the coming year at the OLD STAND,

I remain Yours very truly, L. A. PRATT.

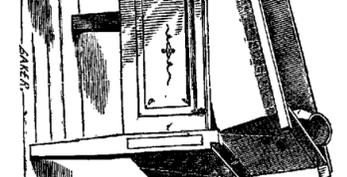
ROCHESTER, Dec. 26th, 1861.

P. S. I have now remaining on hand about \$15,000 worth of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

which I wish to CLOSE OUT before February 1st, 1862, (the time I take my annual inventory.) In order to start the year with a CLEAN and FRESH LOT OF GOODS,

I shall sell those now on hand very cheap. PRATT, No. 54 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

ROE'S WESTERN RESERVE



PREMIUM VAT, With Cooper's Improved Patent Heater and Self-Adjusting Valves.

LIST OF PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity, Price. No. 2 will hold 75 gallons, \$33.00. No. 3 " " " 91 " 35.00. No. 4 " " " 145 " 45.00. No. 5 " " " 190 " 50.00. No. 6 " " " 265 " 65.00.

These VATS are now made of galvanized iron, (instead of wood), which we have procured rolled expressly for this purpose, from the best charcoal iron and galvanized in the very best manner. The bottom of the vat is also made of one sheet of galvanized iron. These with other improvements, render it a perfect apparatus for making Cheese.

As these VATS have now been sold by thousands, and in every State in this Union, where Cheese is made to any extent, (California and Iowa not excepted), we deem it unnecessary to add names as certificates, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to supply the increasing demand.

H. & E. F. COOPER. Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE IN Yates County, N. Y., containing seventy-five acres of Choice Land, about nine of which is wood land and the balance all tillable and under good cultivation, situated two and a half miles from Dresden, on Seneca Lake, and five miles from Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates County. This farm is beautifully located, with a gentle slope to the east, and has a fine view of Ovid, the State Agricultural College, and many miles of the east shore of Seneca Lake. On the farm is a convenient Dwelling House, a good Barn—nearly new, new Shed, and other Out-buildings, two Wells of excellent water, Cistern, a LARGE ORCHARD, Good Fences, &c.

Price, \$20 per acre. One half or more of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Title perfect. Possession given on the first of April next, or the stock and tools will be sold with the farm at a reasonable price and possession given immediately. The address of the present owner will be furnished on application, by letter or otherwise, to D. D. MOORE, Publisher of Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. 624-eov3t. 624-cov3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—Farm for sale of 2000 acres, near the village of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. Will exchange in part for a small farm, or some Western land. For particulars address Box 271, Lyons, N. Y. 624-cov3t. Lyons, Dec. 17, 1861.

SEAL-HORNS.—I have for sale a few Bulls and Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. The Young Stock by the Duke of Gloster, (1832), and Grand Duke of Oxford (1614).

JAMES O. SHELDON, White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y. 623-9t.

TO PATRONS OF KETCHUM'S AND HOWARD'S MOWER AND MOWER AND REAPER. As there have been many inquiries as to the right I have to use the invention Patented by A. W. Morse, of an Adjustable Lever which the finger-bar and knives of a Grass Harrow are elevated or depressed, I hereby give notice that I have settled in full with said Morse for the use of said invention on all machines of my make, and all who have them are released from any liability to said Morse or his agents; and I have also secured the right to use in the future the said improvements, as the subject certificate will show.

E. J. HOWARD, Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y. I, ALBERT W. MORSE, the Patentee of the Litter arrangement for Grass Harvesters, do hereby certify that E. J. HOWARD of Buffalo, has settled with me for the past and taken a license for the future, as stated in his card above. 623-2t. Dated, Dec. 13th, 1861. ALBERT W. MORSE.

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE, No. 8 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOLIDAYS.—50 XXX Written Cards sent for \$1. C. A. WALWORTH, Box 213, Philadelphia.

1000 PACKAGES of Rare Flower Seeds to be given away. Send for a Circular. P. SUTTON, Kansas, Pa.

ENGRAVING.—J. MILLER, No. 60 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., General Engraver, Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Seals, Plate Engraving, Wood Cut, &c. All orders promptly executed at reasonable rates.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House, Rochester, N. Y., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1862. A fine show of Fruit may be expected. By order of the Council. 621-4t. C. P. BISSILLI, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE, No. 8 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HUBBARD & NORTROP. Are now offering, at their POPULAR SALES ROOM, Nos. 69 & 71 Main St., Marble Buildings, ROCHESTER, N. Y., A CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF European and American Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Brocade and Woolen Long Shawls

MORAL COSMETICS.

You who would save your features florid,
Lift the limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid.

The Story-Teller.

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

"Is she dead, then?"
"Yes, madame," replied a little gentleman in a brown coat and short breeches.
"Is she going to be opened here immediately by her solicitor?"

man, "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on your part, millionaire as you are, to give at least a portion of your share to Anne, who is in want of it."
"Thanks for your kind advice, dear sir," replied Vatro; "the mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is ready furnished. As to the jewels of sister Egrie, they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

DROPS OF WISDOM.

THERE is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.
WHAT a burthen is leisure to a mind unprepared for its enjoyment.
THOSE who heed not God's writ are often forced to heed the sheriff's.

Wit and Humor.

An amusing colloquy came off recently at the supper table on board of one of our Eastern steamboats, between a Boston exquisite, reeking with hair oil and cologne, who was assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side, dressed in homespun.

Timely Greetings

TO AGENTS AND FRIENDS OF THE RURAL.
The Extra Premiums.—There is yet time to secure the Extra Premiums offered for each club of either 10, 20, 24 or 48 subscribers. See list in our last number.

Advertisements.

CHINA HALL, ROCHESTER.
ANDREW J. BRACKETT, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Earthen, China, Parian and Glass Ware, No. 35 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
HOLIDAYS,
constituting in part the following:
FRENCH BROSSE CLOCKS, STATUETTES, BUSTS, &c., very fine goods.