

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE

HORTICULTURE

RURAL LIFE

EXCELSIOR

LITERATURE

SCIENCE

ARTS

NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.)

VOL. XIII. NO. 12.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 636.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
CHAS. D. BRAGDON, 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 zealously 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.

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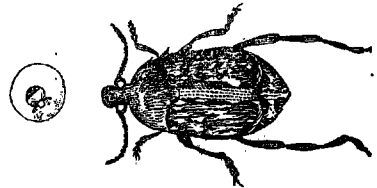
AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Field Culture of the Pea.

CAN you inform a subscriber of the value of the Pea for a field crop? It is considered one of the most valuable in Europe, but is seldom grown here. I have grown some, and am well satisfied with the result. Would it not be greatly to the advantage of American farmers to cultivate this leguminous plant more generally. Would not information on the mode of culture be valuable to many readers of the RURAL? JACKSON CO., Mich., March, 1862. FARMER.

PEAS are used very extensively in Europe in making pork, and they also constitute a cheap article of diet, and are in common use. Here our corn crop furnishes material for fattening, and white beans seem to take the place of peas for human food. Dried beans we think are seldom used in Europe. Peas, no doubt, might be grown to great advantage in some sections of our country; and we know a successful farmer who claims that there is no better or cheaper way to enrich land than to sow field peas broadcast, and as soon as they begin to ripen let the fattening hogs have the range of the field. The haulms, with the manure, is plowed under, and greatly improves the fertility of the soil. From five to ten thousand bushels of peas are brought every year to this city from Canada, at a cost of from seventy-five cents to one dollar a bushel, and the inquiry has often been made why we cannot grow peas enough for our own consumption. The difficulty is, the pea-bug, (*Bruchus pisi*), has been so destructive in its ravages as almost to compel the abandonment of the crop. If the peas are consumed in the fall, but little evil results; but when kept over, they are about destroyed. The appearance of this insect when magnified is shown in the engraving, and



also the pea of natural size, with its head protruding, as may always be seen with "buggy" peas in the spring.

Early in summer, when the peas are in flower and forming pods, the female beetle deposits an egg in almost every pea. When matured, the pea does not appear injured, but on close examination we can discover in each a minute black speck, which is the larva. Dr. Harris says:—"The eggs are laid only during the night, or in cloudy weather. Each egg is placed opposite the pea, and the holes through which they pass are so fine as scarcely to be seen, and are soon closed. The larva remains in the pea all winter, gradually consuming its internal substance, and in spring it is transformed into a perfect insect, pierces the skin, and emerges to deposit its eggs in the new pods. The larva has a soft whitish body, and a head small, scaly, and armed with strong and sharp cutting mandibles. The maggot, when it reaches maturity, gnaws a circular hole in the husk or skin of the pea, and even cuts round the inner surface which covers the aperture; so that, when changed to a beetle, by a slight dilation of its body, it forces off the lid and emerges the new-born *Bruchus*, as represented in small engraving. In many of the peas the insect will be found dead. Whether this arises from a lower temperature than they are accustomed to, not invigorating them sufficiently to leave their habitations, or whether they return to feed when they cannot make their escape readily, which is the case when the peas are confined in sacks, or heaped up in a warehouse, has not been determined. The vitality of the seed is not usually destroyed, as the egg is deposited in the side of the pea, where the insect when hatched emerges, leaving the germ uninjured. It is doubtful, however, whether the plants raised from such peas are as strong and healthy as those from perfect seed; and they should, therefore, never be used for seed when it can be avoided.

This insect was doubtless imported from Europe with our seed peas. For many years after its appearance here, it was unknown in Canada, and even now is not very injurious, we believe, though we often see samples of Canada peas that show its work. This is the reason why we have so long depended upon Canada for our best seed peas. Occasionally we have seasons that are unfavorable to the insect, and good crops are grown, and it is generally admitted, we believe, that a cold, wet spring is favorable to a crop. In St. Lawrence and some of the Northern counties of this State, peas are grown in perfection, and we never saw finer samples than have been grown in Allegany county.

Early planting, it has been suggested, would prevent the attacks of the insect; but we have no hope from this course; for every one will notice in planting "buggy" peas on a warm day that the "bugs" are ready to fly away. We cannot, therefore, get the start of them. Late planting is a better course, and a sure preventive, we think. Peas planted from the first to the tenth of June, will not form pods until after the beetles have disappeared. But peas sown so late very often suffer from drouth and mildew, and seldom yield an abundant crop. This, we think, is, and will be found, the general experience, though we know of some who say they seldom fail with late planting. Perhaps, in a cold, damp, heavy soil, late planting may prove successful.

The beetle is destroyed in the peas by pouring boiling water over them, and allowing it to remain one minute, which will not injure the germ. Killing at about 130 degrees will produce the same effect. If proper care were exercised in killing all beetles in the peas, the ravages of this insect would be greatly curtailed.

Plants for Farm Hedges.

Is there not some of our native thorns that will make a first rate hedge? Has any one in your section tried the hawthorn, and found it an effective farm hedge? I have a hedge of some common plants, mostly lilac bushes, and it grows without care or pruning, and is now very thick, clear from the bottom. A farmer cannot spend time to prune hedges every spring in this country, and although the time is fast approaching when we must have hedges, it is important that we obtain plants that are hardy, free growers, and need but little care. Genesee Co., N. Y. P.

OUR correspondent will find in our last issue an article from JOHN PARK, who has paid much attention to the Hawthorn, and is quite satisfied that we need look no further for a hedge-plant exactly adapted to our country and the wants of farmers. Others, we know, have failed from inattention; yet the borer and other insects are very troublesome to this plant. We do not expect to find a plant that will make a good hedge without care, nor can a hedge be kept in even tolerable condition without annual pruning. The Lilac makes something of a hedge if neglected, and so will any plant that throws up a great number of suckers from the roots, but the farmer will find that they require more labor to keep them from invading his fields than would be necessary to give the hedge a proper pruning every season. This habit of suckering is a great objection to a hedge-plant, as many have found to their cost. Until we get rid of the idea that we can grow hedges without care and labor, we shall never succeed. The pruning of a hedge is very little trouble with a proper knife, and after a little practice. We have seen experts at this work who could trim a hedge about as fast as they could walk.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

TO CAIRO AND RETURN.—NO. I.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., "Washington's Birth-day," 1862, took Illinois Central Train for Cairo. Fraternal company.—UPRON, of the *Chicago Tribune*, and COFFIN, of the *Boston Journal*, both going to New Orleans by the first boat.

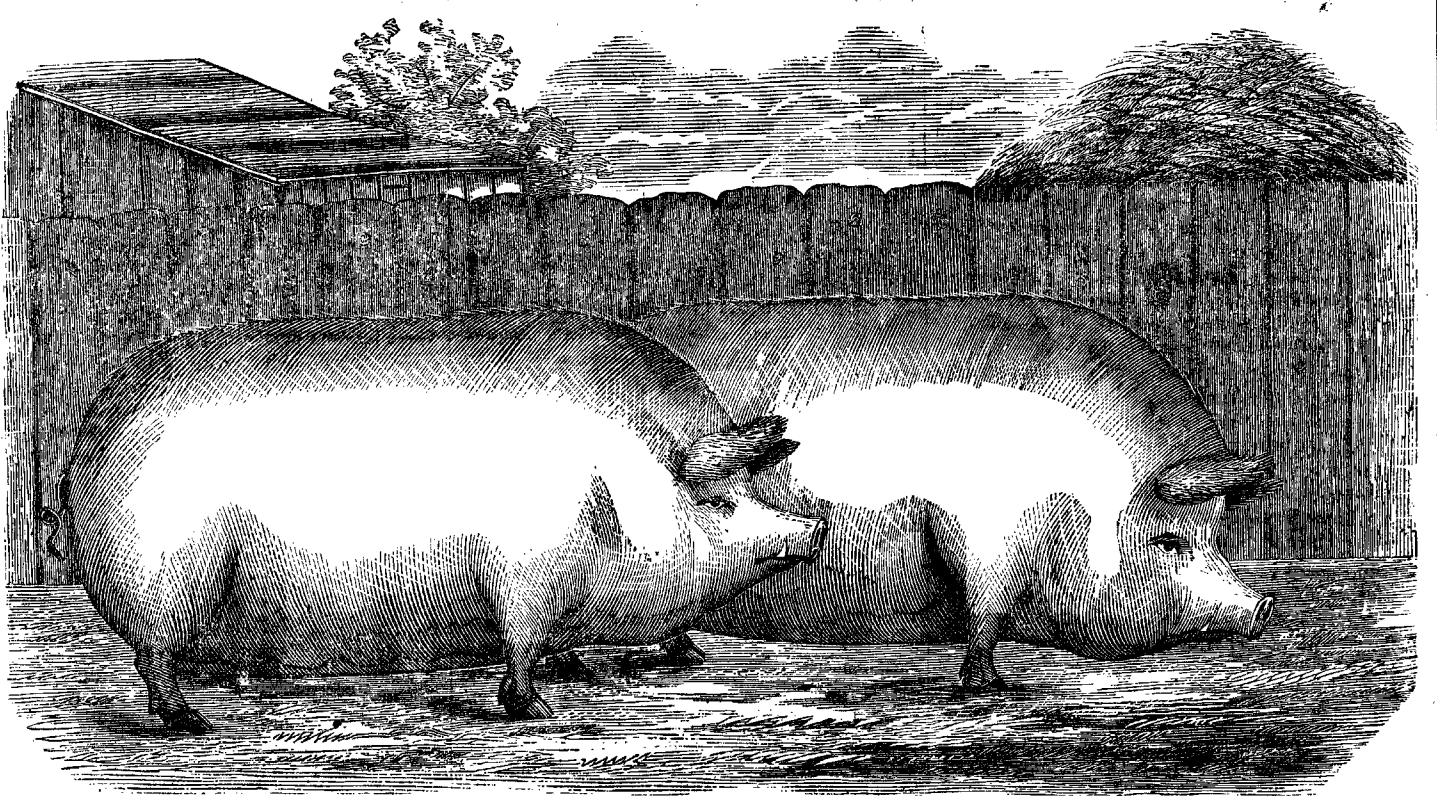
CORN CRIBS.

We are hardly out of Chicago before we begin to pass the immense corn cribs erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. They have capacity to receive three million bushels of corn, and are fast filling up with maize from the granaries of farmers indebted to the Company for land. The Company pays eighteen cents per bushel (or allow it) for all good merchantable corn, delivered at any station on the line by land purchasers.

Hundreds of men who have no corn, but have payments to make to the Company, buy corn at nine and ten cents delivered, and are credited eighteen cents by the Company.

SORGHUM AT LODA.

I learn that arrangements have been made at Loda for the erection of a large sugar boiling apparatus, under competent superintendence, for the purpose of manufacturing 1,000 acres of sorghum cane, already pledged to be planted and cultivated the coming season. The manufacture will be under the conduct of the Chicago Sugar Refinery. And it is believed by the refiners that with the proper apparatus no after refining process will be necessary in order to secure a high grade sirup—and that, now that analyses have discovered so much cane sugar (over 50 per centum,) in the crudely manufactured sirups, this first process will be only preliminary to the precipitation of a first class sugar from this product. We have much to hope from this cane, now that the experience and knowledge of veteran sugar boilers and refiners is being enlisted.



GENESEE COUNTY HOGS OF THE "SWILL-PAIL BREED."

We are assured that the above engraving correctly portrays two of a lot of twelve hogs, fed the past season and recently killed by Mr. D. R. PRINDLE, of East Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y. Mr. P. claims that his porkers were a very good illustration of the old adage, that "it's a good deal in the swill pail breed." They were, however, of fair breed, though no particular pains had been taken in that direction, and were of too small bone to make great carcass or weight. They were of a mixed breed—mainly Native and Suffolk. When killed, these hogs were a little over 19 months old, and dressed about 540 lbs. each. They were remarkably

fat, the meat measuring from 11 to 13 inches thick above their shoulders, and afforded, of clear mess pork and lard, about 300 lbs. each. The most rapid growth of these hogs was made while being fed on COOKED FOOD, such as carrots, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., well cooked and mashed up while hot—when just taken from the steam-box—and a little provender added, with salt, &c. Their last days were devoted to the consumption of good, well-cooked indian pudding. Mr. PRINDLE is of opinion that more depends upon the feeding (and kind, quality and quantity of feed,) than the breed in pork-making, and offers the

above portraits as proof of his theory. He believes in cooking food for hogs, and practices accordingly, and evidently thinks the Agricultural Caldron and Steamer of his own invention (which he did not expect we would mention in this connection,) is a great desideratum in feeding and fattening stock. Although the picture is "good looking," a statement, including cost of keeping and feeding, value of the pork, profit, &c., would no doubt prove more convincing to many—though the figures might have little weight with those care-for-nothing farmers who let their hogs take their chances on the "big pig, little pig, root hog or die" principle.

THE STRAWBERRY FOR WINE.

In an article already forwarded to the RURAL sanctum I have referred to large profits in one instance, realized from the manufacture of strawberry wine. Just as I was leaving the city I took from the Post-office a letter from the party referred to, from which I make the following extracts, promising that I am assured by men of integrity, that these statements can be relied on as correct:

"In reference to the manufacture of wine from the strawberry, I will say that I have realized full six hundred dollars net profits from not over one-half acre, the past season—(the letter is dated Feb. 20th, 1862,)—making certainly double the amount of money that could be realized in our markets from the fruit. The article (of wine) you tested in Chicago, was not a fair specimen, as it was drawn from the lees too soon.

"My success in the sale of the article has been beyond my most sanguine expectations. I have the assurance that I can sell all that I can make, by parties who have been introducing it in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. In short, it is universally admired, especially by the ladies.

"I am so confident of its success, that I intend making seventy-five or one hundred barrels of it next season. I have no trouble in selling it at \$2.50 per gallon. I sold, a few days since, to one party, the second barrel at the above figure.

"I have about forty acres in strawberries in Illinois—about half of them at Aurora, forty-three miles from Chicago, where I intend removing the first of April, and turn my whole attention to fruit and wine-making. I have eighteen acres in Southern Illinois, for early market, and expect the coming season to plant eighteen acres more—making nearly sixty acres I have in small fruit and peaches. My peach orchard is in "Egypt," in South Illinois. It is now just coming into bearing and of the best varieties now cultivated in the United States."

Talking of the wine he says:—"I am satisfied with one thing. If you want a fine fabric, you must employ a fine material. It is conceded by all, that the strawberry is the finest of all the small fruits; then why may not the wine excel the Catawba, if made right?"

Some will dissent from the premises, and therefore from the conclusion; but it is a fact of some significance that many of our best Western fruitists have expressed great faith in the ultimate and successful use of the strawberry for wine manufacture. The success above detailed must be credited to Mr. E. SMS, of Boone Co., Indiana.

"SUCCESS."

We pass long trains of the Fort Donelson prisoners, on their way from the sunny seceding South to the chill air and raw climate of Chicago. The prairie country is full of novelties to them. They talk of cotton, corn, and sugar. At the stations they proclaim their loyalty or disloyalty to the old Union. It is a fact that many of these prisoners

aver that they were compelled to join the Southern army; and they were glad to see free soil. Many of them are from the North—have families and homes in the North, and are anticipating a re-union with them. This class are mostly of Irish birth and have been at work on the Southern railroads. But others are surly, sullen and full of malice and venomous hate—especially toward "the Yankees." Those of them who are really Southern men nurse this hatred; but they aver that they do not want to fight the Western boys; they do want to whip the "Yankees."

AT CHAMPAIGN.

I stop at Champaign and spent the Sabbath with Hon. M. L. DUNLAP, Editor of the *Illinois Farmer*; agriculturist and horticulturist, theoretically and practically. Have a good time, as I always do here. The soil is soft and cozy, but nevertheless we traverse the domain—both farm and nursery.

OPEN DITCHES VS. MOLE DRAINS.

Friend DUNLAP will make no more open ditches on his premises. "Pat" got a job in 1860, and he was the kind of a mole drain for D., as he told me then; but last fall the mole man came along and put in a mole drain along side the ditch, three feet below the surface. The ditch was soon dry, and the influence of the mole extended much further, either side, than that of the ditch. The ditch was four rods from the mole, and yet it was drained dry. Another thing gained. By running this single mole drain through the center of the slough, he secures living water for his stock the year round.

Whereas he had less confidence in the utility of the mole drainer than some others, now he has more, when the subsoil is a stiff clay.

Last fall I conversed with D. F. KINNEY, of Rock Island, on the subject of mole drains. He had them on his place, and said he found that when they had been put in on plowed land they had failed, having filled up; but where the surface was a sward he had no trouble. Asking Mr. D. if he had any such experience, he said that it was sometimes the case, but it was due more to the malpractice of the parties working the mole. The mole runs easier, and the drain can be made more rapidly in proportion as it runs nearer the surface. Hence, a dishonest operator may, and sometimes does, destroy his own work by dishonest practice. If the mole be run deep enough—three to three and a half feet deep in a stiff clay—it will be effectual, even though the surface be "as mellow as an ash heap."

CORN CULTURE—THE ROLLER.

This is a fine corn region—a portion of "the great corn zone" of Illinois. Corn growing is a trade—an art—a profession. The "Hoosiers," as the early settlers are called, have long practice and experience in this culture, and they are hard to beat in "making a crop." It is the practice of the "Hoosiers" to harrow the land just before or immediately after planting. The object is to pulverize the soil and destroy young weeds. This process of

harrowing does not obtain with DUNLAP. The ground is well fitted by the plow just before planting. If necessary, in order to fit the soil for the reception of the seed, the ground is plowed, harrowed, and rolled before planting. But ordinarily, where the previous culture has been good, the plowing of the corn ground is delayed until late, and once plowing fits it for the seed, which is deposited in drills with a planter, three feet nine inches apart, and from eight to eighteen inches in the drill, depending upon the soil, convenience, and the distribution of the seed by the drill.

The roller follows the planting. The seed is dropped shallow—not more than one inch deep—he prefers it less. The rolling packs the soil, crushes the clods, the seed germinates quickly, uniformly, and is well rooted—grows right along. The first and second culture is with Prof. JOHN B. TURNER'S Cultivator. He uses this until the plant is three feet high, after which it is laid by with a doubleshovel plow at the time of tasseling. By this process he claims that he beats the "Hoosiers," both in the amount of crop, in the economy of its production, and in the after condition of the land. He also claims that it can be grown and delivered on the cars, (any where within six miles of a station,) shelled, at twenty cents per bushel, giving, thereby, to the producer a fair profit. The corn can be shelled at one cent per bushel, if the value of the cobs for fuel is appreciated.

THAT ILLINOIS COFFEE,

Said to have been produced at the rate of thirty bushels per acre, in Effingham Co., by one Geo. R. HUFFMAN, is believed to be a grand speculation which trends closely upon a grand humbug. DUNLAP had sent to Mr. H. for a sample, inclosing twenty-five cents therefor. By return mail Mr. HUFFMAN replied that it was too much trouble to do up packages for a less sum than one dollar. Accordingly he was instructed to send one dollar's worth. Fifty seeds were received for \$1. Weighing these fifty seeds, it was found that a bushel of them (weighing 60 lbs.,) would cost the confiding purchaser one hundred and thirty-eight dollars! This proves one of two things; either that Mr. HUFFMAN believes he has "a big thing" for the State and country, and intends to be well paid for its introduction; or he has no confidence in it, and proposes to make "a big thing" out of it while the excitement is up. I incline to believe the latter to be the correct count of the indictment.

The seed (this "coffee") is about the size of a Marrowfat pea, with a thin white skin, not smooth, but wrinkled; flesh, gold-colored and hard, tasting much like some of the smaller varieties of pea. It is two-lobed, and splits readily into two parts, resembling coffee. But that it is any relation to any coffee plant I do not believe. That it belongs to any other than the leguminous family of plants I do not believe. That it is worthy the attention which has been attached to it by indiscreet journalists I do not believe. That it is worthy a general letting alone at present prices I do believe.

BEDDING UP LAND.

As I travel over this farm in this prairie soil, and examine the winter wheat and the winter rye, I become more firmly convinced of the importance and profit of throwing all fall-plowed lands in narrow beds, whether designed for winter crops or not, and whether underdrained or not. The wheat and rye we examined are safe yet; but the surface of the ground has thawed out two or three inches deep, while it is frozen hard below, rendering it impossible for the water to reach the underdrains; and the surface being level, it holds water like a bucket. If this water freezes to-night and the sun thaws it to-morrow, it will destroy the wheat. Land should be thrown up in narrow beds or trenched deep and left in ridges in the fall, in this prairie country. There is a greater need of this in sections where there is but little snow than in the colder northern climates where snow lies on the ground from November to April. But even there, it is the safer mode, inasmuch as the early spring freezes play the mischief with roots often.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY—THE BEST BREED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In answer to your correspondent from Fort Wayne, Ind., I would say that I think his inquiries not sufficiently definite. The best breed of sheep for one man would not be the best breed for another man in different circumstances. For instance, access to market for early lambs bringing \$3.00 per head about July 1st, and the necessity of limiting the number on a farm to fifty or less would most certainly point to South Downs, Cotswolds, Leicester, and the grades of these breeds. But if one is so situated that he depends principally on the wool for profit, and can keep one or two hundred, then I should most certainly say fine-wooled sheep would be much the best for him. Coarse-wooled sheep do not thrive well when kept in large flocks. Some years since I had about fifty coarse-wooled ewes. The wool more than paid the keeping, and I sold a lamb for each ewe before July 1st, at \$3.00 per head. The next spring I put in as many fine-wooled ewes, and they all had the same chance the season through. In the fall the fine-wooled ewes were in good condition for wintering, some being fat, while the coarse-wooled ewes were quite thin. I found the fine-wooled ewes paid the greater profit, and what is a very important item, were in much better condition to winter again. Although I got from 25 to 50 cents more per head for the coarse lambs, I got nearly one dollar less for the coarse fleece than for the fine.

In regard to the different kinds of fine-wooled sheep, I do not prefer the French Merino, because, in my opinion, they are not a breed or species, but a forced variety. They do not breed readily. Like will not produce like. The purest flock of French sheep I ever saw would produce an uneven lot of lambs. Their reputation is evidently on the wane. I do not prefer the Saxons, because I am convinced that they lack hardness of constitution. In my experience among sheep, there is no one point more perfectly settled in my mind than this—that the first great requisite to make a flock of sheep profitable to farmers in general, is not beauty of form, or fleece, nor even weight of fleeces, so much as a hardy constitution. If this be wanting, the extra care necessary will absorb the profit. I do not prefer the Silesian for much the same reason as expressed in regard to the Saxons, although they are not nearly as objectionable. Some persons with a particular fancy for beautiful wool might choose the Silesian, but for farmers in general I think an extra pound or two of wool per head with ordinary care, is far preferable to a few cents extra per pound with extreme care. The pure blood Spanish Merino sheep is my choice. They are a hardy, strong constitutioned breed, good shearers, good milkers, will thrive in large flocks with ordinary care, and I think will pay for more than ordinary care better than any other breed. But there are some strains of this blood that are quite objectionable, because the breeder has been breeding towards an imperfect model. Now, your correspondent asks us to "give the reason of the faith that is in us." My "reason" is simply my own experience.

We have about 200 sheep, Spanish Merino and grades of the same. Our lambs, and a few old ewes, have a little grain with their hay all winter. But our ewes are wintered on good hay except that for one or two months before lambing they have a half bushel of mixed corn and oats (one-third corn) to the hundred, and we rarely lose a lamb. Our ewes average nearly six pounds of well washed wool, and I am sure will average quite six pounds this year, and of a quality that of late years readily brought fifty cents per pound. W. M. H. Greenwich, N. Y., 1862.

HOWING TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.

"FINDING trouble in sowing timothy and clover seed by hand, would I of my brother farmers inform me, through the RURAL, where I can purchase a machine that will do it up right, and at what price? Also, information with regard to the quantity of seed per acre, and in what proportion of clover to a gravelly soil? After sowing, would you harrow it or not?"—RURAL, February 15.

CAHOON'S Patent Broadcast Sower will do the sowing of grass seeds admirably for you, if worked with suitable care and judgment. It weighs about six pounds, and costs \$8. This is the hand machine, there being a horse machine for \$35. It is probably on sale in New York.

The quantity of seed per acre should vary somewhat. Land before it has been cropped, and very stony land, does not require so bountiful seeding to get a good sod and large crops of grass or hay. Then, again, judging from the advice given through agricultural papers in different States, by the best farmers, some soils and perhaps localities require much more seed than others. For instance, one finds 10 pounds clover and 4 quarts timothy per acre to be the best, while another finds 25 pounds clover and 6 to 8 quarts timothy seed to the acre for seed or hay much better and none too much for a permanent grass field. On such land, here in Maine, 20 to 25 pounds clover seed and 4 to 6 quarts of timothy would be seeding well, yet there are but few who seed so well, and consequently have coarse grass and coarse hay, on new seeded land, instead of thick, fine grass, making more hay and holding out longer, which they would have, if a liberal seeding down to grass had been pursued. The proportions as above are good for pastures, mowing fields, or for seeding purposes, and then for mowing; still, for all but seeding purposes, a greater variety of seed would be an improvement in the durability, amount, and quality of product from the same outlay, without any greater exhaustion of the soil, probably; while, on the other hand, there would be

an increase of fertilizing materials for other crops.

Would not harrow in the seed except with a light, fine-toothed harrow, made on purpose for such work, but rather "brush" it in. Rolling is preferable when the land is in suitable condition, being previously well pulverized. O. W. TRUE. Near Phillips, Me., 1862.

CORN AFTER BUCKWHEAT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In one of your late papers a correspondent requests light on raising corn after buckwheat. I had heard it remarked frequently that it was poor policy to plant corn after buckwheat, and not being satisfied but it was one of the old saws of by-gone days, I thought I could raise a good crop, provided I manured the land sufficiently. Now for the result. I had a piece of sandy land that had buckwheat on the year before, the ground in a good state of cultivation, and clean as a garden. Drew on some 70 two-horse wagon loads of good stable manure, plowed it under with a jointer plow, turning the manure under clean so that the harrow did not disturb it; planted about the last of May; cultivated twice each way, hoed well twice, left the ground perfectly clean. It was a good season for corn, though rather wet on low land. I did not get half an ordinary crop.

Now what was the matter? I thought 70 loads of manure on three acres, with good cultivation, would make corn grow anywhere, on good corn land. I never had any crop fail on that piece of land before. I know it was the buckwheat crop that used up the corn; it had the ague all summer. It is said that it is a good crop to use up wire worms. Well, I agree with the friends there, because you cannot raise enough on the same land to keep them from starving to death, and that would be cruel indeed. Troy, Mich., 1862. WILLIAM CORN.

The Bee-keeper.

Watering Bees in Spring.

HITHERTO one fruitful cause of "ill luck" attending bee-keeping in cold climates consequent upon the inevitable confinement of bees to the hives, is their want of water, or in other words, water dearth. That bees cannot raise brood without water has been known to some for at least a century. If bees, while weather-bound, are not incidentally or otherwise supplied with it at the regular season for raising brood, the breeding will not only be retarded, but if supplies of moisture fail them during these periods their brood will be sacrificed in any stage of development. After rigorous winters, should foul weather prevail, old bees in large numbers, and even whole colonies perish, in consequence of this dearth, which may occur here and there, earlier or later, and produce more or less injury. The Creator has given the bee an instinct to store up honey and pollen, which are not at all times to be procured in any climate, but not water, which is ever accessible in its native regions. Hence, the loss of bees by water dearth is the result of climate, because the bee is not a native of a northern climate. The consumption of water by a stock of bees begins so soon as the queen commences laying, which occurs in some colonies early in January. This, however, is very variable, depending on the vigor and favorable conditions of each individual swarm.

The amount of water consumed by a populous colony during any given period has not been definitely ascertained by the writer in his own practice. This point, however, has been duly determined by the experiments of that prince of modern Apianians, the Baron of Berlepsch. The Baron says, that in March and April "in 1856, during a protracted period of unfavorable weather, we gave all our bees water, and they remained at home in quiet, while those of other apiaries were flying briskly in search of water. At the beginning of May our hives were crowded with bees, while the colonies of our neighbors were mostly weak." "One hundred stocks required eleven Berlin quarts per week to keep on breeding uninterruptedly. Dysentery is one of the direct consequences of water dearth—the bees, in dire need of water, consuming honey immoderately, and taking cold by roaming about the combs." It is said that "in the Isle of Wight the people have a notion that every bee goes down to the sea to drink twice a day."

The particular use or uses which bees may make of water, remains one of the "mysteries of the hive." Its agency, however, in the raising of brood, is that of a diluter indispensable in the forming of honey and pollen into "jelly" for feeding the larva. Thus it will be perceived that bees are unable to progress with the raising of brood without the daily consumption of water for that purpose. Indeed, the commonwealth of the hive, in consequence of the dearth of water, are brought to the verge of ruin. Furthermore, that the Author of Nature did not arrange for the storing up of water by bees, therefore they are not susceptible of being naturalized to cold climates. Hence it ought not to be expected that they should thrive and flourish in a high degree except it be by culture from the intelligent supervision of the Apian.

Bees, when confined by stress of weather after breeding has begun, can obtain the water they need only (if duly ventilated) from the watery particles contained in the honey. A knowledge of these facts reveals not only the truth and nature of a natural obstacle to success, but also the mode of counteracting it. Thus, by feeding bees limited quantities of honey or sugar largely diluted with water, at short intervals during March and April, they promptly store up a very dilute honey from which they get adequate supplies in ordinary contingencies. This affords them all the facilities needed to "multiply and replenish" the hive. Herein consists the means of bringing forth early swarms, by which only the ultimatum of success is attainable.

Bee-keepers, who have given any attention to feeding colonies, unite in affirming that stocks thus fed will swarm some ten to fourteen days earlier than they otherwise would. This is of paramount importance, as the few days thus gained in the "Harvest Moon" secures to first swarms some fifty per cent. more stores, besides affording to after swarms like benefits. The cause of these advantages have generally, through misapprehension, been ascribed to the incitement produced by the saccharine matter of the food, while the water, though overlooked, is evidently the chief cause, as judicious feeding will produce the same effect with colonies having an excess of honey, as with those having limited stores. Many bee-keepers still manage bees according to "popular" notions, which consist in living the swarms when they issue, and giving them a careful "letting alone," and thus they expect to follow nature by counteracting wild bee-keeping. Those who persist in this, of course will not be benefited by experience or anything that might be pub-

lished. And the sooner these traditioner's bees "run out," the sooner will this wild mismanagement become extinct, and a new era—a rational system of culture—will be the inevitable and happy result.

The trouble required by any system of bee-management has much to do with its universal adoption. The writer having had no inconsiderable practical experience with bees, is aware that the undertaking of the manipulations recommended seems very much like offensive warfare, and to no one any more so than originally with himself; but none now are less timid in this "labor of love" than he is. Among the host of contrivances for furnishing bees with liquids, none possess so much merit as one which is the discovery of J. D. EGLESTON, Esq., of Canaan, Conn. This feeder may be used with any form or style of hive, is simple, and the very perfection of a bee-feeder. C. J. ROBINSON. Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., 1862.

Bees Swarming.

HOW IT HAPPENS THAT WEAK COLONIES SOMETIMES SWARM FIRST.—In answering Mr. DART, of Wis., in RURAL of Jan. 4th, as to why his neighbors' bees, which were weak, swarmed before his own, which were strong, and much the best in early spring, you do not fully explain the cause. I would suggest a further reason, or rather go a little further with the principle that you suggested. During the time that I have kept bees, I have become quite familiar with the phenomenon of a weaker colony throwing out the first swarm. It happens in this way, at least in this section. The stock that is full of bees, and well supplied with honey at the beginning of the season, commences rearing brood even before any flowers appear. This brood is increased with the appearance of the flowers, the most of which produce only pollen until fruit blossoms. The honey already in the hive of last year induces the rearing of a large brood of early drones, which use it up. If the weather has been such that fruit trees and dandelions have furnished only a moderate yield of honey, our good stocks have their combs nearly full of brood—often including young queens. There is now a dearth of flowers between fruit and clover blossoms, longer or shorter—from one to three weeks—according to the weather. That portion of the brood in the combs unsealed must be fed, which often nearly exhausts all the honey on hand. To save the colony, the drones must be sacrificed; first, such as are sealed up are pulled out and destroyed; those just leaving the cell are not fed, and they are suffered to creep from the hive weak and feeble; the older ones are dispatched with a sting. The young queens share the same fate of the drones; and no regular swarming ever takes place under these circumstances. The bees do just what human reason and forethought would suggest in such a case. Swarming would be the height of imprudence. The swarm would not only want honey on which to subsist, but a large quantity to convert into wax for building combs. The old stock cannot safely spare it, and it cannot be had from the flowers. The best thing is to stay at home, and economize as much as possible. Their drones are now gone, and honey exhausted. Should the flowers yield honey almost immediately, it will be several weeks before another brood of drones will be reared, as a preliminary to raising queens. On the other hand, the weak colony has not been able to rear a drone, and has not wasted an ounce of honey; they have an abundance to carry them through this dearth of flowers. If the hive contains but little, they need but little to keep up a steady increase, and before the first recoverers from the shock, and can again get ready to throw off a swarm, the latter has surpassed it in thrift, and is now the best stock, and is ready for swarming first. These things have happened with me so many times, that I can guess pretty well when to expect such occurrences. I judge from the weather and condition of stocks through May and first half of June.

A few years ago somebody discovered the bees killing off their drones the first of June, and forthwith it was predicted in some of the papers that there would be no swarms that season. But as it turned out as good as usual—except that swarms were rather late—there was nothing more said about it. I don't like the conclusion of Mr. D. He says: "It would seem from this, that it does not make much difference what kind of condition bees are in when they come out of winter quarters." I can assure him that chances are much the best with good stocks at all seasons. It is not safe to take the exception for the rule. Perhaps he will not find this result again in ten years. M. QUINBY. St. Johnsville, N. Y., 1862.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Moss on Roofs.

THE Working Farmer speaks of a barn, near the farm of the editor of that paper, with a shingle roof fifty years old, the shingles now appearing quite as bright and in as good order as most shingle roofs are at the end of one year. When built, the roof was coated with lime-wash tinted with ochre, fully charged with glue and salt. Twenty years ago it was again coated with lime-wash tinted with umber. Lime-wash alone would have answered every purpose, although the appearance would not be so agreeable to the eye. The wash being tinted gives it more the color of new shingles just put upon the roof.

Making Maple Sugar.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New England Farmer writes his views upon the profit attached to maple sugar making, thus:—"There is no season of the year so profitable to the farmer as in the time of making sugar. Let an estimate be made, and see: In a good season a second growth maple will make about 4 1/2 pounds of sugar. Five hundred trees, at 4 1/2 pounds per tree, will give 2,250 pounds, which, at 10 cents per pound, would give \$225.

Cost.—One man can tend 500 trees with ease, say, one man one month, \$15.00; 10 cords of wood, at \$3 per cord, \$30.00; other necessary expenses, \$20.00; total, \$65.00, which, deducted from the income, leaves \$160 as profit for one month's time. I think my figures are not far from right. Every one that can tap a tree ought to do so, because we must be independent of all duties as far as possible. To make sugar you should have a good sap-house and a convenient wash-shed, an arch and a pan. Sap boiled in a pan makes 5 per cent. more sugar than sap boiled in a kettle, and saves 1 1/2 per cent. of wood. The sirup should be boiled as thick as it can be conveniently, and when done down to sugar, it should not be very dry; put it in a tin can made for the purpose, and then drain about the first of May, when you will have maple sugar of the first quality. Tin buckets cost too much to commence

with; they are liable to get bruised and cannot be kept from rusting. Bucket-pails are just as good, with half the cost, and last just as long."

Preservation of Leather.

M. JENNE, of Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., writes to the Prairie Farmer, in answer to an inquiry for a preservative for leather, that he has two—one for boots, and the other for harness, which he "obtained from a man who had been employed in cleaning and oiling harness in the East India service—as he said—by paying for it; the former was given him as an especial favor. He says:

"I have tested them both for several years, and find them first rate. They are as follows:—For boots and shoes, take six ounces bayberry wax, four ounces beeswax, six ounces mutton or beef tallow, one-third paper lampblack pulverized. Melt and stir a good deal. Heat a brush to apply with. For harness—Beeswax, one-half lb; mutton tallow, one-half pound; neatfoot oil, one pint; yellow soap, one-fourth pound. Boil until completely melted, keeping them well stirred all the time. Apply warm; the leather being moist and clean. Hang the harness in a warm place—a warm, sunny day is best. When finished, if rubbed briskly with a dry, clean cloth, a fine polish will be obtained, giving every appearance of new leather. If any blacking is needed, add lampblack. I am confident that fifty per cent. will be added to the wear of harness treated once a year with the above preparation."

Loss by Selling Hay.

In some remarks before the Worcester North (Mass.) Agricultural Society, Mr. BROOKS, of Princeton, spoke as follows:

It was his belief that if farmers would expend more of their surplus funds in improvements on their farms; rear and feed a larger number of cattle, sheep, and swine; cultivate more root crops; expend a larger portion of their produce upon the farm, and rely for profits upon the sale of beef, mutton, pork, butter, and cheese; they would by so doing find their manure heaps constantly enlarging, their crops annually increasing, instead of diminishing, as they now do, by the practice of selling the crops off the farm, and placing the proceeds at interest, to be eventually more or less of it lost by bad investments. Many farmers believe themselves growing rich by selling their hay, especially if they purchase and return to the farm as much manure as the hay sold will make, and if they do not, their farms will soon become worthless, or nearly so. The average market price of a ton of good hay in Worcester county, for the last ten years, will not exceed fifteen dollars; a ton of good hay will make more than two tons of solid manure, weighed when recently dropped by the cow or ox, but we will call it two tons. The liquid excrements discharged by an ordinary cow or ox, while consuming one ton of hay, with a suitable supply of water, will be admitted by all who understand the matter, to be equal in value to the solid. Thus four tons of manure is produced by a cow while consuming one ton of hay. Four tons of fresh manure is equal, by measurement, to one and one quarter cords weighing sixty-four hundred pounds the cord, or fifty pounds the cubic foot, the value of which we will estimate at four dollars the cord, and one ton of good marketable hay we will call worth six dollars the ton, for feeding stock on the farm. If these premises are correct, the amount will stand:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Delivering 1 ton of hay sold', 'Cash paid for 1 1/2 cords of manure', 'Carting 4 tons, or 1 1/2 cords of manure to farm', 'Value of hay for feeding stock on the farm', 'One ton of hay sold, average price', 'Loss to balance'.

Thus we see, by the practice of selling hay, instead of gaining, as many believe they do, we are losing at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents for every ton sold.

Inquiries and Answers.

CRIBBING.—Will one of the new subscribers to the RURAL for 1862, if no other, tell me through its columns how to cure a young, and valuable horse of cribbing, or a temporary preventive other than a strap knuckled tight around the neck, and oblige—RURAL READER, Lisbon, N. Y., 1862.

ROOF CUTTERS AND WASHING MACHINES.—Now is the time for feeding roots to stock, and we farmers who raise them are looking around us for suitable machines to prepare them in an easy and rapid manner. If they are manufactured, they are not advertised. I address the RURAL for information. We want an efficient machine that has been thoroughly tested. Where can one be obtained, and at what price? Also, the Union Washing machine, what price, and where found?—E. E. S., North Chitt, N. Y., 1862.

IMPROVING A MARSH MEADOW.—I have a few acres of marsh meadow that I wish to improve and get into tame grass. Will some of the RURAL's readers inform us through its columns the best method of obtaining the desired object? A portion of the time during the summer the ground is quite dry. The bog on it is quite small, and no tame grass. When will be the best time to sow seed, what kind, how get it in, &c., &c.?—C. G. C., Litchfield, Mich., 1862.

WANT IN A STEER'S NOSE.—Some six weeks since I discovered a wart, or something very much like a wart, growing out of my steer's nose, about an inch from the lower extremity of his nostril. So rapid was its growth that in two weeks it had attained the size of a small hen's egg. Constant licking caused it to bleed profusely, and rendered it hazardous to apply remedies of a poisonous nature. Any one sending through the RURAL a remedy, will greatly oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, Mapleton, N. Y., 1862.

CULTURE OF FLAX.—I wish to sow a few acres of flax this season, and not being posted, I would beg to make the following inquiries through the RURAL:—1st. What kind of soil is best? 2d. How should it be prepared? 3d. When should it be sown? 4th. How much seed to the acre? 5th. How many tons of flax straw, before it is rotted, would it produce? 6th. How many bushels of seed will an acre produce? Of course all this depends upon circumstances, but what would be considered an average crop?—FLAX COTTON, Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., 1862.

HOW TO CURE A CURB.—In a late RURAL, an "Old Subscriber" would us to know how to cure a curb on his colt. My method is to fire lightly and blister. I have cured several in this way after other modes had been tried and failed.—W. M. COOK, Cambridge, C. W., 1862.

In connection with the foregoing, we give Dr. DADD'S manner of treatment, as follows:

A curb is an enlargement which makes its appearance on the hind legs, about two inches below the hock. It is sometimes occasioned by a blow; but the most frequent cause is strain of the sheath, through which the flexor tendons pass. If seen in its early stage, it would, in all probability, yield to rest and cold water bandages. But if neglected until effusion takes place, or the surrounding tissues become injected and thickened, and the horse becomes lame, then a different course of treatment must be adopted. Our usual remedy is, acetic acid, 4 ounces; powdered bloodroot, 1 ounce; turpentine, 1 ounce; to be applied to the part night and morning for at least a week; afterwards to be bathed daily with common vinegar.

There are cases, however, in which coagulable lymph will form, and may thus leave the parts in a state of callosity for some time, which only patience, constant friction, or the application of some stimulant, can overcome. Among the various applications in use, we prefer the following:—One ounce each of oil of cedar, oil of sassafras, oil of marjoram; one pint of soft soap, to be used daily, always rubbing in a downward direction.

As regards exercise, the inflammatory stage requires rest; and in the chronic form, exercise will be indicated, provided, however, the horse be not lame.

Rural Notes and Items.

WEATHER OF THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH.—The repeated falls of snow had continued the sleighing good into March. The rain, which began at 9 P. M. of the 3d, continued to midnight from the S. E., but did not destroy the sleighing, and before 1 A. M. of the 4th the west wind brought cold and snow, and on the pleasant 5th the sleighing was excellent, and much of it brought into actual use. The heat of the 8th and 9th, and the rain of the forenoon of the 10th, with heat at noon to 46°, finished the sleighing, while the snow abounded still in the fields. On the 9th, the Genesee had risen a foot and rose till the ice moved off in a splendid crash at 11 A. M. of the 12th. So gradually had the snow melted, and so much of the water passed into the earth, that the hope was indulged that a high flood would not result from the great amount of snow. What will be the effect of the great rain of the 15th and the night previous, is yet to be seen. The rain yet continues at 11 P. M.

The average heat of this half is 30.6°—only half a degree above the mean for 25 years. The greatest cold was 18° on the 1st; and the greatest heat was 49° on the 10th. The coldest day was 20.7°, on the 1st of the month, and the 2d only 1/2° higher; and the mean heat of only six days has exceeded 32°, and on the 10th the mean was 41.3°. The cold has not been so great at any time as to injure our fruit trees or their flower buds.—C. D., Rochester, March, 15th, P. M., 1862.

—During the night of the 15th, (and soon after the date of Prof. Dewey's record, as above), the rain changed to a snow storm, and on Sunday morning the flakes were falling fast. The storm continued through the day, giving us a fall of 6 to 8 inches, and making good sleighing until this (Tuesday, 18th), morning. The snow is now melting rapidly, and the Genesee river is higher than it has been for many years, and still rising. Much damage is anticipated here and up the Genesee Valley.

AFTER THE ILLINOISANS.—The recent claims set forth as to the agricultural capabilities of the Sucker State—that it can produce cotton and coffee, as well as sugar—are waking up the people of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the papers of the latter are indulging in a little sarcasm and humor on the subject. A Wisconsin paper, for example, opens the topic in this wise:—"If all the claims of the agriculturists of Illinois be allowed, there is scarcely anything in the whole catalogue of the multitudinous products of the earth which may not be grown within the borders of that great and fertile State. Not only fruits and grains of every description for the use of man and beast, but sugar for the sweetening of the whole world, cotton for the clothing of all the loyal citizens of all the loyal States—if not indeed of 'the rest of mankind'—and then, that immensely popular, almost indispensable but, just now, expensive article of commerce, coffee, are susceptible of economical culture there!" And, after further talk in similar style, the article closes thus suggestively:—"If we were called upon to advise our prairie neighbors, we would quietly say, 'Don't be too sanguine of the capabilities of your "semi-tropical climate." Possible and economical production are very different things."

—An Iowa paper perpetrates the following: "How to Find a Fool.—Ask any man you meet if he expects to grow cotton to any profitable extent in Illinois. If he answers yes, be sure you have found your man." Brother MILLER, of the Iowa Homestead, quotes the squib, and adds—"Yes, and if you want to find a bigger fool, find a man who thinks he can raise it to profit in Iowa."

AMERICAN MACHINERY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Though our Government furnishes no aid to American manufacturers wishing to exhibit at the approaching World's Fair, at London, we are glad to learn that several of our most enterprising inventors and manufacturers are to be represented at the great International Exhibition. A number of Western New York inventions and productions have already been sent forward, and others will probably follow in due season. Among others, specimens of Flour have been sent by BEANS & Co., of this city, the "American Barometer" by Prof. CURT, and the "Agricultural Caldron and Steamer" by D. R. PRINGLE, of Genesee county. A Troy paper says that Mr. WALTER A. WOOD, of Hoosick Falls, who has already quite an extensive trade in England and on the Continent, recently shipped four of his reaping and mowing machines for the World's Exhibition. No. 1 is a Self-Raking Reaper—No. 2 a combined Reaper and Mower, hand rake—No. 3 the "Wood Mower"—and No. 4 similar to the last named, with the addition of a reaping attachment, which, it is said, must make the "Wood Mower" immensely popular in this country and abroad as a combined machine. We are pleased to note the enterprise of our manufacturers in this line, and trust they will again win the prizes.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—Losses by the Recent Floods.—In a late letter, our Pacific Correspondent (S. B. ROCKWELL) thus writes relative to the floods which have proved so disastrous in that region:—"California has suffered greatly by floods. The property of the State is estimated at \$300,000,000. The loss in stock, fences, buildings, mills, bridges, mining property, &c., &c., is estimated to be full 10 per cent., or \$30,000,000! It amounts to a fearful calamity, but the recuperative power of the people and the country is great, and within one year California will have recovered from the blow, and be ready to push on her career of unprecedented prosperity. Oregon has also suffered by the late floods, and property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars has been swept away and forever lost. But the new gold mines lately discovered east of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon, are undoubtedly rich and extensive, and will, the coming season, be filled with thousands of miners who must be fed, and the farmers of Oregon will have an excellent market for their beef, mutton, flour, fruits, and vegetables. Oregon will soon redeem herself from her present disasters, and rise in the scale of prosperity. Success to these new and Loyal States."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1862.—We notice that several Ag. Societies have already designated the times and places of holding their Annual Fairs. The Genesee Co. Fair is to be held at Batavia, on the 17th and 18th of Sept. and that of Seneca Co. at Waterloo, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October. The Seneca Falls Union Fair is to be held Sept. 23—25.

—In this connection we would suggest to the boards of County and Local Societies whether it would not be well to have such an understanding among themselves that County Fairs would not be held at the same time in adjoining counties, or local exhibitions in any county. Many people wish to visit several fairs in their region—and the State Fair also—and if the managers can consistently arrange their "time tables" so as not to conflict, it would prove a great convenience, and no doubt add to the interest and attendance at each exhibition.

FEEDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Relative to the paragraph on this subject in our last number, (page 86,) Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Seneca, writes:—"Good feeders, who feed three times a day, generally give enough so that the animals can eat when they choose from one feeding to another. If there is to be any gain in feeding more than three times a day it ought to be at midnight, as both cattle and sheep rise at that hour and feed, provided they have anything to eat. He was not a practical man that wrote the article referred to."

Mr. JOHNSTON (who dates March 17,) adds:—"Last week great thaw and great rain; yesterday snow again. The young wheat looks very well."

A CARD TO WESTERN RURAL READERS.—I have recently received letters from many of my Western friends containing money for the RURAL NEW-YORKER. In every case the money has been returned to the party who sent it, because the regular rates of subscription were not complied with. I now give notice that in no case (except where now due me) should monies be mailed to me for the RURAL—that if monies are so mailed, I will not be responsible therefor; that monies sent me with the request to forward the RURAL, at less than the published rates, or return the same, will not be returned, but will be forwarded to the publisher, and the paper mailed in return as long as paid for;—that I shall be glad to hear from any one on subjects pertaining to any of the departments of Rural Economy in the West; and that my address is Chicago, Illinois. CHAS. D. BRAGDON.

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL begins with April, a good time for single or club subscriptions to commence. Friends! see Premium List for the Spring Campaign, in another column, and then manifest your interest in the RURAL by inducing neighbors and acquaintances to join its standard.

HORTICULTURAL.

LARGE FLOWERING CRIMSON FLAX.

ONE of the most beautiful of our new Annuals is the *Linum grandiflorum coccineum*, or Large-Flowered Crimson Flax. We give an engraving from specimens grown last year, showing the flower, which is of a brilliant crimson, in its stages from the small bud to the fully expanded blossom, in all of which it is really interesting and handsome.



The plant grows about a foot in height, commences flowering early, and continues through the whole season. When seeds are started in a hot-bed there is no difficulty in getting flowers early in June, but they may be started in the open ground, and with the greatest success. Before planting place the seeds in warm water, let them soak for twenty-four hours, then rub dry, and nearly all will germinate.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

The following interesting report on Fruit Culture in Michigan, made by T. T. LYON, Esq., to the American Pomological Society, we copy from the published Transactions:

The State of Michigan, so far as its capacity for fruit growing is concerned, may be considered as subdivided into three portions, which may be characterized as follows: 1st. The South-western, or prairie region, with a climate and soil akin to those of Indiana and Illinois, subject to the bleak, dry, piercing winds which during the winter sweep down from the Rocky Mountains, and to the heat and aridity which frequently characterize our Western summers, attributable, doubtless, to a similar cause. Another peculiarity of this region is to be found in the soil, which is exceedingly rich in vegetable matter, based, in many cases, upon a retentive sub-soil. This, in connection with the peculiar climate, tends to the production of a rapid growth, continuing late in the season, so that the winter often comes upon it in an unripened state, and with its tissues so loaded with sap as to unfit it to withstand the sudden and intense frosts which not infrequently characterize our winters. For these reasons many of our eastern varieties of fruit trees are found to lack hardiness, and resort is being had to varieties which have been proved capable of standing these severe tests, although in some cases of only second quality so far as the fruit is concerned. Other varieties, although of sufficient hardiness, are, doubtless, from a similar cause, found to be unfruitful in this locality.

2d. The eastern and central portions, which we call the timbered region, may be considered as extending from the north line of Ohio on the south, and embracing those portions as far north as the region of Saginaw Bay; and, in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, extending from the Kalamazoo river on the south, to Grand Traverse on the north.

This region, although portions of it partake of the peculiarities of those adjoining, is more nearly assimilated, in climate and soil, to the northern portion of Ohio, and Western and Central New York. This is true to such an extent that nearly all varieties of fruit that prove successful in those regions, are found to be equally so here.

3d. The more northerly portions of the lower peninsula, and the whole of the Lake Superior region, may be considered as a "terra incognita," so far as fruit culture is concerned; although the small fruits, such as whortleberries, blackberries, raspberries, &c., are very abundant and excellent.

In the accompanying lists reference will only be had to the first two portions, and, if we consider the peculiarities above described, it will be obvious that the preparation of lists of fruits adapted to the entire State must be a work of much difficulty.

Apples.

The best six varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees. Early Harvest, 5; Fall Pippin, 20; Red Astrachan, 5; Rhode Island Greening, 30; Lowell, (known here as the Red Canada, (here called Mich. Golden Pippin), 10; Steele's Red Winter, 30.

Of the above list, Fall Pippin and Rhode Island Greenings are open to the charge of unproductiveness in the south-western portion of the State, where New York Vandevere and Belmont may be substituted for them.

Best twelve varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees. Early Harvest, 3; Fall Pippin, 5; Red Astrachan, 2; Yellow Bellflower, 5; Large Yellow Bough, 2; Rhode Island Greening, 10; Lowell, 10; Gravenstein, 4; Red Canada, 30; Keswick Codlin, 10.

Best twenty varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees. Early Harvest, 2; Belmont, 2; Red Astrachan, 3; Yellow Bellflower, 5; Large Yellow Bough, 2; Rhode Island Greening, 10; Early Joe, 2; Rhode Island Greening, 10; Amer's Summer Pearmain, 3; Esopus Spitzenburg, 5; Gravenstein, 3; Jonathan, 5; Fall Pippin, 2; Swain, 3; Pomme de Reine, 1; Northern Spy, 3; N. Y. Vandevere, 4; Ladies' Sweeting, 7; Hubbardston Nonsuch, 2; Red Canada, 20.

surplus during the winter, when the fruit can be easiest kept, and most conveniently marketed. It is, however, the opinion of the writer, that from twenty-five to thirty varieties, at the least, would be requisite to fully gratify the varied wants and tastes of a family of discriminating fruit fanciers.

Best varieties for a market orchard of one thousand trees, where there is a reliable market near by, and where this is to be the sole business: Early Harvest, 25; Hubbardston Nonsuch, 50; Red Astrachan, 25; N. Y. Vandevere, 50; Sweet Bough, 25; R. I. Greening, 100; Lowell, 25; Baldwin, 50; Gravenstein, 50; Jonathan, 50; Fall Pippin, 50; Roxbury Russet, 150; Tollman Sweet, 25; Red Canada, 300; Ladies' Sweeting, 25.

Best varieties for a market orchard of one thousand trees, remote from market, where, from any cause, the marketing of summer or autumn varieties may be inconvenient: Fall Pippin, 50; Rhode Island Greening, 200; Hubbardston Nonsuch, 100; Roxbury Russet, 250; Vandevere of N. Y., or West, 10; Red Canada, 400; Field Seek-no-further, 100.

Many persons at the present day, who wish to connect orcharding with farming proper, consider it more convenient and profitable to plant but a single variety. Although doubting the propriety of hanging our hopes upon the success of a single variety, it is believed that no other variety will be found so productive, reliable and profitable as the Red Canada.

Pears have been but sparingly planted in this State, hence our knowledge of the comparative value of different varieties, as drawn from home experience, is hardly of a satisfactory character. The lists here given are, consequently, the result, to a great extent, of the writer's experience, and that of a few friends with whom he has been able to confer.

Best six varieties of the pear, for family use, on the pear stock, for an orchard of one hundred trees: Bloodgood, 15; Swan's Orange, 15; Bartlett, 20; White Doyenne, 25; Belle Lucrative, 10; Winter Nellis, 25.

Best twelve varieties on the pear stock: Madeleine, 3; Flemish Beauty, 6; Bloodgood, 3; Swan's Orange, 6; Rostetzer, 3; White Doyenne, 20; Sterling, 5; Oswego, 5; Bartlett, 10; Lawrence, 5; Belle Lucrative, 5; Winter Nellis, 15.

Best varieties on the quince stock: Bloodgood, Doyenne d'Ete, Rostetzer, Stevens Genesee, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bourne Diel, Glout Moreceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Doyenne d'Alencon.

Best varieties, and the number of each, for a pear orchard of one hundred trees—of family use and market orchard: Madeleine, 5; Flemish Beauty, 5; Bartlett, 5; Swan's Orange, 10; Lawrence, 10; Doyenne d'Ete, 2; White Doyenne, 15; Tyson, 3; Winter Nellis, 10; Belle Lucrative, 6; Bourne Oswego, 5; Bloodgood, 3; Doyenne d'Alencon, 2; Sterling, 10.

If strictly for market: Madeleine, 5; Flemish Beauty, 10; Bartlett, 15; Swan's Orange, 15; White Doyenne, 15; Vicar of Winkfield, 15; Winter Nellis, 10; Tyson, 5; Bloodgood, 5; Sterling, 10.

With the low prices that rule in our markets for this fruit, it is doubtful if the planter would find the cultivation of dwarfs remunerative, until the tastes of buyers can be cultivated to a higher standard. The writer, therefore, does not recommend to plant them at present, except for amateur or testing purposes.

Until within five or six years, we have felt sure of a crop of peaches in this State, as often as each alternate year; but more recently, during the succession of severe winters, a large proportion of the trees have been killed, and many of the remainder badly injured. At present, as a general rule, we can hardly reckon with certainty on more than one year's crop in five, although there are numerous localities scattered about the country where the crop is comparatively certain; generally, such as are sheltered by high grounds or protected by water.

Among the most noted of these, is the strip of country lying along the east shore of Lake Michigan, from the south line of the State, north to the valley of the Grand river, and perhaps further, and extending back from the lake a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. In this tract of country, and especially near the lake, the crop is said seldom or never to fail. The loss of the peach crop in this State is occasionally the effect of late spring frosts, but is more frequently caused by the winter killing of the fruit buds.

Best six varieties of peaches: Serrate Early York, 5; Early Bloom, 10; Coolidge's Favorite, 10; Early Crawford, 25; Barnard's Seedling, 30; Late Crawford, 30.

The number of each, in an orchard of one hundred trees, is appended as an indication of the relative value or productiveness of each.

Best twelve varieties of peaches: Serrate Early York, 5; Early Bloom, 10; Coolidge's Favorite, 5; White Imperial, 5; Barnard's Seedling, 10; Early Crawford, 15; Large Early York, 5; Late Red Rarapip, 10; Jacques Rarapip, 10; Oldmixon Free, 10; Poole's Late Yellow, 10; Crawford's Late, 10.

With the present ample railroad facilities for transportation, our Northern markets are supplied with peaches in advance of the season, so that the very early varieties become less profitable. Under this state of affairs, the following is believed to be a profitable selection for a market orchard of one thousand trees of this fruit:

Barnard's Seedling, 300; Crawford's Early, 400; White Imperial, 100; Crawford's Late, 200.

Among the apples grown in this State, and which have proved unworthy of further cultivation, are two varieties ripening nearly with Early Harvest, and believed to have been introduced here from Western New York. They are known here by the local names, Harvest Redstreak, and Summer Swaar. To these may be added Sops-of-Wine, Romanite, English or Poughkeepsie Russet, Scolloped Gilliflow, Tewksbury Blush and Green Newtown Pippin.

PROPAGATING THE GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As there appears to be so much interest in the cultivation of the grape, I will give you the result of my experience in grafting. In the spring of 1860 I received by express a box containing a large number of cuttings of the Isabella and Catawba varieties. I had previously obtained roots of the wild vine and planted them in my garden for experiment. I grafted four in the root, two grafts in each, with two eyes in each graft, the lower eye being placed close to the stock. Three of them grew. When I could discover which of the grafts in each root was the stronger, I cut away the weaker, thus giving to the one all the nourishment of the root. It was surprising the growth they made, as they had all the appearance of old vines notwithstanding I kept them cut back. In the fall I laid them down. The next (i. e. last) spring I cut them back to less than five feet, leaving nothing but the single stalk of that length. During the summer they grew so rapidly I cut them back

almost to the amount of the previous year's growth. They all bore fruit and matured long before frost. The strongest of the vines had about forty-five large bunches on it, some of them measuring about nine inches in length. The remainder of the cuttings I put into the ground and saved one vine only, which after two years has made but little growth. I have resolved henceforth to do my vine raising by grafting, seeing that by providing myself with good roots of wild vine I can get fruit so much quicker than by raising from cuttings. I have made repeated efforts to obtain cuttings of the Concord, Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, and Cuyahoga varieties, but have been unsuccessful. We are so far away from comforts out here, that it is hard getting anything that we want. If those who came here ten or twelve years ago had planted orchards, set out vines, &c., soon after they came, there might now be plenty of fruit in the country; whereas they are only just now beginning to put out orchards. It is a great mistake for farmers to put off planting an orchard till they have everything else. By good rights the orchard should come first. J. V. Taber, Fremont Co., Iowa, 1862.

GEODES FROM MISSISSIPPI BLUFFS.

ORCHARD OF DR. H. P. GRISWOLD. PRESUMING the readers of the RURAL will be interested in knowing the manner in which fruit culture is sometimes entered into out West, I give some notes of Dr. H. P. GRISWOLD's orchard, in Hancock Co., Illinois. To be sure, such orchards are few and far between, both East and West; yet what one man can do can also be done by another, with the same amount of trying.

About 1848 Dr. GRISWOLD, who had been for a few years before doing a small nursery business, became the possessor of a farm of 160 acres, lying about four miles from the Mississippi river, and the same distance from the cities of Kookuk and Warsaw. The farm is prairie, somewhat rolling, and located some two miles from the bluff timber lands. On this farm were planted apple trees, as follows:

At time of purchase, 200 trees. Planted in 1848, 1200 " Do. in 1850, 600 " Do. in 1851, 200 " Do. in 1855, 900 "

In all 2,400 trees, occupying 45 acres of ground, including 100 standard and dwarf pear trees. Of course all these trees have not lived; but it may be estimated that 2,000 of them are now alive and in good condition. A portion, say one-half, of these trees are large enough to yield from 15 to 20 bushels each.

Among these 2,000 trees are probably 50 varieties, but those of which he has planted most largely are, Winesap, Rawle's Janet, Yellow and White Bellflower, Esopus and Newtown Spitzenburg, Pryor's Red, Ladies' Sweeting, Baldwin, Belmont, Newtown Pippin, Fall Wine, Rambo, Porter, Fulton Strawberry, Early Bough, Early Harvest, and Red June. The orchard is inclosed with an Osage Orange hedge fence, planted in 1850; it was regularly cut back the first four years, though latterly it has been allowed to reach a height of 15 to 20 feet. It will turn rabbits and elephants alike, and is consequently fully thief proof.

Now for the results. The doctor expresses the opinion that up to 1860 the product of this orchard has been equal to the expenses incurred up to that year, for planting, culture, &c., allowing the two sides to be balanced at the close of 1859. Hence the profits begin with 1860, and that year being a favorable one, his profits have told largely. The product for that year was about five thousand bushels—a large portion of which he sold at an average of 90 cents per bushel, say 80 cents for the whole—or a total of \$4,000. The crop of 1861 was much less—those trees which failed to bear full crops in 1860, were now full; \$1,000 being the estimated product for last year. So the account stands at present, showing a profit of \$5,000 for two years products, and an orchard of 2,000 full grown and vigorous trees, capable of producing from 5,000 to 25,000 bushels of apples annually! Who will say Dr. G. is not in a situation to realize something from orchard planting?

Some peculiarities of culture may properly be noticed here. About half his orchard was well cultivated for four or five years after planting, and then sown down to grass, principally timothy. The remainder was cultivated about ten years, and is now also put to timothy and clover. The doctor informs me that those trees which were first down to grass have generally done the best—have grown as well, looked as thrifty and healthy, are as free from pests of all kinds, and have borne better than those which were cultivated longer. This seems to be contrary to theory and the teachings of the books, but I tell it as 'twas told to me.

On inquiring what sorts had done best, I received for answer, in the following order, viz:—Winesaps, Janets, Newtown Spitzenburgs, Yellow and White Bellflowers, Wines, Rambos, Fulton Strawberries, Early Harvests, and Red Junes. "But," he added, with an emphatic earnestness, "had I planted only Winesaps, I might have been a rich man now." On another occasion he expressed the belief that Winesaps alone would have made him worth \$50,000! Its hardiness as a tree, its good bearing qualities, and its good character as a market fruit, make it superior with him to all others, as an apple to make money on. I may here add that the doctor has a large lot of yearling seedlings, which he designs budding entirely to Winesaps, for future planting.

The doctor's pear orchard consists of about 100 trees, half standards and half dwarfs. Here again fact seems to run counter to theory. These were planted in 1850, and have been bearing three years. But about as many of his standards have commenced bearing, and did so as early as the dwarfs. His pear crop, however, has so far been small; neither standards nor dwarfs having as yet exhibited much sign of fruitfulness.

Of Dr. G.'s Fruit-House I shall endeavor to give a description in my next. AGRICOLA.

Horticultural Notes.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The best Pruning Shears that we ever saw was left at our office recently by THOMAS EVANS, of Watkins, N. Y. He has also a Fruit Picker, constructed on somewhat the same principle.

FARM HEDGES IN SENeca COUNTY.—J. J. TODD, in a notice in the Country Gentleman of the farm of JOSEPH WRIGHT, of Waterloo, says:—"The Osage Orange has proved successful for hedges, and proved an impassable barrier around the gardens and orchards. The Buckthorn has also been used, and forms a handsome screen, but not so efficient a hedge for the farm."

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—Who can inform us of a good working willow peeling machine? Some of our readers in the West are anxious to get rid of peeling willows by hand.

Inquiries and Answers.

PLANTING THE CRANBERRY.—Please inform me through the RURAL the best mode of transplanting the cranberry vine, and also the time for moving the same? Should the vines be separated from the turf or both inserted together? Please publish all other information you can give.—L. S. E., Tekonsha, Wis., 1862.

The great difficulty we have found with cranberry culture is subduing the weeds. If plants are removed in a turf, of course weeds are introduced into the plantation, and those who know how rapidly weeds will spread in a moist soil, suitable to the cranberry, will not be anxious to introduce any that they can avoid. The cranberry roots very readily, and there is no danger or difficulty in transplanting them in the spring, any time from April to the first of June. We give the following, which accords with our experience, from the Cranberry Cultivator, by W. H. STARR, of New London, Conn.

"There are several methods of planting the cranberry, and they may be designated as follows, viz: Seed Planting, Sod Planting, Root Planting, Cutting Planting, and Vine Planting. "Seed Planting consists in preparing the ground and planting the seeds (or crushed fruit) in hills or drills, or in sowing broadcast, as practiced for oats, barley, &c., &c. This method, however, is not very reliable, is attended with too much delay and much trouble in keeping the ground clear of weeds, grass, &c., for some five or six years before the matting of the plants. This method cannot therefore be recommended.

"Sod Planting for those who have meadows of their own, or have ready access to those of others, is a method which is very simple and sure in regard to the vines growing, but it is objectionable on account of the grass, &c., which cannot be separated from the plants, and is consequently introduced into the new grounds with them. This is very difficult to eradicate, and with proper care it may be accomplished and fine crops of the fruit obtained.

"Root Planting.—This is perhaps the best plan for obtaining the earliest and most productive crops, and allows clean culture until the plot is completely covered with the vines. Prepare the ground by thorough, deep plowing, and harrowing, so as completely to pulverize the soil; then mark off or furrow the ground about two and a half feet between the rows, and plant out the well rooted vines two or three in a hill, the hills any distance from six inches to two feet apart, according to the facilities for procuring the plants. The nearer they are set together the sooner the vines will become matted, and consequently the labor of keeping them clean and free from grass and weeds before they cover the ground, will be very much reduced. The vines should be set about four inches deep.

"Cutting Planting.—Prepare the ground as for root planting, and drill or furrow in the same manner; then, instead of the entire plants, use cuttings, about five inches long, plant them in the same manner, leaving about one inch of the cutting above the surface; or the cuttings may be eight inches in length, and doubled in the middle in the form of the letter V, both ends out of the soil about an inch. This is rather preferable to planting single cuttings. There should always be two or three in a hill, and the distance the same as when plants are used.

"Vine Planting.—To cultivate by vine planting, the ground should be well plowed and made perfectly mellow, and the vines passed through a common straw cutter, and cut up in lengths of about two or three inches, and sown broadcast, like grain or grass seeds, and well harrowed in. If preferred, the ground may be furrowed or drilled, as for root planting, and the cut vines sowed in the drills after the usual method of sowing peas. This last is the best method for after-cultivation.

"While the cultivator can follow either of the foregoing methods of cultivation, that of Root Planting, or planting out well rooted vines, is much the best. The vines become sooner established, grow more thrifty, are in less danger of being injured by frost, and will produce fruit at least one year sooner than those propagated from the cuttings, either in drills or sown broadcast."

FRUIT FOR MICHIGAN.—You would do me a favor if you would re-publish the report of list of fruits for this State made by T. T. LYON to the U. S. Pomological Society, published by you in the early part of last volume. Many of your subscribers in this State would consider it valuable information to refer to in making out lists for new orchards, and for grafting old ones. Not one fifth of the orchards through this country supply to their owners a continual succession of good fruit the year round, and it is only for the want of knowledge, for large orchards are plenty here, and America cannot boast a better locality for fruit growing than we possess here. Not one orchard in a hundred pays any thing near a reasonable profit, from the want of knowledge of the best keepers and most productive market varieties. I believe that the knowledge received on this one subject from the past volume by its readers, will place a truly great balance of profit in their pockets.—B. W. ARNOLD, Paw Paw, Mich., 1862.

We know of no more valuable matter we can give than these carefully prepared lists of fruits found adapted to certain localities, and therefore comply with the request of our correspondent.

ROSES AND STRAWBERRIES.—Will you please give me a description of the Damask rose? I wish to obtain some of the new varieties of strawberries, I would like your opinion of the Austin Seedling and Triomphe de Gand.—A SUBSCRIBER, Madras, March, 1862.

The Damask is a very interesting class of hardy summer roses, blooming but once in the season. They are mostly white, or of light color, and some varieties are edged or striped with red. Ledá, of Painted Damask, is of a bluish color, edged with cherry red. Madam Hardy is a large, fine, double white, and both are very desirable. The leaves of the Damask roses are of a peculiar light green, rough and hard. Of Austin's Seedling we cannot speak with much confidence, as we have only had a few plants for two seasons. The Triomphe de Gand is one of the best strawberries grown, either for the amateur or market grower.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Will you, or some of your numerous subscribers, inform me through the columns of the RURAL of the best method of raising cabbage plants?—W. H. S., Warsaw, N. Y., 1862.

Cabbage plants can be grown in a hot-bed or cold frame, and in a well prepared bed in the open ground. For early cabbage, the hot-bed is the best, but for winter cabbage the cold frame or out-door bed is best, giving stronger plants. Select the north side of a building or board fence, and you will have plants for late cabbage as early as you need them, and in this situation they will be troubled but little with the fly, so destructive to all young plants of the cabbage family.

SPURRY.—In the RURAL of last year, I saw a notice of Spurry. Could you, or any of the readers of your paper, inform me through its columns where I might procure some seed, and at what price?—F. PRITZ, Cannon Falls, Goodhue Co., Minn., 1862.

We can't say that Spurry can be obtained of any of our seedsmen. It is not cultivated here, but is sometimes used in Europe. It has become somewhat naturalized in this country as a weed, and can be found in some sections, though it is by no means common. We recently received a specimen from Broome county, in this State, for name.

CULTURE OF BEETS.—In what time from an early sowing does the Early Flat Bassano best come into use? Are beets sufficiently hardy to be sown before the first of May?—INQUIRER.

The first of May is early enough to sow beets. Nothing is gained by sowing earlier. We soak the seed for at least twenty-four hours, putting it in warm water and keeping in a warm place. If planted in a light, warm soil, with good culture, you can commence using the latter part of June.

BLACK CURRANT FOR WINE.—Will you, or some of your numerous subscribers, inform me through the RURAL whether the Black Naples Currant is taking the place of the grape for wine making in your vicinity or not, and its comparative value for that purpose?—W. S.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) Sixty Cents a Line.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This fact should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, and Agents, &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

CURIOSITIES.—Ten facsimile \$5 and \$10 Confederate Notes, Secession Currency, sent for \$1. C. A. WALWORTH, Box 213 Philadelphia.

WANTED.—A young man to take the charge of a garden, milk the cows, and to make himself generally useful, reply stating lowest wages and references. Wages must be low. Box 39 Geneva, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—5,000 2 year old Isabella; 2,000 do. of Catawba; 1,000 do. Clinton. For sale cheaper than nursery prices. Address, Box 74 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y., March 18, 1862. 636-21

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—The subscriber of offers for sale a large stock of Cranberry Plants, of the celebrated United Bell, Lowland Bell, and Cherry varieties. For prices and information on the culture, please stamp and send for a Circular. Address, Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass. 636-21

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATOR.—This neat and useful scientific instrument foretells the approach of storms twenty-four hours in advance. Local and traveling agents will find it one of the most accurate and profitable curiosities of the day. Samples mailed on receipt of 50 cts. by the manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, New Jersey.

HONEY LOCUST for Hedges.—50,000 one year old Honey Locust Plants, first selection, \$2 per thousand; second do. \$3 per thousand. Also a large stock of well grown FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, at low prices. Descriptive Catalogues sent on application. GODEFROY ZIMMERMANN, Address, Pine Hill Nursery, near Buffalo, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. E. A. FORSYTH & Co keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. All work warranted. Address, E. A. FORSYTH & CO., Rochester, N. Y., 635-3610

EAGLE FLOW MANUFACTORY. Corner State and Platt Streets, Rochester, N. Y. The undersigned has purchased the entire stock of Plants, Cultivators, Harrows, Horse-Hoes, &c., formerly owned by Allen Fielding, and will continue the business at the old, well known stand, as above. I shall keep, at all times, a full assortment of first class Implements of the most improved styles, and most thorough construction. Plans given in great variety. Farming Tools of all kinds repaired. Sent exclusively by Cash. Rochester, March 12, 1862. HENRY BELDEN.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES! Great Inducements to Nurserymen. And others, who wish to purchase or plant in quantities. FROST & CO., Proprietors of Genesee Valley Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Have an immense stock of FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, FRUIT TREE STOCKS, ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS, AND EVERGREEN TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c.

Of every description, which are offered this Spring at greatly reduced rates—in many cases much less than it has cost to produce them. This nursery is one of the most extensive and complete in the United States, containing more than Three Million of Seedlings. New Catalogues representing the above Stock, with prices, will be mailed on application. Address, FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y., 635-35

THE CRANBERRY AND ITS CULTURE.—The Subscriber has issued a Circular from the press treating on the Cranberry and its culture. Said circular will give persons the proper information as to the management of their Culture. They will take pleasure in forwarding them to all who desire the same. The Circulars, containing post-stamp to pay postage. Persons wishing plants may receive them in small or large quantities by Express, for wet or dry soil. Sent exclusively by Cash. Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass. 636-21

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—30,000 large, thrifty, healthy Apple Trees, 4 years old, and in excellent condition for transplanting. They are all of the best varieties, and will be removed from the premises before the first of May next. For particulars apply to THOMAS SMITH, Frances St., Rochester, or to the undersigned, at the office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Palmyra, Feb. 27, 1862. 634-17

FARM FOR SALE.—About 35 acres of land lying on the canal 1/4 miles from Fairport, Monroe Co., and in excellent condition for farming. House newly built and large barn. Price, \$2,300; \$500 down in cash, the balance on premises. For further particulars address, Feb. 27, 1862. 634-17 C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTER STALLION NEW JERSEY. By George M. Patchen, out of Patsy Anthony, by Imp. Priam, will stand the ensuing season at the stables of JOSEPH HALL, at Rochester, N. Y., at \$30.00. For further particulars, see hand-bills hereafter. 634-4

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

- American Farmer's Encyc. \$4.00
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry 1.25
Allen's Am. Farm Book 1.00
Do. Elements of Ag. Chem. 1.00
Allen's Diseases of Domes. 0.75
Do. Veterinary 1.00
Do. Cattle and Horses 2.00
Allen's Rural Architecture 1.25
Do. for Schools 2.00
Allen on the Grape 1.00
Do. Langstroth on the Hive and Bee Culture 1.25
Allen's Fruit and Plant 1.00
Do. Leuchter's Hot House 1.25
Country Dwellings 6.00
Do. Lieb's Family Letters 0.50
American Florist's Guide 0.75
Do. Remond's Farm Compendium 1.00
Blair's Farmer at Home 1.25
Do. Lindsay's Modern Horses 1.00
Bousmington's Rural Econ. 1.25
Do. Manual of Agriculture, by 1.00
Bright on Grape Culture, 2d edition 50
Do. Minor's Bee-keeping 75
Do. Miles on the Horse's Foot 50
Brown's Bird and Pigeon 50
Do. Modern Cookery 75
Do. Acton and Mrs. S. J. Hale 1.25
Do. Mrs. Abel's Skillful Housewife 1.00
Do. Kitchen Gardener's 60
Do. Munn's Land Drainer 50
Do. Salt's Progressive Farmer 60
Do. Nodd's Farm and Garden 1.00
Do. Norton's Elements of Agriculture 60
Do. O'Brien's Fruit and Plants 60
Do. Pardee on the Strawberry 60
Do. Peck's Flower Garden 1.25
Do. Peck's Land Measurer 60
Do. Sugar Making 25
Do. Chilton's Grape Grower's 25
Do. Cobbett's Am. Gardener 50
Do. Cottage and Farm Bee-keeping 50
Do. Cole's Am. Fruit Book 50
Do. Am. Veterinarian 50
Do. Nodd's Modern Horse Doc. 1.00
Do. Am. Veterinary Doctor 1.00
Do. Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse 2.00
Do. Do. of Horses 2.00
Do. Dana's Muck Manual 1.00
Do. Do. on the Honey Bee 25
Do. Do. on the Dog 25
Do. Do. on the Cat 25
Do. Do. on the Vine-dresser's Manual 50
Do. Saxton's Rural Hand Book, bound in 4 Series, each, 1.00
Do. Shepherd's Own 1.00
Do. Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature 1.00
Do. Stephens' Book of the Farm 1.00
Do. 2 vols. 4.00
Do. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture 25
Do. Smith's Landscape Gardening 1.25
Do. Thayer's Principles of Agriculture 2.00
Do. Thompson's Farm Compendium 1.00
Do. Thompson's Food of Animals 75
Do. Do. 75
Do. Topham's Chemistry Made Easy 25
Do. Turner's Cotton 25
Do. Manual 1.00
Do. Warden's Hedges and Evergreens 1.00
Do. Waring's Elements of Agriculture 75
Do. Hooper's Fruit and Paper 1.00
Do. Do. on the Dog 25
Do. Hoop's Farm Record 3.00
Do. Hoop's Farm Record 3.00
Do. Kidder's Guide to Apiarian Science 60
Do. on the Sheep 75

Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified. Address, D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MINNIE GRAY. BY JOHN W. ALLEN.

O, WELL I remember sweet MINNIE GRAY, With tresses of gold and eyes of blue; With cheeks as fresh as the blossoms of May, And red as the blushing rose, laden with dew.

Sweet MINNIE GRAY! Ah, well was she known As the brightest flower 'mong the flowers bright; In all my child-sorrows she ever shone

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WEAVING.

UP in grandmother's garret—up between the gables—stands the loom, so useful half a century ago, so idle and so useless now. Battered and worn it is, and upon it the dust of years has accumulated.

Then should we often and seriously consider what materials are given us from which to fashion this mysterious fabric we vaguely call life. There are given us sunny days, and starry nights,—hours for labor, hours for rest,—a world of physical beauties, intellectual and spiritual.

This being the material, it is in a great measure left to the taste of the weaver to state the proportion in which shall be blended the lighter and the darker shades. If we would have our life an enduring life, one that should live after us through all time, then let us lay well the warp. This we do when we form a true life-plan.

As the warp gives stability, so does the woof impart beauty to the fabric. Every pulsation of the heart, every glimmer of sunlight; the beauty that smiles upon us, whether in evening star, or hillside flower; the words of love that fall upon us like holy benedictions; the strains of sweet music that drop into our hearts' "holy of holies"; these form part of the woof of life.

Then, as we would have our lives beautiful in the sight of men, angels, and, above all, in the sight of our Father in Heaven, let every thought be of purity, every word of kindness, every deed of love; let the principles of our holy religion be blended there,—so shall the fabric of our mortality be a fit vesture for that spark of immortality we call the soul.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS.—Our girls will have to take care hereafter to paint their cheeks with nature's "blossoms" only; to take heed and not to rinse the windows of the soul with the tincture of belladonna, and to guard against looking interestingly pale. The highest court of England has ruled that want of health in one or two engaged to be married, justifies the other in a breach of his or her promise; and as the ruling of the English courts is often adopted in our own, it is very probable that this will become a principle with our Judges.

DINNER FOR MEN—TEA FOR WOMEN.—Dinner for men—tea for women! Says a good observer: "You never hear one woman invite another woman out to dinner, any more than you hear one man ask another man to come and take tea with him. Not it would seem that women's hearts softened and melted over the tea-cup, and that men's could fly open to each other with the table cloth. Who is there to explain it? It takes several knives and forks to dig into a man's secret nature, whereas the simple key of the tea caddy will unlock a woman's secrets at any time.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] HOME IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

HOME—a place of which poets love to sing, and weary wanderers fondly dream. To render it doubly attractive, heaven is represented to us as home—a place where we may find rest, peace, and perfect happiness, when done with the strife and anxieties of this life.

There are some which seem to me as though over the portals there ever hangs a gloomy pall, and I involuntarily shudder as I enter the dreary abode; while there are others, over which the "bow of peace" gleams brightly, and though without fierce tempests rage, yet within every thing seems sweetly illumined by the warm sunshine of love.

Our homes should be like sparkling fountains of "living waters," that make glad the fainting heart; instead of dark and stagnant pools, from whence issue the deadly miasms that carry, on "viewless wings," the seeds of destruction to all who come within their fatal influence.

If we all could realize how much depends upon us, individually, in making our home a miniature "Eden," and set ourselves vigorously to work in the "Paradisaical Garden" with ready hands, and willing hearts, many of the thorns and thistles would soon begin to disappear, and in their places would spring up sweet and fadeless flowers with which to wreath our earthly abode, the song-birds of hope would carol gaily in the branches of the trees of peace that lift their heads proudly heavenward, invoking upon us blessings as rich and pure as the "dew of heaven."

If it is true that home is what we make it, we can not, of course, very reasonably expect to sow the "seeds of discord" and reap a golden harvest of love and good will; for what we "sow that shall we also reap." Whether we believe it or not, we are all putting some seed in the "Garden," that will spring up and "bear much fruit," either as luscious as that of the "promised land" or bitter as the "apples of Sodom."

O, let us by great self-denial, if need be, and many little, sweet, and gentle acts of love, make our earthly home a very perfect type of the one on the "Shining Shore."

THE HOME MOTHER.

SOME one, writing for the Masonic Mirror, has drawn a charming picture of a home-loving, child-loving mother:

"We must draw a line, aye, a broad line, between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion, who flits from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself—she who, forgetful of the holy task assigned her, neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

"There is a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother! They could not sleep, nay, for that matter, she could not, if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept. Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are done, she imprints a good-night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, too, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill, narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed.

How tenderly she guards them from every danger, and with what strong, untiring love, she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessings be on the gentle, loving, home-mother! Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindness shall enfold her as a garment."

THE WOMEN OF A NATION.—I do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times I have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, I must confess, I have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, common-place, place hunting, self-seeker, thinking of public business only as a means of making himself comfortable—and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absent.—De Toqueville.

THE triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband; and that can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows her most values.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SONG BY JANE JONES.

Hear ye to the merry boys and girls That once I knew; The kindest friends, the loveliest, The warmest, and the true.

The by-and-by When they and I Adown the way of life By chance shall meet

Of all sins in the dark catalogue of crime, covetousness is pre-eminently entitled to a place at the head of the list; both on account of its antiquity and extensive prevalence, as well as of its atrocious nature.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] COVETOUSNESS.

Of all sins in the dark catalogue of crime, covetousness is pre-eminently entitled to a place at the head of the list; both on account of its antiquity and extensive prevalence, as well as of its atrocious nature. In regard to its antiquity, it is coeval with the fall of man; for it was covetousness that plucked and ate the forbidden fruit—that caused man's expulsion from the garden of Eden—and that forever barred the way to the "tree of life."

Covetousness manifests itself in different types and forms, owing to different stages of growth. It is also modified by circumstances. In its first or incipient state it seems comparatively harmless, with an inevitable tendency to increase in virulence until it becomes a demon, with absolute control over the desires, appetites and passions of the whole man, crushing out and destroying all the elements of true and noble manhood.

The rich and the poor are alike subject to its influence. Of the rich, it may be said to be, emphatically, their "easily besetting sin"—the natural tendency of riches being to make their possessor discontented, and to beget a longing desire for more. Many that are rich have become so through sheer avarice. Many, by a greedy, grasping, overreaching disposition, have accumulated wealth, forgetful that at the same time they have been "treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath."

But as riches are not the evidence of covetousness, so neither is poverty. There are many that are poor that have become so through adversity and misfortune. There are many that are obliged to remain so for the same cause. There are many that are poor because of the oppression of the rich. While there are many that are poor because they have no desire to become rich,—choosing to spend their substance and lives in works and acts of benevolence.

Covetousness has a good deal to do in commercial transactions. It is very active when man is dealing with his fellow man. In buying goods, its business is to deery and depreciate, in order to purchase for less than their value. In selling, it extols its wares in order to get more than their worth. It is very adroit in managing scales and measures. In dealing out, it is scant and sparing. In dealing in, it is flush and bountiful. It is active and expert in mixing and adulterating the necessities and luxuries of life. It has a shrewd way of economizing in money matters. It understands exchanging current funds at a premium for a depreciated currency, which it pays at par to the poor laborer for conveying its brick and mortar, or for sawing its wood. It knows how to accommodate a man in pecuniary distress, and turn his necessity to its own advantage.

In charitable and benevolent enterprises—in the support of the gospel—covetousness has but little

to do. As it is their nature to draw from the purse of the benevolent, rather than to put into the pockets of the avaricious, it has of course no interest in them. But still it might not object to carrying their purse, after it is made up. It is possible, too, that through fear of exposing its niggardly features, it might be induced to affect generosity, or imitate benevolence, by giving at least something.

The above are some of the manifestations of covetousness, under its more common and less harmful forms. In its matured character, it is a greedy monster, with insatiate maw, that can never be filled; it is a voracious demon that "devours widows' houses," and that swallows down the inheritance of helpless orphans; it barters for gold the flesh and blood of a fellow being; it withholds the just reward of the laborer that tills and reaps its fields; it "robs the poor man of his pet lamb, and, to conceal its crime, places URAH in the fore front of the hottest battle;" it sells its Lord and Master for "thirty pieces of silver;" like ANNANIAS and SAPPHIRA, it keeps back part of the price of that which was pledged for holy purposes; it impiously offers gold and silver for the free gift of God, that it might make profitable merchandise of the same; it arms the midnight robber and hurries him on to murderous deeds; it furnishes the assassin's dagger that removes a brother in its way to the throne; it seizes the national armory, and robs the national treasury; and, abjecting itself from the most solemn, voluntary, and self-imposed fealty to the national government, with perjured lips impudently cries, "Let us alone."

THE SINGING SCHOOL.

THE editor of the Montgomery Democrat thus soliloquizes over this old-fashioned institution:

Of the old-fashioned singing schools, how much has been said and sung! Great institutions were they; arrangements charmingly suggestive of fun, frolic, snow, starlight, love, laughter, belles, and allowable "benders." Those singing schools away "out in the country," we mean—held in the only church—and that a small one—within a circuit of twenty miles. They made the church the weekly trysting-place of each "paired off" couple for miles around; they made it the week's center of gravity for the old folks to get to for a shake o' hands; they made it a grand gathering place, where matters practical could be talked over, matters sentimental could be sighed over, and matters musical could be sung over and learnt. How many sung themselves from Old Hundred to matrimony! What plans and partnerships for the future sprung from the rides which William and Mary Ann had to and from the singing school! They went to church to learn to sing, and they only learned soft sawder. They went in single harness and came back in double, with the usual promises never to kick over the traces or shatter the matrimonial dash-board. And Mary Ann's spit-curl was accordingly sobered back, and William worked the old farm till he went to Congress or Canada.

ENEMIES.—Go straight on, and don't mind them; if they get in your way, walk round them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out by themselves." "Live down prejudice," was the iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk. There will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

WHAT CHILDHOOD TEACHES.—Children may teach us one blessed—one enviable art—the art of being happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances, which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatiated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasure; he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle. I love to hear the boisterous joy of a troop of ragged urchins, whose cheap playthings are nothing more than mud, snow, sticks, or oyster shells; or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-clothed, half-washed fellow of four or five years old, who sits, with a large, rusty knife, and a lump of bread and bacon, at his father's door, with a serenity that might move the envy of an alderman.

HOME LIFE.—Even as the sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays, the home life must be constituted of little tendernesses, kindly looks, sweet laughter, gentle words, loving counsels; it must not be like the torch-blaze of natural excitement, which is easily quenched, but like the serene, chastened light which burns as safely in the dry ear of the other's burden the while—let each cultivate the mutual confidence, which is a gift capable of increase and improvement—and soon it will be found that kindness will spring up on every side, displacing constitutional unsuitability, want of mutual knowledge, even as we have seen sweet violets and primroses dispelling the gloom of the gray sea-rocks.

I HAVE heard persons of weak judgment condemn fairy tales as "trash, unfit for children." No properly balanced mind can subsist on bare facts; they must be varied by fancies, as the landscape by lights and shades. The rainbow spanning cloud or cataract is not tangible; the frost pictures on the pane are unreal and evanescent; the world that trembles in the dew-drop does not exist therein; the hues of the flower, even—what are they but the fantasies of light? These are nature's fairy tales; yet in all her fictions she hides realities; and from the creations of the imagination truths exhale, as perfumes from the lily and the rose.

IMAGINARY WANTS.—If we create imaginary wants, why do we not create imaginary satisfactions? It were the happier frenzy of the two to be like the mad Athenian, who thought all the ships that came into the harbor to be his own, than be still tormenting ourselves with insatiable desires.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "HOME, SWEET HOME."

"HOME, Sweet Home!" No other place can ever be half so dear. 'Twas there I was taught to pray and to love the precious SAVIOR. How dear seem those early influences. The memory of them lightens the burdens of a life of care. When the storm rages, or misfortunes assail, my heart turns anxiously to my early home, and sings this song:

What sweet pleasures blessed my childhood, Oh, my early home, in thee! And, 'mid strangers, this is my heart-song, Once again, oh, give them me.

Once again the charming valley; Once again my guiltless mire; Once again the smiles of loved ones Gathered 'round the cottage hearth.

Once again I long to clasp them— Hands of friends I loved so well; But, ah, me! dear ones have vanished, And the glorified to dwell.

The skies nowhere seem so bright as those above my early home. I have met new friends, but they seem not as dear as the "true and tried" there found. My heart has pleasures, but they seem not half so joyous as those experienced in the home of my childhood. How often my weary heart turns from my loved home to the bright home above:

Oh, often I think of the bright home of love, And ardently long with my SAVIOR to be; To sweet gings His praises with the angels above, And forever, oh, Father, have Thy smiles beam on me.

But on Earth are Thy smiles; over mountain and plain The flowers brightly bloom, and the birds cheerily sing; So with patience I'll wait, bear life's sorrows and pain, Till with rapture my soul hears the star-chorus ring. Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., 1862. ETTA T. W.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] PARTING.

PARTING,—from friends, from home, from joys,—what anguish, of a greater or lesser degree of intensity, does it often bring upon the soul. Owing to the mutable nature of earthly things, the constantly changing phases of human life, and its dread and ultimate end, partings are frequent and unavoidable. We cling fondly to the darling joys of life, but they most speedily elude our heart's keeping; we meet with kind friends who cheer us for a brief time, when we are severed from them; we love, and speedily distance or death comes between us and the objects of our affections. But there must be a state of existence at once happy and free from parting, as it cannot be that desires and capacities for happiness have been given to the soul by the Infinite Originator, to be only and forever mocked as is continually the case in this life.

Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., 1862. A. T. E. C.

SLEEP AND DEATH.—There are two figures of dying, in the New Testament, which I think exquisitely beautiful. One is that of falling asleep in Jesus. When a little child has played all day long, and becomes tired out, and twilight has sent it in weariness back to its mother's knee, it falls back in its mother's arms, and nestles close to the sweetest and softest couch that cheek ever pressed, and calmly sleeps; and the mother smiles and is glad, and sits humming unheard joy over its head. So we fall asleep in Jesus. We have played long enough at the games of life, and at last we feel the approach of death. We are tired out, and we lay our heads back quietly in the arms of Christ, and quietly and confidently fall asleep.—Beecher.

LUTHER'S FAITH.—When Charles V imperiously required the Confession Augsburg to be abandoned, and gave the Protestant leaders only six months more in which to make up their minds finally, the cause of the Reformation was thought hopeless. But Luther exclaimed, "I saw a sign in the heavens at night: the stars, the hosts of heaven, held up in a vault above me; and yet I could see no pillars on which the Master had made it to rest. But I had no fear it would fall. Some men look above for the pillars, and would fain touch them with their hands, as if afraid the sky would fall. Poor souls. Is not God always there?"

HEART-WORDS.—An old writer has truthfully remarked that we may say what we please, if we speak through tears. Tender tones prevent severe truths from offending. Hence, when we are most tender at heart, our words are most powerful. Hence one great reason why our words have so much more power during a revival than at other times. Our hearts are more tender than they usually are—we feel more, and it is easy for the impatient to see and feel that our hearts are interested in their behalf. They feel that our words are not mere lip-words, but heart-words.

THE HOSPITAL AND THE PALACE.—God's house is a hospital at one end, and a palace at the other. In the hospital end are Christ's members upon earth, conflicting with various diseases, and confined to a strict regimen of His appointing. What sort of a patient must he be who would be sorry to be told that the hour is come for his dismissal from the hospital, and to see the doors thrown wide open for his admission into the palace!—Adam.

As a plant must be taken out of one soil and put into another, else it cannot properly be said to be transplanted, so he that is adopted is taken out of the family of the devil, to which he was heir-apparent, and is made of the family of heaven, with God for his father, Christ for his elder brother, and saints co-heirs. A noble family truly!

CHRIST did not count his converts by thousands, nor yet by ten; but he counted them by units, saying, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." He valued individuals; and yet at last shall he welcome his redeemed as an innumerable multitude, whom no man can number.

REPENTANCE.—The repentance which precedes faith, consists chiefly of a sense of danger, and a fear of punishment; but when we come to have a lively apprehension of pardoning love, and our adoption in Christ, it is genuine filial sorrow for having offended God.—Rev. T. Adams.

THERE are great men enough to incite us to aim at true greatness, but not enough to make us fancy that God could not execute his purposes without them.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



As! Time, tell it not that our freeman forgot,
For a day, or an hour, the past's mighty story;
Ne'er impart
That a hand
Or a heart
In the land
Ever shrouded a star in her azure of glory!
For the land now awakes,
From her seas to her lakes,
To hail the bright morn of her might as it breaks,
And shout, by the banner that Treason forsakes—
"The Union—Now and Forever!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 22, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Picketing and its Duties.—No. II.

NO FIRES PERMITTED THE PICKETS.—About the first of November General McClellan issued an order prohibiting the pickets from having fires on their posts, for the avowed reason that the light pointed out the position of our pickets and forces to the rebels. Dire were the condemnations this order received on the advance posts, from the amateur destroyers of Virginia woods and fences, and it is to be suspected that it was more generally honored in the breach than in the observance. Unless the officer in command of the picket detachment should remain up all night, and go around the posts every half hour and put out the fires himself, the pickets can see no good reason why they should not have them. Soldiers are essentially independent in their ideas. "You can't go out of camp without a pass," said a sentry to one in the writer's hearing. "But you see that I can, though," was the pleasant rejoinder, and the soldier passed on.

A COLD PROSPECT.—As we stand on the post we have supposed ourselves, reader and writer, to be visiting, at midnight, on this cold winter night, it is to be confessed that the prospect of the picket is not remarkably brilliant and attractive. If he had a fire at the cabin, or in any sheltered nook in the vicinity, he would hardly dare avail himself of its warmth; for has he not been warned that the enemy's prowling cavalry are liable to visit him at any moment? He has nothing to do but to pace to and fro, and keep himself warm as he can by his own resources, and at the same time keep a good lookout in every direction. If the cold mist should chance to turn into a colder sleety rain, so much the worse for him; but he must still keep his eyes and ears open, and perform his allotted share of the night's work.

Were it not for those stout gloves some kind friend has sent him in a Christmas box, it is a question if his hands would not be so cold that he would be unable, in case of sudden attack, to hold his gun to the shoulder and pull the trigger. His feet, as stout as are his boots, fairly ache with the cold, and he is compelled to cut sundry capers in behalf of his half-frozen members, which are more violent than elegant.

THE DIGNITY OF THE SENTINEL.—But, for all that, be on your guard against undervaluing the dignity of a picket or any other sentry whatever; for he not only has a legal power of life and death, but the cold instrument in his hands with which to put that power into practice. If General McClellan, or Abraham Lincoln himself, were to endeavor to pass that picket without the countersign; or if those distinguished gentlemen were to refuse to halt at that picket's command, then their blood would be upon their own heads if he shot them on the spot. In his particular province the picket is as autocratic as the Czar himself. If he chooses to pass a colored vender of biscuits, or a "friend" who presents him with a bottle of old "rye" in lieu of the countersign, who shall gainsay his wisdom? Or, if he chooses not to let his own Colonel pass when he does not have the magic word, as it sometimes happens; and if, peradventure, he shall keep that Colonel shivering at the point of the bayonet for an hour or two, under pretense of not knowing him, albeit he knoweth him as well as he knoweth his own father, verily, in even this case, is the sentry not refuted within the limits of his just and legal power?

GRAND ROUNDS.—At the dead of night, in the "small hours," it is customary for the officer in charge of the pickets to make a tour of observation among them, to see that everything is going on as it should. On these occasions, as in regular camp duty, the escort of the officer is a file of men and a sergeant. No sooner does the party approach to within a few rods of the sentinel, than he challenges them:—"Who goes there?"—bringing his piece to a port. The answer is, "Grand Rounds!" "Halt, Grand Rounds!" is the peremptory command of the picket, and the party halts, when he adds:—"Advance, sergeant, and give the countersign." The sergeant advances, and as soon as he is within five paces the picket brings his piece to the position of charge bayonet, and the sergeant whispers the word as he halts immediately in front of the weapon. The sentry then says:—"The countersign is correct—advance, Rounds!" and faces to the front, shouldering his piece, while the Rounds pass on. In the immediate presence of the enemy this ceremonious inspection is usually omitted. The countersign is sometimes the name of a State, running through from Maine to California, and sometimes the name of a battle, as "Palo Alto," or "Waterloo," or of a number, as twenty or forty-two.

The Monitor and the Merrimac.

It is evident that an entire revolution has been going on in the construction of naval vessels. The havoc made at Hampton Roads by the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac, (an account of which was given in the last RURAL), and the defeat of the rebel bully by the Monitor, together with the reports of the board of officers, who examined the latter after the contest, have had such an effect upon Congress as to authorize that body to vote fifteen million

dollars for the construction of iron-floating batteries. Iron monsters will soon displace the "wooden walls" which have been our pride, and this fact justifies us in placing before our readers an engraving of the vessel which came so opportunely to the Federal aid. We also publish a description of the Monitor and her antagonist, as given in the N. Y. Tribune. The hand-railing represented in our engraving is a pleasant fiction of the artist, the deck being free and clean.

THE MONITOR.—Under the act of Congress, passed last summer, appropriating the \$1,500,000 for iron clad vessels for the Navy, Captain J. Ericsson, the world-renowned inventor of the calorific engine, presented proposals for a battery, to be launched within one hundred working days from the date of the contract, the impregnability of which should be tested before the heaviest guns of the enemy, and at the shortest range. The contract was signed in October, and on the one-hundred-and-first working day thereafter the Monitor was launched from the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint, N. Y.

Externally she presents to the eye of the enemy's guns a hull rising but about eighteen inches above the water, and a sort of Martello tower, twenty feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The smoke-stack during action is lowered into the hold, it being made with telescopic slides. The hull is sharp at both ends, the bow projecting and coming to a point at an angle of eighty degrees to the vertical line. It is flat-bottomed, six and a half feet in depth, one hundred and twenty-four feet long, thirty-four feet wide at the top, and is built of light three-eighths inch iron. Another, or upper hull, rests on this with perpendicular sides and sharp ends, five feet high, forty feet four inches wide, one hundred and seventy-four feet long, extending over the sides of the lower hull three feet seven inches, and over each end twenty-five feet, thus serving as a protection to the propeller, rudder, and anchor. The sides of the upper hull are composed of an inner guard of iron, a wall of white oak thirty inches thick, covered with iron armor six inches thick.

When in readiness for action, the lower hull is totally immersed, and the upper one is sunk three feet six inches, leaving only eighteen inches above water. The interior is open to the bottom like a sloop, the deck, which is bomb-proof, coming flush with the top of the upper hull. No railing or bulwark of any kind appears above the deck, and the only things exposed are the turret or citadel, the wheel house, and the box crowning the smoke stack. The inclination of the lower hull is such that a ball to strike it in any part must pass through at least twenty-five feet of water, and then strike an inclined iron surface at an angle of about ten degrees. In the event of an enemy boarding the battery they can do no harm, as the only entrance is at the top of the turret or citadel, which cannot easily be scaled, and even then only one man at a time can descend into the hull.

This turret is a revolving, bomb-proof fort, and mounts two 11-inch guns. It is protected by eight thicknesses of inch iron, overlapping so that at no one spot is there more than one inch thickness of joint. A shell-proof flat roof of perforated plate iron, placed on forged beams, inserted six inches down the cylinder, covers the top. The sliding hatch in this cover is perforated to give light, and for musketry fire in case the battery is boarded. A spur-wheel, six and a half inches in diameter, moved by a double cylinder engine, turns the turret, guns and all, a rod connected with the running gear of the engine enabling the gunner to control the aim. The guns move in forged iron slides across the turret, the carriages being made to fit them accurately.

These guns were furnished with 400 wrought-iron shot by the Novelty Works, each ball weighing 134 pounds, and costing \$47. The balls were made by forging square blocks of iron, which were afterward turned in the lathe. Cast iron shot would break against such a vessel as the Merrimac, and these shot were forged for the especial purpose of smashing through her sides. Lieut. Worden intended, in case the Merrimac did not come out, to go into Norfolk harbor and lay his vessel alongside of her there. She has saved him that trouble.

The officers of the Monitor are as follows: Lieut.-Com'd'g, John S. Worden; Lieut. and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert B. Campbell; Third Assistant, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstron; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

THE MERRIMAC.—The Merrimac was originally one of the five war steamers authorized to be constructed by Congress during the session of 1844-5. They were to be first class steam sloops-of-war, and were built as follows: The Merrimac at Charleston; Wabash, Com. Dupont's flag ship, which did good service at Port Royal, at Philadelphia; the Minnesota at Washington; the Roanoke at Norfolk, and the Niagara at Brooklyn. The Minnesota and the Roanoke were lying in Hampton Roads. These five vessels were equal to any steam war vessels in the world, except iron-clad vessels. The spar deck of the Merrimac was 281 feet long, and 52 feet broad in her original condition, and she drew 23 feet of water. She rated about 4,000 tons burden. Her frame was of live oak, filled in solid, and caulked 14 feet out from the keelson. Forward the ship had 10 live oak breast-hooks, fastened through and through with copper under the water and iron above; aft she had seven breast-hooks.

The engine was of 800 horse-power, with a two-bladed propeller 14 feet in diameter, so fitted as to be raised to the deck and lowered to its beaming at pleasure, enabling the vessel to be used with or without her steam power. She rated as a 40-gun frigate, but could carry as much metal as a 90-gun ship of the old style. She carried 24 9-inch shell guns, and 14 8-inch shell guns, with two pivot guns of 6 tons, each throwing 100-pound shells, mounted fore and aft.

The Merrimac was first of the five to be completed,

being launched in 1856. She was soon after put in commission, and continued in the service until April, 1861, when she was lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in need of some slight repairs. But for the imbecility of those in charge, she might have been removed before the rebellion actually broke out in Norfolk. Under the management of Com. Macaulay, however, she and the ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania were scuttled and sunk, while at the same time the Navy Yard and its 2,500 cannon were abandoned to the rebels.

Since then the Merrimac has been raised, placed upon the dry dock, and covered with an entire slanting roof of railroad iron. This additional weight nearly broke her down upon the dry dock, and they found almost as much difficulty in launching her as was found in launching the Great Eastern. Owing to a mistake in calculation, on being launched she was found to sink four feet deeper than before, so as to take in water. She was again taken out, being hoggied in the operation and otherwise so strained that the Southern newspapers pronounced her a failure, and it is more than probable that with no opposition she would never dare go to sea. She is probably a very good movable floating battery. Above the water's edge she is said to present nothing but her roof of railroad iron, with a smoke stack rising a few feet above it. From the accounts which we have of the fight, her rate of speed is very moderate. She mounted 10 100-pound Armstrong guns, which are reported to have mashed through iron mail as thick as that of the Warrior and Black Prince, but which do not appear to have made any impression on the Monitor.

Columbus's Roll of Honor.

FREDERICK W. LANDER was born in Massachusetts, and was by profession an engineer. In 1849-9 he surveyed the great wagon-road to California, and soon after his return was brought prominently before the public as the second of the Hon. John F. Potter, when he was challenged by that pink of Virginia chivalry, Roger A. Pryor. By his judicious management of that case, he enabled Mr. Potter to vindicate the representatives of the North against the braggarts of the South. When Pryor declined to fight Potter with bowie-knives, Lander politely offered to espouse the cause of his principal, and give the Virginian the choice of any weapon he pleased, but Pryor discreetly declined. That affair put a stop to the insolence of the chivalry in the United States House of Representatives for some time, and taught them to mend their plantation manners.

When the Southern rebellion broke out, General, then Colonel Lander, threw himself into the struggle in behalf of the Union, and was detailed in Western Virginia, under Gen. McClellan. There he participated with Col. Kelly in the attack upon Philippi, on the 24 of June, and distinguished himself throughout that brilliant campaign, which culminated in the victories of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. For his part in that campaign, the President made him a Brigadier in July last.

General Lander received his death wound at Edwards' Ferry, where so many of his comrades from Massachusetts also met their fate. The day after the butchery of Colonel Baker, Lander was ordered to the scene of action, and while conducting a reconnaissance, received a painful wound in his leg. From the debilitating effects of that wound, aggravated, no doubt, by his herculean efforts to free his department of the rebels, he never recovered.

It will be remembered that this faithful officer, conscious that he needed repose, after his late brilliant victory, asked to be relieved from duty; but the exigencies of the service were such that he did not press his request. True to his trust, he remained at his post to the last, and died like a soldier, with his harness on his back. It is probable that he was not himself aware of his extreme danger, for we learn that it was not till five o'clock in the afternoon he died that his wife was summoned to his side. Ere a special train could be prepared for her, the news of his decease was received.

General Lander was a frank, bold, open-hearted man, of noble and generous nature, and commanding presence. He looked the soldier, every inch of him, and scorned to ask his men to go where he himself would not cheerfully lead the way. They knew this, and loved him as a brother.

COL. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, of the Connecticut Tenth, who was killed at the head of his regiment, while gallantly leading in the assault upon the rebel works at Roanoke Island, was born at Northfield, Conn., in 1828, and consequently was but 33 years of age at the time of his death. The greater part of his life was passed in New Haven county, where he was engaged as a master-mechanic. He was fond of military pursuits, and served for fourteen years in the militia service of his native State. He served in the three months troops in the Second Regiment Connecticut Militia, as Adjutant. He was present at the battle of Manassas, where the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. Keyes, now Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. Russell is honorably mentioned in the report of the battle, made by his commanding officer. When the Connecticut Tenth was organized, last summer, he was appointed Colonel. His regiment passed through New York in November, on its way to the seat of war, and consisted of a fine, athletic looking set of fellows. For its excellent qualities, it was detailed to serve on the Burnside Expedition, and in the first battle its gallant Colonel has fallen—where so many of our bravest officers fall—at the head of his regiment.

LIEUT.-COL. VIGNIER DE MONTIEL.—This officer was killed in the battle of Roanoke Island. He was a French gentleman, who rose from the ranks in the French army to the position of Lieutenant of artillery; and served with distinction for some years in the service of the present Emperor. Resigning his commission, he came to this country several years ago, and until the present rebellion, was engaged in New York as a teacher of the French language and literature, with great success and popularity. When

the D'Epineuil Zouaves was formed, De Montiel accepted the Lieut.-Colonelcy, and the regiment was much indebted to him for its organization and discipline. In the late engagement at Roanoke Island he was present as a volunteer, his regiment being at Annapolis. In social life, De Montiel was a polished and courteous gentleman, high-toned and chivalric, and many friends will mourn his loss.

LIEUT. SAMUEL MARCY, U. S. N., was the son of Hon. William L. Marcy, and his services and death have a peculiar interest, therefore, for the citizens of this State. He entered the navy in March, 1838, and in the course of twenty-four years' service had been but eighteen months on leave of absence. He had spent over fourteen years at sea, of the twenty-four. He was known in the navy as a most skillful and trusty officer, and as an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his superior officers, says the Buffalo Courier, we may mention that he was one of the officers selected for the expedition to carry provisions to Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and to him was assigned the command of the launch which was intended to lead the other boats, and protect them from assault. The bombardment of Sumter prevented the attempt to provision it, in which, it is probable, almost every man in the boats would have met his death. This was the opinion of those who were detailed to carry it out. They felt that they were a forlorn hope, and we have reason to know that Lieut. Marcy prepared himself for this service with the same trust and confidence in the kind care of Providence which he carried with him in every peril and under all circumstances.

He was born on July 4th, 1820, and died in the service of his country on January 29th, 1862. A letter from Mr. William Wilson, acting gunner of the United States ship Vincennes, addressed to Capt. Craven, of the Brooklyn, tells the story of his death as follows:

"At about four o'clock on Friday morning last, 23d January, the lookout reported a light, which soon proved to be a vessel on fire, apparently in the South or Southeast Pass of the Mississippi river. We were then lying off the Northeast Pass. After daylight, Captain Marcy ordered out and armed the boats. I went in the launch, Capt. Marcy in the gig. We found the vessel to be a barkentine, loaded with cotton, which appeared to have grounded off Southeast Pass while attempting to run the blockade, and the crew, not being able to get her off, had fired and abandoned her. Capt. Marcy directed me to fire the howitzer into her at the water-line, to sink her and put out the fire. I had fired once, and was ready for the second shot, when Capt. Marcy ordered me to wait till he came aboard; he took the lock-string and fired seven times, on the last of which the bolt which secures the first pivot-clamp to the stern, being insufficiently clinched, pulled out as the gun recoiled on the slide, and fell, jamming the Captain's thigh between it and the thwart. He was calm and cool, seemed aware he was badly injured, and gave directions to be taken aboard in his gig."

The Town of Columbus, Kentucky.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Tribune thus tells how Columbus looked before and after the evacuation:

"Columbus is situated upon a narrow neck of land running south from the base of a bluff of steep ascent and some ninety feet in altitude above the present water marks. Upon this bluff the rebel batteries were located. The town is simply a heterogeneous collection of mongrel wooden tenements, most of which were at one time devoted to bowling, billiard and bibatory purposes. One brick residence lays some well-defined claims to architectural pretensions and finish. One lawyer's shingle decorates a side wall, and one church lifts its meek wooden turret to the sky, some distance above it. A dilapidated depot—fort Columbus, insignificant as it is, established an imaginary claim to commercial importance in being the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad—two or three grocery stores and as many insignificant taverns, a post-office combining fluid with its postal arrangements, the whole backed by swamps, fronted by the river and hemmed in with bluffs, make the town. Everything bore the marks of desertion and destruction. The houses were closed and the inmates gone.

"The stores had been ransacked and the contents scattered through the streets. Molasses, flour, groceries, letters, candle boxes, playing cards, whisky bottles, house furniture, and other articles, *ad infinitum*, littered the sidewalks. A contraband, mounted upon a forlorn and mud-bedaubed mule, and a butternut legged saloon-keeper bestraddling a dirty counter, whose glories had departed down secession throats, were the only signs of male life in the town. Every woman had departed. Every dog, hog, and other animal adjunct of civilization had followed Rev. Gen. Polk and his forces. The sand bagged levee was covered with gun carriages, caissons, torpedoes, shell, shot, chains and anchors. The torpedoes which were generously intended to blow Commodore Foote's fleet heavenward, were constructed in the shape of a skyrocket, and would prove about as effective for the purpose as one of the latter sky-piercing institutions. Large quantities of coal were piled upon the landing, which will come in excellent use for our gunboats and transports. Ordnance was scattered in every direction, much of which, from appearances, had but recently arrived. All of the gun carriages were of Memphis manufacture, and were addressed to Gen. Polk."

The same correspondent also gives some special reminiscences of the rebel Generals. He says: "About the only souvenirs of the camp life of the rebels and their theological progress under the tuition of their reverend general, were countless packs of playing cards, and shattered fragments of whisky bottles, which were strewn all over the fortifications, sandwiched into the pyramids of grape, and scattered down the slope of the bluff. Nothing of any value in the line of camp furniture, small arms, or private property, was left; whatever could not be carried off was burned.

vious to fire, was Pillow's \$40,000 chain, with which that sage warrior proposed to obstruct the navigation of the river. One end is firmly anchored in the bluff and thence dangles its ponderous links to the river below, a harmless monument to the child-like simplicity and imaginative ideality of the great constructor of ditches."

Extracts from the Southern Press.

THE Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following:

"ATTENTION! UNION MEN!"
"WATCH AND WAIT."
"THE UNION FOREVER!"
"THE DAY IS DAWNING."
"THE HOUR OF DELIVERANCE APPROACHES."

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts, and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character, and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

THE beauty and efficiency of the rebel plan for raising volunteers is shadowed forth in the following from the Richmond Dispatch—"Read all the calls for recruits in our advertising columns, and voluntarily take your place in one of the many companies which need you, before you are forced to bear arms *volens volens*."

A JOULAR PREDICTION VERIFIED.—The Richmond Engineer has the following in connection with the Roanoke Island affair—"An authentic anecdote of Major Hugh W. Fry has reached us, and is so thoroughly characteristic of the man, that we can not forbear giving it publicity. During the heat of the conflict, Major Fry, with a battalion of infantry, was conveyed to the island to re-enforce its defenders. Upon debarking from the steamer upon Roanoke, Major Fry jocularly exclaimed:—"All passengers for Fort Warren will please take the coaches on the left hand side." The sally provoked a general outburst of laughter, but within two hours afterwards the joke was proven to have been prophetic; the jocular major and his companions were all ticketed for Fort Warren."

McCLELLAN'S GENERALSHIP.—The Memphis Avalanche says that the indications seem to be that Gen. McClellan is showing himself capable of vast combinations, and to have the power possessed by few—the skillful management of a vast army. It is useless to delude or cheat ourselves. We have a powerful enemy to meet—great in numbers, with selected and brave and experienced commanders. McClellan has been purifying the command—dismissing weak and incompetent men—and now he has a well appointed command; his soldiers well drilled, brave and gallant. We must put forth our best men, and quickly. We must put the right men in the right place.

RATHER BITTER.—The Richmond Whig of the 21st ult. (the day before the inauguration of Jeff. Davis), contains a very caustic article upon the rebel administration. We quote as follows: "Judging by result, so far it is a most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service that that government can now render to the country, is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands, in view of the past, present and the probable future. The pegeant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble and an old man with a young wife are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly."

LAMENTATIONS OF THE DUPED.—The Richmond Examiner of the 15th ult., contains an "editorial leader" which commences with the following words: "From the valiant Senator down to the timid seaman, the question on every tongue in Richmond is, whether the enemy are likely to penetrate, with their gunboats, to this quarter?"

As in Richmond so also in Memphis. Hear the Argus of the same date:

"We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting of this war, which has now taken from our home some three or four hundred thousand of our best and bravest, which has paralyzed all business, save that which puts the money we can so ill spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Cabinet. Of this war we spoke when we said so much might have been done in it that has been left undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war. We ask how they are leading THROUGH IT?"

Or take the following jeremiad from the same number of the same paper:

"We have been made to stand still and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner chooses to give, when he pleased and where he pleased. We have heard our Generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered report of Beauregard has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas."

And the Memphis Appeal is equally deponent with the Argus. The former says: "The blockade is unbreakable by us yet. In one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find that the federal armies at all points are being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quarried in price, and our money will soon be exceeding scarce for lack of paper and paste-board wherewith to make it."

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner of the 6th inst. speaks thus concerning the condition of the morals in the rebel capital:

"The rowdiness now rife in this city has become intolerable, and demands immediate suppression with the high hand. Acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism and gross indecency are of momentary occurrence in our streets. The most orderly citizen and the most delicate lady are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life, even, is secure in broad daylight on our most public thoroughfares. To surround, knock down, bruise and maltreat, has become the pastime of the ruffians that throng our pavements. The evil must be suppressed, or else society must surrender its authority to brute violence. We must disorganize the social system, resolve ourselves into savages, and prepare for protection by the most effective weapons of self-defense, or else we must assert the power of the law upon the persons of the ruffians and vagabonds that infest our streets and alleys.

"More vigilance should be required of the police, and a larger constabulary employed. Every street corner should be manned by a policeman in uniform, armed to the teeth, whistle in hand, prepared to rally a dozen colleagues in the instant

of disturbance. The license money arising from the rapid increase of grog-shops would seem appropriately employed in invigorating the police. If these furnaces of hell-fire are allowed to dispense at every corner what not merely intoxicates but crazes, surely the revenues which they pay into the city treasury should be expended in protecting the valuable lives which they imperil, and in restoring the order which they disturb. The city, by tolerating a thousand dens of iniquity and passion, owes the duty to its population of affording it protection from the dangers and outrages thus engendered and prepared. The time has arrived for vigilance and summary reform, or else ruffianism, theft, arson, drunkenness and murder will soon claim the city as their exclusive preserve."

THE REBEL THEORY OF BULL RUN.—Events occurring since the battle of Bull Run have shaken the rebel doctrine of "Yankee cowardice," and the chivalry seem to be obliged to give it up. The following from the *Richmond Examiner* of the 3d inst., is curiously significant:

"There is an important physiological fact to be recalled, also, in connection with this subject. For men to fight well and long, they must not have before undergone fatigue and loss of rest. If an army is required to rise early and march several hours, it is a physical impossibility for them to exhibit, for any length of time, the proper nerve on the field. On the morning of Manassas, the Federal army were required to rise at 5 o'clock, after a fatiguing previous day, and march a full day's journey before reaching the battle field. They fought pretty well until nature became overtaxed, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just twelve hours after they had risen from sleep, they took that panic which has brought upon them so much ridicule, and which has excited so much disgust among all intelligent men, except the more observant of our physiologists. The case was very much the same at Bethel. The panic into which they fell is only to be accounted for on physiological principles."

Items and Incidents.

A NEW NAME.—The rebels are very ingenious in selecting euphonious terms for expressing bad things. When they stole the Government property, they said they were "resuming" it. Gen. Buckner desiring to communicate to Gen. Grant the information that Pillow and Floyd had run away, speaks of "the distribution of the forces incident to an unexpected change of commanders." Is not that "drawing it mild?"

WHAT STRATEGY CAN DO.—It will be well for those quill-driving and Congressional sages who sneer at strategy as an element of success in war, to look at Columbus. The rebels had been at work six months fortifying it. They boasted that it was impregnable. They defied our fleets and our armies to assault it. And yet, by pure strategical science, we have got possession of the place without the expenditure of an ounce of powder or the loss of a single life. Had the advice of the "right-at-it" patriots been followed, it might have cost us five thousand lives, hundreds of tons of powder and shell, half a dozen gun and mortar boats, and possibly a defeat.

A TARIFF OF EXCHANGE.—General McClellan has ordered the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war:

For a General Commander-in-Chief, sixty men.
Lieutenant-General, forty men.
Major-General, thirty men.
Brigadier-General, twenty men.
Colonel, fifteen men.
Lieutenant-Colonel, ten men.
Major, eight men.
Captain, six men.
Lieutenant, four men.
Sub-Lieutenant or Ensign, three men.
Non-commissioned officers, two men.
Privates, man for man.

It is said that the dispatch announcing the capture of Nashville, was put into the hands of Jeff. Davis while he was engaged in reading his Inaugural. It must have struck the same dismay to his recreant heart that the words on the wall carried to the soul of the Babylonish king in the midst of his festivity:—"MENE, God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. TREBL, thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

THE GAME OF WAR.—Events of the war are coming upon us so rapidly now, that the public mind eagerly skips from the present to the future, and impatiently asks, what next? This is especially true in reference to the grand, glorious and magnificent victory at Fort Donelson, which is not less important in its results and influences than in its mere intrinsic character. The plan of our Union campaign is inductive and progressive. It is, in an extraordinary degree, a strategic war, in which Gens. McClellan, Halleck, Buell, and the other Federal commanders, are engaged, and not a blind rushing of opposing forces together, for the display of martial valor, tactics and discipline. These qualities, indeed, are by no means disregarded, but do not constitute the sole reliance. Our Union armies are controlled and guided by men of far-seeing minds and penetrating purpose, who view "the situation" as a vast chess-board, taking in the adversary's movements, and making dispositions to entirely circumvent his objects.

RUIN OF BERKELEY SPRINGS.—John Strother, the proprietor of the celebrated Berkeley Springs in Western Virginia, and father of the well-known "Porte Crayon," died at his residence on the 18th of January. Both father and son were strong Unionists, and only a week before the death of the former, Charles J. Faulkner, late Minister to France, made a descent upon the Berkeley Springs Hotel, destroyed much of the furniture, burnt the cottage of "Porte Crayon," and cut to pieces many of his paintings—all this while the senior Strother was lying ill in the house. Such an act of barbarism is in perfect character with Faulkner, who ought to have been hung as a traitor, on his arrival from France, along with Floyd, Thompson & Co. "Porte Crayon" is an engineer in the U. S. Army, and we hope he may live to avenge the outrage done to himself and father.

THE GREAT SURRENDER.—Never was there a surrender anything like that of Fort Donelson on our continent. Burgoyne gave up less than six thousand men, and Cornwallis but little over seven thousand.

CORCORAN AND THE REBEL PREACHER.—From one of our men recently released from Richmond, we have the story of an encounter between Colonel Corcoran and a rebel clergyman, which will illustrate the character of the brave Irishman. The clergyman in question, Rev. Dr. Burroughs of the Baptist Church at Richmond, had the ill taste to

improve the opportunity offered by an invitation to preach to the Federal prisoners, to lecture them upon the wickedness of their attempt to subjugate the South. At the close of the sermon, Corcoran, stepping up to the reverend doctor, said: "I wish it to be understood, sir, that this is the last time that you come here to preach such stuff to us. Though I am a Catholic, I should not object to listening to a gospel sermon from you, a Protestant, but if you ever repeat such sentiments in my hearing, I'll pitch you down the stairs, prisoner though I am." It was the last attempt of Dr. Burroughs to turn the Federal prisoners from the error of their ways.

THE BLOCKADE.—Concerning the blockade of the southern ports, an officer of our fleet writes: "Only three steamers have got out of Charleston in ninety days, and we know of only two from Savannah. In the rigid blockade of French ports by Great Britain, during the last great European war, there was nothing that was as complete and effective as our present blockade is, though they then had to take care of sailing vessels; and that our blockade against vessels going in is equally effective is proved by the exorbitant prices for all foreign commodities throughout all the South."

GEN. BUELL.—This distinguished officer is a very model of reticence and secrecy. He goes to headquarters every morning at about 10 o'clock, and shuts himself up in his sanctum sanctorum, impervious to any human force, except through the regular red-tape channels. He will not be interrupted. It is as much as a man's life is worth to speak to him on the way to his office. His servants are as afraid of him as they are of Old Nick. An express messenger came to him with a package of maps from Washington, and did not dare to enter his room. He offered the package to one of the porters to carry it in. "No," said the porter; "you carry it in." "No," said the expressman, "he knows you; you take it." It was some time before the fellow dared "face the fiercely frowning chief" to hand him the package and get his pay. Gen. Buell admits no one to his confidence, and all predictions of forward movements, based on pretended access to headquarters, are mere nonsense.

Department of the Mississippi.

The following general order was issued on the 13th instant:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Mississippi, which includes the present Department of Missouri, Kansas and the Department of Ohio, and the country west of a north and south line drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, and east of the western boundaries of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. The headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi will remain, until further orders at St. Louis. The commanding officers in the Department of Missouri will report to these headquarters, the strength and position of their commands. H. W. HALLECK.

Gen. Curtis has forwarded the following official report of the recent great battle in Arkansas, to Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY SOUTHWEST,
PEA RIDGE, ARK., March 9.

GENERAL:—On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced the attack on my right wing, assaulting and following the rear guard of the detachment under Gen. Sigel, to my main line on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements about 4 P. M. During the night I became convinced that he had moved on to attack my right or rear, therefore, early on the 7th I ordered a change of front to the right. My right, which thus became my left, was still resting on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of the cavalry and light artillery to be made, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the re-enforced line of the enemy. The movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 A. M., commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued nearly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held by the command of Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of the commander, McCullough, in the center, by the force under Col. Davis.

The plan of attack on the center was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and supported by Col. Davis' entire division, and was supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day. In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the center and the right being now on the left, I re-enforced the right by a portion of the second division under Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right, and I immediately ordered a change on the front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in a strong position. The charge had only been partially effected, but was in forward progress, when at sunrise on the 8th my right and center renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the center and right wing forward, the right turning the left of the enemy and crossing firing on his center.

Thus the final position of the enemy was in the arc of the circle. A charge of the infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely through the deep, impassable defiles of the Cross Timber.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, for their dead are scattered over large fields. They wounded, too, many of them being lost and perished. The force is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has retired to Boston Mountain. Sigel follows him to Keightsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this battle of Pea Ridge. I have not as yet the statement of the dead and wounded so as to justify report, but will refer you to the dispatch which I will forward very soon.

The officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry, that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of divisions.

Sigel gallantly commanded the right, and drove back the left wing of the enemy. Asboth is wounded in the arm, in a gallant effort to re-enforce the right.

Colonel and acting Brig.-Gen. Davis, who commanded the center where McCullough fell on the 7th. Colonel and acting Brig.-Gen. Carr is also wounded in the arm, and was under a continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri, may proudly share the honor of victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCullough, on Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

large, and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring against it. Gen. Grant is in command at Fort Henry. The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000. Gen. Lewis Wallace's division went to Purdy, McGairy county, yesterday, burned the bridge and took up the track on the railroad leading from Humboldt to Corinth, and thus threw off a train, heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the 29th Indiana regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, arrived at Rolla on the 15th, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen who left the battle ground on the Monday following the battle. They represent the contest as a terrible one. The rebels fought desperately, using stones in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,000 Indians under Albert Pike. As near as could be ascertained, our loss is 600 killed and 800 to 1,000 wounded. The rebel surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen, acknowledge a loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,600 prisoners and 13 pieces of artillery, 10 of which were captured by Gen. Sigel's command, and three by Col. Patterson's brigade. Two of our cannon, belonging to Donelson's battery, were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely whipped, one division under Price fleeing in one direction, and the other under Van Dorn taking another. Major Herbert, of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisoner, says Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

Gen. Pope, in his dispatch to Halleck, says:—Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, (25-pounds and rifled 32s) batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand stands of arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, 300 mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of no less value than \$1,000,000 have fallen into our hands. The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in the swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind, their dead unburied, their suppers and their tables, and their candles burning in their tents. The furious thunder storm raging all night enabled them to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th inst., within 800 yards of the enemy's works. We opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst., just 24 hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo. During the whole day yesterday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy under a furious fire of 60 pieces of artillery. Fear of assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas regiments. Our loss is about 60 killed and wounded. Hollins is in command of the rebel feet, and Gens. McConn, Stewart, and Gnat, of the land forces. The gunboats went down the river.

The naval expedition composed of the gunboats Benton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Carondelet, and Conestoga, under Flag Officer Foote, left Cairo at 7 o'clock P. M. of the 14th. At Columbus they were joined by the Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Mound City, and were overtaken by eight mortars in tow of four steamers with transports and ordnance boats. The mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on a bluff. On our arrival two companies of the 27th Illinois were sent after them, but they escaped. A strong Union feeling is manifested here. An impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance. There are said to be 2,000 rebel troops at Union, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10. At the latter place there are also said to be twelve heavy guns in their batteries.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following to Washington:

St. Louis, March 13.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the enemy's works half a mile west of Paris, Tenn. The enemy were driven out with a loss of 100 killed and wounded and prisoners. Our loss is Capt. Bull, of the artillery, and four men killed and four wounded.

A cavalry force sent out from Lebanon, Missouri, attacked one of Price's guerrilla parties, killing 13 and wounding 5, and capturing over 20 prisoners, among whom was Brigadier-General Campbell, the commander.

Gen. Halleck commands all jurors, whether in civil or martial courts, hereafter to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention of Oct. 16th. Those refusing will be rejected as aliens.

Any neglect on the part of army or volunteer surgeons of duties to the sick or wounded will be reported to headquarters immediately. It is stated that some of the medical officers, prisoners of war, have failed to give proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind, medical officers will be deprived of their parole and placed in close confinement upon the facts being reported to headquarters.

The Military Express arrived at St. Louis on the 12th from Fort Craig with the news of serious conflicts between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from nine on the morning of the 1st till sundown of the same day. The fight commenced in the morning between a portion of our troops under Col. Roberts and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until about one or two of that day, let. Col. Canby then crossed in force with a battery of six pieces under Capt. McRae of the cavalry, but was detailed to the command of the battery. Col. Canby also took with him a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy were supposed to have had 8 field pieces. The battle was commenced by our artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening the guns of the enemy were silent. They, however, made a desperate charge on our howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McRae's battery was defended by Capt. Plempston's company of U. S. Infantry, and a portion of Col. Peno's regiment of New Mexican volunteers. The Texans now charged desperately and furiously with picked men, about six hundred strong, on McRae's battery. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close quarters, they drew revolvers, and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans of Col. Peno's regiment became panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled.

Capt. Plempston's men—U. S. Infantry—stood their ground and fought nobly, until more than one-half were numbered with the dead. With his art-

illerymen cut down, and his support reported killed, wounded or flying from the battle field, Capt. McRae sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and with a revolver in his hand refusing to fly and desert his post, fought to the last and gloriously died like a hero, the last man at his guns. The Texans suffered terribly in their desperate charge.

Many of our officers greatly distinguished themselves on this day. Major Donelson, chief Aide-camp to Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson was in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers. His command did great service during the action, and behaved well. We have to lament the loss of Lieutenants Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McRae, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and died the death of patriots. Many other of our officers are wounded. Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty the Texans will be ignominiously driven from the country.

Island No. 10 was captured on the 17th inst., by Com. Foote's flotilla. Large quantities of ammunition and the enemy's transports were captured.

Gen. Halleck announces that another victory has been gained in Arkansas. Three rebel Colonels were taken prisoners.

Department of the East.

In the last issue of the RURAL we published a report to the effect that Manassas was evacuated. That report has been confirmed, and we now give the facts in connection therewith:

The whole rebel fortifications at Manassas were abandoned, and everything possible burned. On the 11th, Col. Averill, with a large body of cavalry, entered the far famed rebel works, and bivouaced for the night amidst the ruins of the rebel stronghold. The intelligence gathered at Manassas and in the neighborhood tends to show that the whole rebel army has retired southward.

The opinion is gaining ground that Gordonsville is simply the rendezvous for what was lately the rebel army of the Potomac, as it is the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad. The only point at which they can, with any sort of confidence, attempt to make a stand, is at the junction of Frederick and Potomac with the Virginia Central Railroad, in which neighborhood the North Anna and South Anna rivers unite and form the Pamunkey river, about twenty miles directly north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken, and admirably fitted for defence.

It is reported that in their retreat the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock. In their haste they have left behind straggling parties of soldiers, who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners. Wherever they have gone, it is evident that their army is completely demoralized, and utterly unfit for service. The forts are all abandoned, but log huts, hundreds in number, and ample to accommodate 30,000 troops, still remain. Heaps of dead horses cover the fields in the vicinity. The log huts are strewn all along between Centreville and Manassas. The railroad track is undisturbed, except the bridges. The stone bridge across Bull Run, on the Warrenton turnpike, is blown up, and also the bridge across Cub Run, between Centreville and Manassas.

Some caissons were found, but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were left in the tents, and an immense quantity of Quartermasters' stores. In one place were discovered about 30,000 bushels of corn, which had been set fire to and was still smouldering.

Our army have sent back abundant rebel trophies—pack saddles, army orders, muskets, revolvers, bowie knives, letters, &c. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, and marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity state that prior to the evacuation there were 100,000 rebel troops at Manassas and Centreville.

The rebels began to fall back from Centreville on the 7th. Gen. Johnston left on Friday morning, Gen. Smith left on Saturday afternoon, and Col. Stewart last Monday, the day our army left camp on the Potomac. The retreat was conducted very orderly at first; everything was carefully cleaned up at Centreville; nothing was left that could be of use to us. The forts were well planned and very formidable. They command the roads, and the fire of not less than one hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defences, but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centreville forts. A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centreville, and a telegraph line. The rebel Generals had their headquarters at Centreville, and a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than they had. Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat, as quickly and quietly as it began. It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas. A part of Stewart's rear column was preparing a train to move southward by railroad, when they found that some excited rebels had set fire to the bridges ahead of them. They immediately began to burn and destroy and run away in general confusion. Five hundred barrels of flour, piled up in ranks, had their heads stove in; barrels of molasses suffered in the same way, with more loss to the community, and 160 kegs of powder were left, which they did not well know how to destroy in safety to themselves.

Very important and conclusive testimony was brought to Washington on the 15th, in regard to the rebel strength at Manassas and Centreville. It is the sworn statements of four men, who were actively employed by the Confederates on the railroad in the removal of the rebels. These men deserted from the rebels and joined us. They assert that up to last Friday week, the rebels had between 90,000 and 100,000 men at Manassas and near it, 25,000 between Manassas and Acquia Creek, and 12,000 at Winchester, Leesburgh, &c., all of whom, nearly 140,000, could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They declare, moreover, being railroad men, that the rebels were able to concentrate, at brief notice, 500 cars on the roads leading to and from Manassas, and that they never talked of evacuating Manassas until the fall of Donelson, and then they freely said they would have to retreat whenever Gen. McClellan advanced. They declare that for sixty days past the roads have been horrible, so much so that they had to carry provisions to Acquia Creek on pack mules, and finally the men were moved nearer up to Manassas.

Two men attached to a Wisconsin regiment in Gen. Smith's division, have been poisoned by drinking water from a well that had been poisoned by

the rebels. It is thought that neither will survive. The names of the men are Sergeant Cutts, Co. E., and private Williams, Co. K. Cutts served through the Mexican war. All the men have been prohibited from drinking from old wells, and new ones are being dug.

The town of Berryville, Va., was occupied by our troops on the 11th. Gen. Gorman directed the advance. The enemy had 500 cavalry here on our arrival, but the signal ordered a charge of the New York 3d (Van Allen) Cavalry upon them, supported in the onset by a sufficient force of artillery and infantry. The enemy did not wait to fight, but ran helter skelter toward Winchester.

Winchester is at length recovered for the Union. The movement of our forces to Berryville, and reconnaissance to this vicinity, succeeded in misleading the enemy, so that they did not know where to expect an attack. The consequence was that on the 12th they commenced evacuating the place. Gen. Hamilton meanwhile advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading. Twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery. This was about 5 o'clock. A battalion of the 1st Maryland regiment re-enforced our cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and repelled to the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over. The enemy fled, leaving their two guns, several horses, and about 30 men killed and wounded. Our whole loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded, all of the 1st Maryland.

Large stores of ammunition, provisions, and Union flag flies triumphantly over Winchester. The reception of our troops by the people has been most enthusiastic. Bristonia station, five miles from Manassas on the road to Richmond, was burned, together with the store-house, containing a large amount of stores, by the retreating rebels from Manassas. At Thoroughfare station, 12 miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, were found 52 freight cars loaded with commissary stores, valued at \$20,000. The fire the enemy kindled failed to consume them. The Warrenton station, 14 miles from Manassas, on the Richmond road, was burned, together with the hotel and five or six dwellings. Cedar Run bridge, two miles this side of Warrenton station, was burnt by the rebels.

At Manassas the agents of this Government succeeded in recovering at the late headquarters of Beauregard and Johnston, a large number of documents in reference to the force and condition of the rebel army.

Major-General McClellan has issued the following address to his soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COUNTY HOUSE, VA., MARCH 14, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:—For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give death blows to the rebellion, which has distracted our once happy country.

The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed. You commanders are all I could wish, and the moment for action has arrived, and I know I can trust in you to save our country. As a ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you where I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart.

It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause. God smiles upon us. Victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter, foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. We will share all these together, and when this war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belong to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

A large number of splendid guns have been received, which were left by the rebels in their upper batteries on the Potomac. On the 15th the Yankee brought to Washington, from the Evansport battery, a 7-inch rifled gun, throwing a 125-pound shell. The breech of the gun is banded with steel, and when the spike in is removed from the vent, the gun will prove a most valuable acquisition. There are now two shells and a large mass of mud in the gun, attempts having been made to burst it. Cannon of the best description are daily being found in the river, at the various batteries, many of which, together with a large amount of loaded shells, are being brought up to the Navy Yard.

The following is the official report relative to the engagement between the Minnesota and Merrimac:

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOK,
HAMPDEN ROADS, MARCH 9.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday at one o'clock, one of the look-out vessels reported by signal that the enemy was coming out. I immediately ordered the Merrimac to get under way. As the moment for action has arrived, and I know I can trust in you to save our country. As a ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you where I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart.

The Merrimac was soon discovered passing out by Sewall's Point, standing for Newport News, accompanied by several gunboats. Every exertion was made to get all the speed on the Roanoke that the two tugs were capable of giving her, but in consequence of bad steering we did not get ahead as rapidly as desirable. The Merrimac went up and immediately attacked the Congress and Cumberland, but especially the latter, which was hid from us by the land. When seven or eight miles from Fortress Monroe, the Merrimac grounded. We continued to stand on, and when in sight of the Cumberland, saw that she had careened-over, apparently full of water. The enemy, who had been joined by two or three steamers exclusively to the Congress, which, being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and at ten minutes before four we had the mortification of seeing her haul down her flag. I continued to stand on until we found ourselves in three and a half fathoms of water, and was on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no further, I ordered one of the tugs to tow us round, and as soon as the Roanoke's head was pointed down the bay, and found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs and go to the assistance of the Minnesota, under the hope that, with the assistance of the two others that had accompanied her, they would be able to get her off; but up to the time of the present writing had not succeeded in doing so.

At 5 the frigate St. Lawrence passed us in tow of the Cambridge, and not long after she also grounded, but by aid of the Cambridge, was got afloat

again, and being unable to render any assistance to the Minnesota, came down the harbor. In passing the batteries at Sewall's Point, going and returning, the rebels opened fire on us which was returned...

Com. Stevens, of the Stevens battery, has obtained permission of the Secretary of War to make use of the 11-inch gun at Fortress Monroe, to be placed upon his steam propeller Naugatuck, to be used in defence of New York harbor, and to attack the Merrimack in the event of her appearance.

An arrival at Baltimore, direct from the Burnside expedition, reports the taking of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy there, and the capture of a large quantity of artillery after a hard fought battle, on the 14th inst. Our loss is 90 killed and 400 wounded.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The relations between the United States and foreign nations are now entirely free from any apprehensions whatever of disturbance. The tone of all the correspondence is conciliatory and amiable. It is considered that the English, as well as the French Ministry, is evidently gaining strength, owing to discountenancing of sympathy with the rebels.

Samuel L. Casey took his place as member of Congress from Kentucky in the first district on the 14th, to fill the vacancy caused by Burnett's secession.

President Lincoln has approved of the additional article of war, which goes into immediate operation, namely:—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article of war shall be dismissed from the service.

The following orders by the President were published by authority in the Intelligencer on the 12th inst. Their importance and bearing are manifest:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER NUMBER ONE. It is ordered that on the 22d day of February, 1862, there shall be a general movement of the land and naval force of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Memphis, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready for movement on that day.

Ordered, First, That the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major-General I. McDowell.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier-General S. P. Heintzelman.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier-General E. L. Keyes.

Second, That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps, shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

Third, The forces left for the defense of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, who shall also be Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fourth, That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the Army of Potomac.

Fifth, A fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major-General N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and General Shields's (late General Landre's) divisions.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MARCH 13.

PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER NUMBER THREE. Major-General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, That the departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under Gen. Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., be consolidated and designated as the Department of the Mississippi, and the rest of the Department of the Potomac, and the rest of the Department of the Potomac, after the receipt of this order, respectively report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt and frequent reports will be expected of all.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MARCH 13.

The Secretary of War has issued the following bulletin respecting contracts for arms:

It is ordered that Hon. Jos. Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen be, and the same are hereby appointed, a special committee to audit and adjust all contracts, orders and claims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition; their determination to be final and conclusive as respects this Department, on all questions touching validity, execution, and sum due, or to become due upon such contracts, and upon all other questions between contractors and the Government upon said contracts.

Second, Said Commissioners will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition in the War Department, or the pending settlement and final payment, and adjudge the same.

All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by their Attorney before said Commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint.

The Chief of Ordnance and all other officers in the Department will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require. Major Hugner, of the Ordnance Department, is especially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigations.

All claims that they may award shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by the Department respecting any claim or contract which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third, If in their investigation they shall find reason to believe that any agent or employe of the War Department directly or indirectly interested in any contract for ordnance, arms, or ammunition, or has received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give notice thereof to the claimant and proceed to investigate and determine the fact, taking such testimony as they may deem proper; and if the fact of such interest be established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co. Eagle Plow Manufactory—Henry Belden. Rochester City Scale Works—E. A. Forryth & Co. Honey Locomotives—Hedges & Zimmermann. Electric Water Indicator—Lee & Co. Cranberry Plant—P. D. Chilson. The Cranberry and its Culture—Geo. A. Bates. Curiosities—C. A. Walworth. Wanted. Grape Vines for Sale.

The News Condenser.

—There are 7,231 Jesuits in the world. —Births in Philadelphia last year, 17,271. —The Great Eastern is to sail for New York in April. —The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian has come out as a Union paper.

—The total product of copper in Lake Superior district, in 1861, was 1,650 tons. —Snow to the amount of seven feet on a level has fallen in Vermont this season.

—New Orleans has sent one hundred and twenty-seven companies to the war. —An attempt has been discovered to blow up the Chain Bridge at Washington.

—Tobacco is extensively grown in York, Lancaster, and Chester counties, Penn. —The municipal taxes of the city of Philadelphia in 1861, amounted to \$3,080,782.

—The winter is unusually severe in Russia. Many persons have been frozen to death. —A fire in Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday last, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

—Five young women graduated last week at the New England Female Medical College. —It is suggested to employ the freed contrabands in constructing the Pacific Railroad.

—Two hundred thousand barrels of ale are manufactured annually in the city of Albany. —The Memphis papers say that the burning of that city may become a military necessity.

—Richard Oliphant, the oldest printer in the State, fell dead in the street at Oswego, March 12th. —Gen. Grant has applied to Gen. Halleck to be relieved from the command of his department.

—Queen Victoria reigns over 174,000,000 of people. Of this number, British India has 35,000,000. —The English postoffice yielded for the last year a net income of three million and a half sterling.

—The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce has resolved its gratitude to John Bright for his parliamentary course. —The last of the sons of the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, died in New York last week, aged 87 years.

—The Mayor of Cincinnati was caused the arrest of two persons for affirming that they were secessionists. —The splendid bridges at Nashville were destroyed by the rebels previous to the arrival of the Union forces.

—The southwest pass of the Mississippi is reported to be filling up with mud, constituting a dirt blockade. —Three rebel vessels, loaded with rice, have been destroyed by the Federal bark Restless, off Bull's Bay, S. C.

—The Confederate authorities have suspended Floyd and Pillow from command for deserting Fort Donelson. —H. B. M. steamer Ranger on the 1st of January, captured a schooner with upward of 600 slaves on board.

—The total number of black people in the District of Columbia is 14,316; free colored 11,131; slaves, 3,185. —Business is beginning to revive in Louisville, Ky. The proprietor of one foundry advertises for 100 finishers.

—Four brothers are in the 9th Illinois cavalry regiment, as colonel, surgeon, assistant-surgeon and quartermaster. —Gen. Buckner and Higham arrived at Boston on Monday afternoon week, and were conveyed to Fort Warren.

—Mr. Pringle has initiated a movement in the Legislature of this State to make the 22d of February a legal holiday. —The pork packing crop in the West exhibits an increase of 200,000 hogs last year over the number packed in 1860.

—The largest-sized Armstrong gun yet made is a 10-inch bore. It is intended to use 300-pound elongated shot with it. —The cost of the Boston schools last year was over \$600,000. The salaries of the teachers amounted to \$286,000.

—Arkansas has spent \$2,500,000 to serve the rebellion. This is nearly eight dollars a head for every free person in the State. —It is stated that Floyd thinks it best to defend the Cotton States, and let Kentucky and Tennessee take care of themselves.

—Caleb Cushing is among the candidates for the Presidency of Harvard College, made vacant by the death of Prof. Felton. —Fourteen pairs of prairie hens have just been sent from Chicago to England. They are intended for Queen Victoria's henry.

—The Ship Island Federals recently captured a dozen oyster boats, bound for New Orleans, with cargoes of the delicious bivalves. —Four hundred and ninety-one of the rebel prisoners at Alton, Illinois, have taken the oath of allegiance and been released.

—A man named Horsely, from Sumner county, Tenn., one of the wounded rebel prisoners at St. Louis, is sixty-three years old. —It is so muddy at Cairo that the soldiers call the soil, which adheres to their boots, "bouny land" which they have "drawn."

—Twenty-five hogheads of tobacco have been received in Louisville from the South. The first receipt since the rebel occupation. —Lord Palmerston is the oldest member in the House of Commons, having first been returned for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1807.

—The Newburyport Herald suggests that Massachusetts appropriate half a million dollars to bring fifty thousand contrabands there. —The number of letters dispatched through the postoffice of Great Britain in 1861, was 563,000,000, an increase of 30,000,000 over 1860.

—A rifle, the breach of which was inlaid in gold, owned by a Memphis hotel keeper, and worth \$1,000, was made prize of at Fort Donelson. —The French Minister's residence in Georgetown was destroyed by fire on the 6th. The invaluable papers of the legation were saved.

—A bill is before the Legislature of Texas making it a sufficient cause for divorce if the husband of the petitioner is in Lincoln's army or navy. —Mr. Russell wrote to the London Times from Canada that that country was large enough to furnish kingdoms for all the scions of royalty in Europe.

—The Austrians, fearing a sea attack by Italy, in case of war, will establish coast fortifications along the Adriatic sea shore from Venice to Trieste. —Slavery is to be abolished in the Dutch colonies of the West Indies in 1863—the Dutch Government paying the masters for the liberated slaves.

—The pleuro-pneumonia, so fatal in Massachusetts about two years ago, has again made its appearance in several places in the Eastern part of that State. —The Nashville Banner says that John Bell is in fine health, and that Gen. Buell had sent word to him to come home, for he had nothing to fear.

—Rev. Dr. Cox, of Chicago, is about to open a Methodist Church in St. Joseph, Mo., and will cause every applicant for membership to show a Union record. —The Star-Splangled Banner, which waves over the Capitol of Tennessee, was for seven months sewed inside a bedquilt by a Union man of Nashville, who slept under it every night.

OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN!

NO TAX ON KNOWLEDGE, BUT PREMIUMS FOR ITS DIFFUSION!

MORE GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD! PREMIUMS FOR SMALL LISTS! EVERY CLUB AGENT REWARDED!

Now that the period of competition for the Premiums offered last November for early lists, (and the largest clubs remitted for on or before Feb. 1st,) has expired—and as the large lists have already been received—we purpose giving every friend of the RURAL who will obtain a small number of subscribers (say 6 to 24 or more), a valuable Reward for his or her effort in so doing. Our Programme for the Spring Campaign is in this wise:

CASH AND OTHER PREMIUMS.

I. TO EACH OF THE TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS REMITTING according to our terms, for the largest Twenty-Five Lists of Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER between this date and April 15, 1862, we will give a United States Treasury Note for FIVE DOLLARS, (or, if preferred, \$5 in gold.)—in addition to one of the premiums offered below.

II. TO EVERY PERSON REMITTING, for Twenty-Four or more subscribers, as above, we will give (in addition to a free copy of the RURAL,) a perfect and handsomely bound volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1861 or 1860—price \$3; or, if preferred to bound RURAL, a copy of LOSSING'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—(an Imperial 8vo. volume, with 300 illustrations—price \$3.50.)

III. TO EVERY PERSON REMITTING, as above, either \$15 for 10 copies, \$21 for 15 copies, or \$25 for 20 copies, we will give a free copy of the RURAL, and either THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, (price \$1.25,) or EVERYBODY'S LAWYER, (price \$1.25,) as preferred, or, either one of the books, or package of flower seeds, offered below, if the person entitled prefer.

IV. TO EVERY PERSON REMITTING, as above, \$10 for six copies, we will give a free copy of RURAL, and either the MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE, or LOSSING'S PICTORIAL UNITED STATES, (price \$1,) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower Seeds.

All books (except bound RURAL and Lossing's Illustrated) and seeds will be sent by mail post-paid. Persons entitled to book or flower seed premiums can also compete for the cash premiums. In order to give all who compete a fair and equal chance, traveling agents, post-riders, citizens of Rochester, and persons (or their agents or aliases) who advertise by circular to receive subscriptions (from a distance, at club rates,) for the RURAL in their "clubs," (whether called "Empire," "Keystone," or by other title,) are excluded from competition for any of the above premiums.

Comment upon the above offers is unnecessary. Every person who forms a club of six or more is sure of a free copy and valuable book; and as our regular agents have already sent in their large lists, of course the premiums now offered will be taken mainly by new agents, or those who form new clubs, though they are open to all. There is yet abundant time to form new clubs, to commence with the volume (we can still furnish back numbers,) or at any time, and we trust subscribers, those who have sent for specimen numbers, and others who receive this, will at once commence the Spring Campaign.

TERMS OF THE RURAL—Always in Advance.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Three Copies, one year, \$5; Six Copies, and one free to Club Agent, \$10; Ten, and one free, \$15; Fifteen, and one free, \$21; Twenty, and one free, \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club rates apply only to different post-offices, if desired. As we pay American postage on copies mailed to foreign countries, \$1.31 is the lowest rate for Canada, and \$2 for Europe.

U. S. Treasury Notes and Bills on all solvent Banks in U. S. and Canada taken at par, and Agents will please remit in Drafts on New York (less exchange), or New York, New England or Liverpool Bank money so far as convenient. All Subscriptions Remitted by Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester or Buffalo, (less exchange,) MAY BE SENT AT THE RISK OF THE PUBLISHERS, if made payable to his order.

Please write all names plainly, that they may be accurately entered upon our books and correctly printed in Mailing Machine. All remittances should be well inclosed, and carefully addressed and mailed to D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

THE RURAL'S SPRING CAMPAIGN—PREMIUMS, &c.—Now that the times are improving, Rebellions ceasing, and the season for active (but peaceful and profitable) operations in Field, Orchard and Garden coming on apace, many will subscribe for the RURAL if opportunity is presented. Will not agent-friends, and all readers disposed to become such, give the matter attention? Additions to present clubs, either for the full year from Jan., or this date, (or from this or a subsequent date to the end of the year,) are now in order at the club rate, and in proportion for less than full year. New clubs, to commence with Jan., March or April, (when a new Quarter begins,) are also in order during the Spring Campaign, while single subscriptions will prove acceptable at any time. For Premiums offered, see above list.

Special Notices.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS. A SPASMODIC affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious plegm—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will, in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETTS, Frankfurt, Ill.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE, No. 26 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y., J. F. HONE Proprietor. At this establishment all Books are sold at the regular Retail Prices, and a Gift accompanies each Book, varying in value from 60 cents to \$100. Descriptive Catalogues, containing list of Books and Prizes, with full instructions how to order same, will be mailed free upon application, to any address in the United States.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 18th, 1862.

FLOUR unchanged in rates, and but little doing. GRAIN—The only alteration we notice is in Barley, which has moved upward 2 cents per bushel.

MEATS are as last quoted. DAIRY, &c.—Butter is advancing steadily. Choice is in demand at 15¢ per pound. Lard has put on 50 cents per 100 pounds. Tallow dull and drooping.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain. Flour, winter wheat, \$2.25 @ 2.50. Flour, spring do, 2.00 @ 2.25. Flour, buckwheat, 1.75 @ 2.00. Meal, Indian, 1.00 @ 1.15. Beans, Genesee, 1.25 @ 1.40. Beans, old, 40 @ 45. Corn, old, 40 @ 45. Corn, new, 45 @ 50. Oats, by weight, 25 @ 30. Barley, 35 @ 40. Buckwheat, 40 @ 45. Beans, 1.25 @ 1.50.

Meats. Pork, clear, \$12.00 @ 13.00. Pork, mess, 13.00 @ 13.50. Dressed hogs, cwt, 4.25 @ 5.00. Beef, cwt, 4.00 @ 5.00. Sheep, cwt, 4.00 @ 5.00. Mutton, carcass, 3 @ 4. Hams, smoked, 6 @ 7.50. Shoulders, 4 @ 5. Chickens, 8 @ 9. Turkeys, 9 @ 10. Geese, 4 @ 5. Ducks, pair, 3 @ 4.

Butter, roll, 13 @ 15. Butter, firkin, 12 @ 14. Cheese, 6 @ 8.50. Candles, box, 7 @ 8.50. Soap, 1 @ 1.50. Soda, 1 @ 1.50. Potatoes, 1 @ 1.50. Onions, 1 @ 1.50. Apples, bushel, 60 @ 75. Do, dried, 6 @ 10. Peaches, do, 1 @ 1.50. Cherries, do, 1 @ 1.50. Plums, do, 1 @ 1.50. Potatoes, 1 @ 1.50.

Hides and Skins. Slaughter, 6 @ 7.50. Lamb Pelts, 1 @ 1.25. Sheep Pelts, 1 @ 1.25. Hides, 75 @ 85. Clover, bushel, \$3.00 @ 3.50. Timothy, 1.50 @ 2.25. Wood, hard, \$3.00 @ 3.50. Wood, soft, 2.00 @ 2.50. Coal, anthracite, 7.00 @ 7.50. Coal, bituminous, 5.00 @ 5.50. Coal, Shamokin, 4.00 @ 4.50. Coal, Char, 7 @ 8. Salt, bushel, \$1.00 @ 1.25. Hay, ton, 7.00 @ 8.00. Straw, ton, 5.00 @ 6.00. Straw, 3 @ 4. White, 1 @ 1.50. Cotton, 4 @ 5.00. Tallow, 1 @ 1.50. Tallow, tried, 7 @ 8.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17.—FLOUR—Market continues in favor of buyers with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were few buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$4.00 for extra, \$3.75 for superfine, \$3.50 for extra, \$3.25 for extra, \$3.00 for superfine, \$2.75 for extra, \$2.50 for extra, \$2.25 for extra, \$2.00 for extra, \$1.75 for extra, \$1.50 for extra, \$1.25 for extra, \$1.00 for extra, \$0.75 for extra, \$0.50 for extra, \$0.25 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat may be quoted dull, and the tendency is still downward with not enough doing to establish quotations. Sales \$1.75 @ 1.80 for prime, \$1.60 @ 1.70 for extra, \$1.50 @ 1.60 for extra, \$1.40 @ 1.50 for extra, \$1.30 @ 1.40 for extra, \$1.20 @ 1.30 for extra, \$1.10 @ 1.20 for extra, \$1.00 @ 1.10 for extra, \$0.90 @ 1.00 for extra, \$0.80 @ 0.90 for extra, \$0.70 @ 0.80 for extra, \$0.60 @ 0.70 for extra, \$0.50 @ 0.60 for extra, \$0.40 @ 0.50 for extra, \$0.30 @ 0.40 for extra, \$0.20 @ 0.30 for extra, \$0.10 @ 0.20 for extra.

PROVISIONS—Pork market steady and more active; sales at \$13 @ 13.75 for mess, \$12.00 @ 12.75 for prime mess, \$11.50 for clear, and \$10.00 @ 11.00 for prime, included in sales were 1,000 blms mess for sale at \$14.00. Beef remains quiet and steady; sales at 4.00 @ 4.50 for country prime, \$5.00 @ 5.50 for country mess, \$7.00 @ 7.50 for city prime, \$8.00 @ 8.50 for city mess, \$9.00 @ 9.50 for city prime, \$10.00 @ 10.50 for city mess, \$11.00 @ 11.50 for city prime, \$12.00 @ 12.50 for city mess, \$13.00 @ 13.50 for city prime, \$14.00 @ 14.50 for city mess, \$15.00 @ 15.50 for city prime, \$16.00 @ 16.50 for city mess, \$17.00 @ 17.50 for city prime, \$18.00 @ 18.50 for city mess, \$19.00 @ 19.50 for city prime, \$20.00 @ 20.50 for city mess.

There is a moderate demand for new, for local use, at unchanged rates, but old are neglected in the absence of port inquiry; sales of 150 bales new at 14¢ for ordinary to choice quality.

ALBANY, MARCH 17.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Nothing of moment has transpired in Flour this morning, the inclemency of the weather tending to restrain out-door operations.

Common to good State, \$4.00 @ 4.50. Fancy and Extra State, 4.50 @ 5.00. Common to good Western, 5.00 @ 5.50. Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., 5.00 @ 5.50. Extra Ohio, 5.00 @ 5.50. Common Canadian, 5.50 @ 6.00. Extra Canadian, 6.00 @ 6.50. Fancy Genesee, 6.00 @ 6.50. Extra Genesee and city brands, 6.00 @ 6.50.

There is but little Buckwheat flour coming forward and the price has advanced. Sales at \$1.25 @ 1.30 for 100 lbs. No. 1 to prime, the latter being in demand for flour, and the market is very firm. Sales two-rolled State at 85¢, and four-rolled do, at 90¢. Oats quiet at 30¢.

BUFFALO, MARCH 17.—FLOUR—Market steady and nothing doing, while the demand continues moderate and confined to the local trade. The sales were at \$4.00 @ 4.50 for extra, \$3.75 for superfine, \$3.50 for extra, \$3.25 for extra, \$3.00 for superfine, \$2.75 for extra, \$2.50 for extra, \$2.25 for extra, \$2.00 for extra, \$1.75 for extra, \$1.50 for extra, \$1.25 for extra, \$1.00 for extra, \$0.75 for extra, \$0.50 for extra, \$0.25 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat market steady and nothing doing in the way of sales; Canada club and No. 2 Chicago extra are quoted at 95¢, and No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee club at \$1. The winter Canadian and Western ranges are in demand for flour, and the market is quiet and nominal at 45¢ from store. Oats in fair demand and firm at 30¢, with a light supply. Other grains quiet and nominal and no change in market quotations for any variety.

PROVISIONS—Market steady. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 4¢ @ 4.50.

TORONTO, MARCH 12.—There has been but little doing the past week, and our receipts have been small. The weather is now mild and spring like, and a rapid thaw has very considerably broken up our country roads. The stores upon the line of the Grand Trunk are filled up. This, however, does not imply that the quantities awaiting forwarding are very large, as the quantity of these stores is small. Cars are also retained from the Grand Trunk for produce intended for the English market, and all the efforts of the Company are directed to the benefit of the Toronto trade. The result of the injury of hundreds of regular customers of the road. Even where through freight to Portland and Boston has been waiting about for over a month, and the result of the delay is the rates of the Company, these must give place to the shipments of the favored line.

There have been sales, ex-store, of round lots at \$4.25 on board, and ex cars at \$4.50 @ 5.00 of No. 1 superfine; fancy \$4.40 @ 4.50; extra \$4.75; superior \$5.00 @ 5.10.

GRAIN—Spring wheat is in good demand at 85¢ for best grades. Fall wheat \$1.00 @ 1.05 for selected, and 85¢ @ 90¢ for ordinary. Feas 65¢ @ 70¢. Barley 55¢ @ 60¢. Oats continue in active demand at 30¢ @ 31¢.

GRAIN IN STORES ON THE LAKE.—The amount of Grain at the various ports on Lake Michigan, and on Upper Lake Erie, on the 1st inst., is thus reported and estimated: Bushels. Chicago, 1,500,000. Milwaukee, 1,000,000. Toledo (estimated), 700,000. Detroit, 300,000. Racine, Kenosha, &c., 600,000. Total, 4,100,000.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 12.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality, \$4.00 @ 4.50. Ordinary quality, 3.50 @ 4.00. Common quality, 3.00 @ 3.50. Inferior quality, 2.50 @ 3.00.

First quality, \$4.50 @ 5.00. Ordinary quality, 4.00 @ 4.50. Common quality, 3.50 @ 4.00. Inferior quality, 3.00 @ 3.50.

First quality, \$5.00 @ 5.50. Ordinary quality, 4.50 @ 5.00. Common quality, 4.00 @ 4.50. Inferior quality, 3.50 @ 4.00.

First quality, \$6.00 @ 6.50. Ordinary quality, 5.50 @ 6.00. Common quality, 5.00 @ 5.50. Inferior quality, 4.50 @ 5.00.

First quality, \$7.00 @ 7.50. Ordinary quality, 6.50 @ 7.00. Common quality, 6.00 @ 6.50. Inferior quality, 5.50 @ 6.00.

First quality, \$8.00 @ 8.50. Ordinary quality, 7.50 @ 8.00. Common quality, 7.00 @ 7.50. Inferior quality, 6.50 @ 7.00.

First quality, \$9.00 @ 9.50. Ordinary quality, 8.50 @ 9.00. Common quality, 8.00 @ 8.50. Inferior quality, 7.50 @ 8.00.

First quality, \$10.00 @ 10.50. Ordinary quality, 9.50 @ 10.00. Common quality, 9.00 @ 9.50. Inferior quality, 8.50 @ 9.00.

First quality, \$11.00 @ 11.50. Ordinary quality, 10.50 @ 11.00. Common quality, 10.00 @ 10.50. Inferior quality, 9.50 @ 10.00.

First quality, \$12.00 @ 12.50. Ordinary quality, 11.50 @ 12.00. Common quality, 11.00 @ 11.50. Inferior quality, 10.50 @ 11.00.

First quality, \$13.00 @ 13.50. Ordinary quality, 12.50 @ 13.00. Common quality, 12.00 @ 12.50. Inferior quality, 11.50 @ 12.00.

First quality, \$14.00 @ 14.50. Ordinary quality, 13.50 @ 14.00. Common quality, 13.00 @ 13.50. Inferior quality, 12.50 @ 13.00.

First quality, \$15.00 @ 15.50. Ordinary quality, 14.50 @ 15.00. Common quality, 14.00 @ 14.50. Inferior quality, 13.50 @ 14.00.

CAPTURE OF FORTS DONELSON AND HENRY.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.
List to the notes that are borne on the wire,
Thrilling our hearts with true national fire,

The Story-Teller.

MEETING OF THE FLOWER SPIRITS. A FAIRY STORY.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
BY BELLE HOWARD.
SUMMER, the Queen, had abdicated her throne,
and Autumn, in her many-hued robe and crown of
brightly tinted forest leaves, had just taken her
royal sister's place.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

FIREY trials make golden Christians.
WE are apt to be partial to our own observations
—probably for the observer's sake.
A MAN'S life is too long when he outlives his
character, his health, and his estate.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.
I AM composed of 56 letters.
My 41, 13, 43, 9, 53, 37, 6 is a city in France.

CHARADE.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.
AN army having been drawn up into a square, there were 79
men over, but in attempting to increase each side of the
square there was wanting 80 men. What were the number of
men?

where was spread a repast that might tempt a monarch's
appetite. Fruit of every form and hue, in
crimson, green, and gold, was piled in silver dishes,
wreathed with flowers; and in crystal vases shone
pure water from mountain springs, and ruby wines
furnished for the occasion by Catawba & Co., who
were all present,—a merry band of brothers.

The Spirits all stopped in confusion, but in a
moment a tall, portly individual, with a frank,
pleasant, western face, was led forward to the
vacant seat, and a joyful burst of applause rent the
air, while exulting voices cried, Aye, CORN shall be
King!" and all soon went merrily again as of old.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

[The following article from the New American Cyclopaedia
embraces a very fair synoptical history of Rochester, and will
no doubt be perused with interest by thousands of RURAL
readers who have never visited the city, which is becoming
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The Reviewer.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA: A Popular Dictionary of
General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE BRADY and CHARLES
A. DANA. Volume XIV. Reed-Spire. [8vo.—pp. 860.]
New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, Sermons, Orations, Popular
Lectures, &c. ANDREW J. HARRAM and CHARLES B. COL-
LAR, Reporters. New York: E. D. Barker. London:
Trubner & Co.

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rods from the latter. From the upper fall it flows
through a deep gorge, its banks increasing in height
with the different falls from 100 to 220 feet. The site
of the city is nearly level, and occupies an area of
about 10½ square miles. It is regularly laid out, so far
as the windings of the river and canals will permit,
with streets from 60 to 80 feet wide, planted with
shade trees; it is divided into two nearly equal
parts by the river, which is crossed by four bridges
on the lines of the principal streets running E. and
W.; there are also numerous bridges over the
canals. The dwellings of the city are mostly
detached, built of brick or lime stone, and sur-
rounded by grounds and fruit yards; many are
large and costly, and their number (9,140) very
nearly equals that of families (9,305). The com-
bined court house and city hall, and several of the
business blocks, banking houses, churches, &c., are
handsome structures. The railroad depot is one of
the largest and finest edifices of its class in the
State. The canal aqueduct over the Genesee is
built of stone, 848 feet long and 45 feet wide inter-
iorly, with 7 arches, and cost \$600,000. There are
46 churches, of which 4 are Baptist, 4 Episcopal, 2
Friends', 8 Methodist Episcopal, 10 Presbyterian, 7
Roman Catholic, and 1 each Brethren in Christ,
Christian, Congregational, Evangelical Association,
German Evangelical, German Reformed, Jewish,
Reformed Dutch, Second Advent, Unitarian and
Universalist. The value of Church edifices is about
\$700,000, and the number of sittings 25,000. The
public schools are managed by a board of education,
of 12 members and a superintendent. There are 16
primary, 16 intermediate, and 10 grammar schools,
and a high school, with 95 teachers, and an average
of 4,484 pupils; total expenditure in 1860, \$65,646,
of which \$32,700 was for teachers' wages. There
are also several private schools of a high order.
The University of Rochester, established in 1850 by
the Baptist denomination, had in 1860 6 professors,
165 students, and 196 alumni, and a library of more
than 6,000 volumes. New buildings have recently
been erected at a cost, including 20 acres of land, of
\$75,000. It has an optional scientific course, inde-
pendent of the classical one. The Rochester theo-
logical seminary, established in 1850, had in the
same year 3 professors, 44 students, and a library of
about 7,000 volumes, of which 5,000 were purchased
from the library of Neander, the church historian.
Both institutions are well endowed. The Rochester
Athenaeum and Mechanics' Association has 600 mem-
bers, a large reading room, and a library of 11,000
volumes, and sustains an annual course of lectures.
There are three daily newspapers, issuing tri-weekly
and weekly editions; 4 weekly newspapers, one of
which is agricultural, and 2 in the German language;
2 monthly periodicals, one agricultural and one
literary. The western house of refuge, a State
reformatory institution for boys, opened in 1849,
occupies a large building, with 42½ acres of ground;
at the close of 1860 it had 423 inmates, who are
employed in various manufactures; current expendi-
tures in 1860, \$35,763.32; receipts, \$17,071.43.
The Monroe county penitentiary, which receives
convicts from 13 counties, went into operation in
1854. It is conducted on the Albany plan, has an
average of 200 male and 50 female inmates, and in
1860 yielded an income of \$3,000 over expenditures.
There are two hospitals—St. Mary's, (Roman Cath-
olic,) with about 150 patients, mostly free, and the
city hospital, which has its main building erected,
but is not yet (Sept., 1861) in operation. There are
also a Catholic and a Protestant orphan asylum, a
home for the friendless, and several other charitable
institutions and societies. Mount Hope cemetery
occupies an elevated and picturesque site of 71 acres,
and is one of the most beautiful rural cemeteries in
the Union.—The climate of Rochester is mild, the
mean annual temperature being 46.92° F.; the aver-
age of the summer months is 70.77° of the winter
25.88°, and of the spring and autumn 46°. It is
especially favorable to fruit culture, and the nurse-
ries of fruit and ornamental trees in and around the
city cover about 4,000 acres, with an annual sale
of more than \$1,000,000. A single nursery, prob-
ably the largest in the world, occupies 500
acres, and there are others of 350 and 250 acres.
Rochester is the center and commercial emporium
of that fertile region known as the "Genesee coun-
try," famous especially for the fine quality of its
wheat, though for several years previous to 1860 its
amount had been greatly diminished by insects.
This, together with its immense water power, made
the manufacture of flour for many years the leading
industrial interest of the place, large quantities of
wheat being imported from distant points; and in
1860 it had 24 mills with 126 runs of stones, capable
of grinding 800,000 bbls. per annum, and actually
producing about 600,000. The value of flour pro-
duced in 1855, according to the state census, was
\$6,482,998. There were several shoe manufacturing
establishments employing 200 to 500 men each, 39
coopers' shops, 15 breweries, 14 building yards for
canal boats (most of those used in the State being
built here), 13 coach and wagon factories, 10 machine
shops, 7 agricultural implement manufactories, 4
tanneries, 2 cotton factories, and a multitude of
minor establishments; the capital invested was
\$4,489,090, distributed among 89 different branches,
and the value of products \$10,082,540; hands em-
ployed, 4,669.—The port of Rochester, at the mouth
of the Genesee, has a good harbor with two long
piers and a lighthouse; the river is navigable to
the lower fall, 2 m. below the city, and there is also
a railroad to the lake. The shipping of the district
on June 30, 1859, amounted to 3,982 tons enrolled
and licensed. The custom house returns for 1860
were: imports, \$477,616; exports, \$387,576. For
internal commerce the railroads and canals, ramify-
ing in all directions, give unlimited facilities. There
were 7,767 canal cargoes first weighed at Rochester
in 1860, amounting to 1,099,650 tons; the receipts of
the railroads at that point were \$686,960, of which
\$380,813 was from passengers. There are 9 banks
of discount and circulation, with a capital of \$2,500,-
000, and 2 savings banks, whose deposits on Jan. 1,
1861, were \$2,656,570.75.—Rochester is divided into
12 wards, each of which elects 2 aldermen to serve
for 2 years. The mayor is elected annually. The
fire department consists of 12 companies, numbering
638 men. Arrangements are now (1861) making to
supply the city with water from a distance of 14 m.
The gas company (capital \$240,000) has 26 m. of
mains, and supplies 600 public lamps and 2,400 pri-
vate consumers. The taxable property of the city
was assessed in 1860 at \$11,252,157, but the real
value is about \$26,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 is
real estate and \$6,000,000 personal property.—The
first permanent settlement on the site of Rochester
was made in 1810. There were but two frame build-
ings in 1812, when it was first laid out for a village
by Nathaniel Rochester (after whom it was origi-
nally called Rochesterville,) and two associates from
Maryland, who had purchased the land. It was
incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in
1834. The mysterious sounds long called "Roch-
ester knockings," attributed to spiritual agency,
were introduced from an adjoining county, and
never made any converts here.

Advertisements.
CLINTON & Isabella Grape Vines, at very
low prices, by GEO. BECK, Charlotte, N. Y.
APPLE SEEDS FOR SALE.—Only \$3 per
bushel, warranted fresh and clean, by
WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Marquette, Wayne Co., N. Y.
10,000 PEACH TREES, 1 year old, first class,
boxed and delivered in Buffalo, at \$30 & 100.
P. BOWEN & CO., East Aurora, N. Y.
WANTED.—By a Young Lady, a situation as teacher
of mathematics and penmanship. References exchanged.
Address E. A. B. Box 247, Albion, N. Y.
50,000 PEACH GRAFTS.—One graft to each
stock, \$12.00 per 1,000; \$100.00 per 10,000.
10,000 Cherry Currants, 1 to 2½ feet, \$5 to 10 per 1,000.
SCHROEDER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
CRANBERRY CULTURE and Plants.—
An extensive cultivator of this fruit offers his services to
inspect lands, or to contract for planting boys. Will visit part
of the country. One acre of waste, "box meadow," will net more
than the best farm. Selected plants furnished very low. Ad-
dress "CRANBERRY," care of C. M. SEXTON, Agricultural Book
Publisher, New York.
"JANNY CORN"—I have for sale a small
quantity of this excellent Corn, the merits of which are
well known to all who have tried it. It produces from 40 to 50
bushels more per acre than the other
kinds. 2½ Shells one bushel and three half pecks from two
bushels of ears; weighs 65 pounds; matures by 16th Sept. Price
in packages, postage paid, 50c. and \$1. Also, Dwarf Sweet
Corn Seeds, pure.
H. L. PANCOAST,
635-2t. Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, N. J.
THE SCHOOL FOR FARMERS' SONS & DAUGHTERS,
The Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y.
Will commence its Spring Session, March 27th.
It is formed of Geology, Botany, Meteorology, Agriculture, and in all
other branches of a finished Academic Education.
For circulars, address S. W. CLARK, Principal,
Homer, 31 March, 1862. 635-2t
DIANA GRAPPE VINES.—Two years old, \$20
per hundred; \$150 per thousand. One year old, \$10
per hundred; \$75 per thousand. Also a large assortment of Nursery
stock, at prices too cheap to publish.
Locality and traveling Agents wanted to sell trees from our
Nurseries.
Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues furnished to all applica-
tions. Address E. RUDDY & SON,
Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.
NEW CATALOGUE OF SEEDS
AND CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.
Our Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for 1862, is now
ready and will be mailed to all applicants upon receipt of a
three cent stamp. It has been greatly enlarged, and contains
many new varieties, and all the NOVELTIES of the season, and
no pains has been spared to make it one of the most full, com-
plete and reliable ever issued in this country, and a true repre-
sentative of our choice stock.
Address McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.
ROOFING SLATE.
EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.
DEPOT, QUARRIES,
Corner of 10th Avenue and At Hydeville, Vermont,
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