

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

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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 Inbjects 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 Agri ultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRIGULTURAL.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

Culture of the Onion.

SEVERAL inquiries similar to the following, desiring information about the culture of the onion, are before us:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :-- I would like to inquire of th RURAL, or its readers, how I can raise large onions from black seed, and what seed is best!—A. L. HOXIE, Wheatland, Mich.

It requires good culture and proper management to produce large onions from seed in one season. More than one half of those who try this fail, and many of the best gardeners in the country never attempt it, but accomplish the object desired—a large crop of fine marketable onions—in a different and more certain way. This plan is to sow the seed the latter part of May or early in June. The plants are allowed to grow pretty thick during the summer, until September, when they will be about the size of marbles, or less. They should then be taken up and spread out on the floor to dry, after which they should be stored away. The largest are prized for pickling, and may be disposed of for this purpose. The next spring these small onions should be planted out as early in the season as the ground can be prepared, in rows about ten inches apart and five inches in the rows. All that is needed afterwards is good clean culture — the ground must be kept | phosphate and other nutritive properties they posmellow and all weeds destroyed — and every tuber onions may be gathered.

This plan will be thought by many to be very troublesome, requiring two seasons to accomplish what might be done in one, with a great amount of extra and unnecessary labor. A trial, however, will modify this opinion. The seed-bed requires but little room, as the onions are small and may be grown thick, and the trouble of weeding is not very great, as there is but little ground to keep clean. Planting the next spring is not as laborious as those who have not tried this method would imagine. A garden line should be stretched the length of the land to be planted, and the bulbs require but little covering, as the roots come from the bottom and go down, even if barely set upon the soil. Nearly all the trouble of hand weeding, which is the most laborious part of onion growing by the old system, is avoided, for in a few weeks after planting the small onions have made a good start so that the hoe may be used between them freely.

Another plan which we have sometimes adopted is to sow the seeds early, in a hot-bed with little heat, and transplant to the open ground about the first of May. This is a sure way to get a good crop, and one we like very well. The seed should be sown very thick, say in drills about an inch wide, and the onions very thick in the drills, and the drills only one inch apart - just room enough to pass the finger, or a stick, between the rows, and lighten the earth. Only a slight heat will be necessary, and in about a couple of weeks, when the young onions are up a few inches, the glass may be left off entirely, except in very rough weather. About the middle of April, or from that to the first of May, the young onions will be fit to plant in the open ground. Care must be taken not to plant the young onions too deep-just deep enough to hold them in their place is all that is needed. Then keep the weeds subdued and the ground mellow, and every one will grow and produce a fine onion in the fall. A very similar method is pursued in Portugal and Spain, where this bulb forms an important article of food, "one of the common and universal supports of life." There the seed is sown in the hot-beds in December, and no glass is used, but hoops are placed over the beds, and in severe weather mats are placed over these hoops. In the spring the young onions, when about the size of quills, are transplanted into the fields, nine inches apart each way. This plan is at least worthy of trial by onion growers, but whatever plan is pursued it must be remembered that the onion requires a rich, mellow, clean soil. None other will answer the purpose, and unless the cultivator is prepared to meet these conditions and give the crop all the attention it re-

quires, it will be useless to waste time, seed and (Illinois,) from New Bedford. He had not land in any half-way work.

When seed is put in the ground it should be prepared as early as possible in the spring, as the onion requires for its perfection all the summer we have in this latitude. If planted early, too, it gets the start of the weeds - no small consideration, as all will admit who have had experience in the culture of the onion. Clean soil should be selected and a carrot or other root crop should precede that of onions.

The onion growers of Connecticut and other places, who make a business of raising this vegetable, and who know how useless it is to try to grow a crop without heavy manuring and the most thorough culture, generally succeed in growing from 400 to 700 bushels to the acre from the seed, but those who give but little attention to the matter often fail to grow enough to pay for seed and labor. By planting the seed in the ground in drills, (about three pounds to the acre,) so shallow that they are but just covered, and carefully weeding and thinning out, so that the onions will be about four inches apart in the rows, and the rows some twelve inches apart, a tolerable crop may be raised most seasons, if the ground is naturally very rich, or has been manured. No apology for manuring will answer. If the season is very wet, they may show a disposition to form "scallions," that is, grow up with a thick stem, and not head.

Bones for Manure.

I WOULD like to be informed through the RURAL how bones can be used to advantage on gardens or flower beds? Are they useful after being burned and pounded fine? If so they to be used? Answers to these questions will much oblige-P. CHAFEE, Coventry Depot, Conn., 1862.

Bones are valuable for manure, used in almost any manner. If broken up as small as possible with an axe or sledge, they decay but slowly, and produce a marked effect for many years. If burnt, they lose a portion of their value, but are still good, and when in this form mixed with diluted sulphuric acid, make the superphosphate so celebrated in England as a turnip manure, and, when pure, valuable for many crops. An OLD NORFOLK FARMER furnishes the following remarks on the subject to the Mark Lane Express, and we indorse fully all that is said of the durability of bone manure. Whether it is best to wait so long to receive the full benefit of the bones if it can be obtained by any means the first season applied, is a question worthy of discussion.

"The object of my writing is to point out the invalnable durability of cattle bones as a manure, and the deliberate manner in which they give out the sess. Sir R. Kane shows that one pound of bones possesses phosphate enough for 28 pounds of wheat. | Well, what of it? Why this: That I found here, Now a wheat crop of five quarters to the acre weighs, at 60 pounds per bushel, 2,400 pounds. If we divide that by 28, it shows that about 86 pounds of bones contain phosphate enough to supply the whole crop. We know, however, that that quantity would not be sufficient; and the reason is, that bones dissolve so slowly that it takes years for them to give out all the fertilizing properties they possess. I can give you a striking example of this, which was stated to me by the party with whom it occurred. He was then holding a large farm at Hindringham, in Norfolk. On one occasion he had purchased a much larger quantity of bone dust than he could use at the usual rate of dressing for wheat. He therefore told his steward to increase the quantity, which he did with a vengeance; for he doubled it. This went on for some hours; but the master, learning what was going on, put a stop to it; for at that rate he would not have had enough to dress a part of the wheat land at all.

"A splendid crop succeeded, and there the matter rested for a time; but eleven years after, the same field was with wheat for the third time in the regular four-course husbandry. Mr. C. was riding over the farm with his brother-in-law, and came to this field. "Now," said he to him, "we will go through this wheat, and if you see any difference in any part of the field, tell me." They passed along the headland, and all at once the brother-in-law stopped. "How is this?" said he; "why, this wheat is taller and thicker and stouter than the rest, and looks as if there will be two or three coombs an acre more.' Mr. C. then related to him how that eleven years before a double dressing of bones had been laid upon that part, and that although every succeeding crop had benefited by it, it was very plain that the fertilizing properties of the manure had not been exhausted, but that it still gave out sufficient to increase the produce.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

JOB W. TRIPP'S FARM.

LATE one evening in August I asked lodging for the night at the farm house of Job W. TRIPP. What I asked for was granted. He had known me through another medium a long time, and was cordial in his hospitality. We were soon talking of different topics connected with Agricultural Economy. Inasmuch as Mr. TRIPP is a representative man of a class of Western farmers, it will be instructive to the reader, perhaps, to look over the farm with us in the morning, after having heard something of his history as I did.

Mr. T. came "in the early time" to this State using the best Spanish Merino bucks.

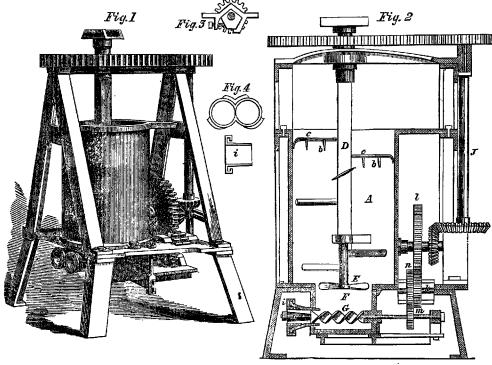
been brought up a farmer. But he had made up his mind to own some Western land. He settled on a claim and went to work. It would be interesting, had I space, to give his early experiences in detail. They were, however, the common experiences of the pioneer, except he had no wife to share his struggles and sympathize therewith. He was ambitious, but consciously ignorant of all laws and processes in agriculture. He kept his eyes open. He talked with his neighbors. Did one of them prosper -- did he grow better crops than the others - he was the man Job Tripp was after. He must contribute of his experience to Job's patient effort to learn. Job looked on when the plowing was being done, saw the seed sown, the corn planted, the grass cut, and the grain harvested. And he imitated his neighbor. He confessed, when necessary, that he was ignorant; he was conscious of it all the time, but he was bound to succeed, and he learned as fast as his impromptu teachers could go through the processes. It has been Job W. TRIPP's policy to observe both cause and effect, and learn thereby. He took agricultural papers and read them. He idealized their contents and sought to realize as fast as his means would permit him. He did not adopt all improvements recommended. He could not - had not the capital. But he began to plan improvements. Much of his ground was low and at seasons covered with water. He did not like that. He

determined to cut ditches and let out the water. He had no means to underdrain, but he could plow and scrape a good surface drain. He did so; the water in the low places flowed out and he found his best corn land there. How clean it looked after it was reclaimed. How warm did the black mold become under the influence of the sun, now that the water had disappeared. How the maize rustled and grew! And JoB was comforted for his great labor. And he built him a house. He prospered. A barn soon grew up, and fences were made, and the New Bedford man began to realize the visions of his early days. I went over the farm with him to see the work he had accomplished, and which it was a gratification to him to show and talk about. I could see how the reclamation of each slough, the completion of each ditch, the realization of each effort, had been a marked event in his life. No treaty ratified by European powers, no discovery of a new star, no invention of genius, could possess a more marked significance and interest in the life of any man than did these events in the farm life of

JOB W. TRIPP. rough hewn, the foundation for a thorough system. The self-educated farmer was far in advance of many of his contemporaries who had a different early education. It is true there was much that needed improvement. There were leaks that might be stopped. There were items of economy overlooked. But the fault was not Job's altogether. No system had been taught him. And in this land of plenty the revenues that result from saving are not yet appreciated Deep ditches drawing large areas, with the aid of surface furrows, had enabled him to double his crops without apparent extra effort. The meadows were top-dressed in the fall, and the result of such application had not escaped his notice. His hay crop was heavy. He had learned the value of good breeds of stock. His porkers delighted him. His eye sparkled as he told me that he "didn't show them because they were any thing extra, but he wanted me to see 'em." But they were extra, and he knew it. They were the result of crossing-a large-boned though compact, thrifty, well-fel breed. The grain in the fields was heavy-much of it lodged; but he would save it. His orchard trees were full of fruit. They were model trees. The base branches rested on the ground, and the rec cheeked apples laughed from every branch. The trees were not planted in a meadow, with a carret of grass covering their roots. The surface was void of weeds and grass; the soil

rich and mellow; the trees healthy and clean. The farm is growing better, the stock better, and the farmer wiser and richer with each recurring year. Here is evidence that the man who wills can win — that a man may strive and struggle and learn to be a farmer Here is a lesson for farmers Haven't-got-time, Haven't-got-capital, Don't-knowhow, Never-did-sec-such-a-season, I'll-attend-to-itto-morrow, I-have-to-much-to-do, Farming-won'tpay, I'm-awful-unlucky, &c., &c. I think it is an important lesson. The New Bedford boy, without capital, either in morey or knowledge, has acquired both a good homestead for his children and a momentum which, if rightly appreciated and improved, will make him prosperous to the end of his days.

HOW TO GET A GOOD FLOCK OF FINE WOOL SHEEP. It is easily done, and cheaply. When in Du Page county, last fall, I visited LUTHER BARTLETT, who told me his flock averaged something over five pounds of wool per head last season. I think he started a few years before with a flock that would not average three pounds. He had brought up his flock to the condition in which I found them, by judicious breeding - by purchasing or hiring and



TIFFANY'S IMPROVED TILE MAKING MACHINE.

THE great attention given to underdraining is | pipe. These thimbles, with the conical extensions, causing an increasing demand for draining tile over a wide extent of country. The cost of tile has heretofore been a great objection to their use, especially by farmers of limited means, or those who could conveniently construct drains of other material such as stone, brush, &c. But by the invention and use of machinery for their manufacture, this kind of 'crockery" is being reduced in price, and must soon be furnished at such rates as will greatly augment its "burial." We hail every invention which tends to cheapen tile, and therefore take pleasure in noticing one of the recent improvements designed to accomplish that object. TIFFANY'S Tile-Making Machine, represented in the accompanying illustrations and described below, is believed to be among the best (if not the very best,) machines for the purpose yet introduced. The certificates given in an advertisement in this paper are strong and from reliable parties. We quote the inventor's description of his improvement:

"The clay or aluminous earth of which the tiles are made is placed in the cylinder, A, Figs. 1 and 2, where it is cut to pieces by the the arms, c c, which are secured rigidly to the rotating shaft, D, and are set at an inclination, so that they will press the clay downward. To the lower end of the shaft. D. is fastened the spiral screw. E. which forces the clay into the square box, F. Passing horizontally through the box, F, are two augurs, G, Fig. 2, for forcing out the clay in a pipe from the machine, making two pieces of pipe at the same time. Each of these augurs has a conical shaped extension, h, at its outer end for forming the bore of the pipe, and this is surrounded by a movable thim-

It is easy to see how cheaply and surely an indifferent flock will appreciate under such management. If farmers who choose to go into the wool business have not capital to invest in full-blood ewes at present prices, it will be found easy, in some localities, to purchase well formed native ewes, with good sound constitutions, cheap. Then there are good bucks in the West that can be bought or hired, and the work of building up a flock may commence at once. That this class of sheep, if the first selections are judiciously made, and the breeding intelligently conducted, are profitable, my own experience and the testimony of many flock-masters with whom I have talked, confirm. It will be a good time to purchase such stock after shearing.

WANTED.

My friend Periam says, a large, white, early, long pod bean, that shall take the place of or prove a substitute for the Lima bean. Mr. PERIAM is a market gardener, and he knows. He plants the Early Rachel, Six Weeks, or Rob Roy, two feet and a half apart between the rows, for string beans. And he believes in Limas, which he plants about the first of June, about four feet apart, in hills. He leaves three plants in a hill and cuts them off after they have run six feet.

AGRICULTURE-ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MIND

FEW occupations are there better fitted than Agriculture to exercise a kindly influence over the mind, and to nourish those emotions and conceptions produced by the contemplation of the sublime and beautiful. To a contemplative and intelligent disposition, it is an inexhaustible fount of suggestions worthy the attention of a philosopher. In all its branches it is constantly offering to our consideration some object of interest. Every leaf, every

h, may be changed to form pipes of various sizes. As the clay is, by the revolutions of the augur, forced out around the conical extension, h, it is powerfully compressed, whereby it is made more compact, and consequently less liable to break either in baking or in the handling before it is baked. This compressing also makes a stronger and better pipe. This is one of the features of this invention. The mode of fastening the thimble, i, to the conical tube around the extension, k, is clearly shown in Fig. 4. A lip upon the thimble hooks over a spiral projection on the end of the tube, which curves in the proper direction for the rotations of the augur to keep the thimble in place. The thimble is, of course, removed by simply turning it in the oppo-"A second improvement by this invention is the

mode of regulating the speed of the augurs, G, in relation to that of the shaft, D. The motion is communicated from the shaft, to the augurs, G, through the intervention of the shaft, J, and gearing, as shown, and the speed is varied by reversing the nde of the axle, k. This axle has bb. These knives are fastened to the lower sides of to it the two gear wheels, m and n, of different sizes, and when it is desired to vary the motion by taking the wheel, m, out of gear with the wheel, l, and substituting the wheel, n, this is readily done by reversing the ends of the axle, k. Bringing a wheel of a different size, however, upon the axle, k, into gear with the wheel, l, makes it necessary to change the position of this axle in relation to the wheel, I. This is done by making the journal boxes of the axle in the form of a prism with five equal sides, as shown in Fig. 3, with the holes for the axle near one side, so that by turning the boxes over in ble, i, Figs. 2 and 4, for forming the outside of the their supports the position of the axle is changed."

> sealed indeed to the careless eye, but ready to open and reveal its mysteries to the acute observer. The objects that may be taken in at a glance are so endless in number and variety, and so full of beauty, that the mind is irresistibly turned from them to the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Great

> Many pursuits are tedious and wearisome, not only from the sameness of dull routine, but also from the want of pleasing surroundings and associations. This cannot be said of Agriculture; for while in its constant change of programme it possesses variety enough to please the most impatient, the delights of imagination and sense which are its accompaniments are the most exquisite of the works of Nature, and have been sung by poets in their most charming measures, and sighed for by the occupants of the city. How different are the thoughts suggested by the latter place. If, in the stunning and unceasing noise, a man can so far collect his senses as to think, he is continually reminded-often by sad experience-of the pride, the heartlessness, the avarice, and the selfishness of his fellow man. The massive temples of mammon which frown upon him, the brilliant display of merchandize, the bustling indifference of passers by, the endless roll of wheels in dull monotony over the pavements, and the glitter and tinsel of pageantry and procession, though they may gratify an idle curiosity, yet they leave no divine impression of exalted pleasure, or inspire us with lofty aspirations.

The sights and sounds of the country have a very soothing and tranquilizing effect on the spirit. The sweet songs of the birds, the murmuring brook, and the plashing waterfall, strike a responsive chord in every breast, and, blending harmoniously, thrill us with sensations of pure and etherial ravishment. They even melt the heart of the savage, attune his lips to poetry, and swell his bosom with thankfulstone, every blade of grass, every insect, is a volume ness to the Great Spirit. The velvet lawn, the

SE STORY OF THE SECOND

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

exalted pleasure, and lift us above all that is low and groveling. They seem to reflect, as it were, their own bright sunshine upon the mirror of the soul, and fill it with pleasing visions. They waft us from the dull common-place to the fairy realms of fancy, where the imagination roams at will, and holds the senses bound in drowsy reveries, and dreamy illusions and vagaries of thought. Contrast with these the ceaseless din and jarring discord of the busy thoroughfare, and say whether it is not a strange infatuation that leads men to prefer its giddy whirl to the peaceful quiet of rural life.

While Agriculture offers few inducements to dishonesty, it seems to lead us by its wholesome influence to paths of virtue and usefulness. The farmer is assailed by few temptations, and has but little experience in those arts and deceptions by which men of traffic are constantly striving to over-reach each other. Hence he is proverbial for that frank and open dealing which marks a noble and generous disposition, unalloyed with deceit and craftiness. Relying for support, not on the patronage of others. but upon his own honest toil, he is distinguished for that careless independence which lends a natural dignity to his manner, and lifts him in the moral scale above the tradesman, who by scheming, flattery, and obsequiousness, decoys custom to his doors. What adds a rare grace to this characteristic is its simplicity and freedom from display; for it bears the stamp of genuine dignity, and is far removed from that self-sufficient pride which looks down upon those in the humbler walks of life with haughty contempt.

In addition to cultivating the soil, the farmer eniovs ample opportunities for the improvement of his mind, and for fostering a taste for literary pursuits. The long winter evenings and spells of bad weather which are distributed at intervals like oases in the desert, can thus be turned to good account and made the means of securing a valuable fund of knowledge, as well as contributing greatly to his amusement. Nor is he, like the professional gentleman, languid and feeble from the want of proper activity, and worn out by constant mental exertion. His nervous system is braced by exercise, and his brain fed with pure blood from a healthy body. Hence it is fresh and vigorous, quick to receive impressions, and tenacious in retaining them. The thoughts of the farmer bear, in a high degree, the stamp of originality. This may be owing to his limited intercourse with society, and his habits of communion with himself; or perhaps it arises partly from that independent spirit which is so prominent a trait in his character. Therefore, judicious mental culture would render him, already the bone and muscle, the intellectual and ruling power, and he would wield a mighty influence in deciding the destinies of the country.

Finally, I ought to mention the happy effect of a rural life in dissipating the cares and troubles of the world, and lulling the wearied mind into a grateful calm. Our greatest men have courted the shades of retirement, in seasons of relaxation from business, to recruit their physical and mental energies. Leaving behind them the storms and turmoils of public life, they have welcomed their retreat with such feelings of joy as kindle the heart of the mariner when his tempest tossed bark is entering the "haven where he would be." The truly great are fain to steal away to quiet seclusion and wholesome meditation. Ostentatious display and the giddy round of fashionable life are attractive only to the weakminded and frivolous, who have no taste for the more refined pleasures of which we are by nature capable, and who languish into melancholy when removed from the gay circle in which they shine. They pronounce the country an unmitigated bore, and too "shockingly dull" for any one of refinement; and they, of course, derive little satisfaction either from a residence or sojourn there. The fault, however, lies in themselves, that they have no relish for what should be the highest enjoyment of the senses. Like him who has become habituated to the excitement of the intoxicating cup, they are like to see some of your New York poultry-raisers forever burning with a restless desire for the pomp of fashionable life. How rather enviable is that disposition which finds an unfailing mine of delight in the companionship of nature and the tender blandishments of his own home circle. Time can never hang heavily upon his hands, who thus possesses inexhaustible resources within himself. He can at will conjure up cheerful thoughts and fancies to beguile his lonely hours and chase away the gloom of ennui. Earth is for him a paradise, and not a gloomy prison-house. In everything he discerns the finger of a beneficent Creator, and feels an indescribable pleasure in searching out his footsteps. The quiet repose and hallowed associations of rural retirement seem eminently adapted to soothe the infirmities of age, and promote that tranquil frame of mind which is then so grateful and so desirable. Many of them are of such a character as fancy has pictured in the fabled elysium as the highest and noblest enjoyments of sense. The Garden of Eden. a type of the Celestial Paradise, was beautified with the choicest gifts of nature, lavished in unsparing profusion; yet this was deemed a fitting residence for a being "little lower than the angels." May we not, then, conclude that rural life, which, in its surroundings, bears a faint resemblance to the earthly paradise, is admirably calculated to foster those feelings and conceptions which will prepare us for the proper enjoyment of the heavenly, and give us, feeble and inadequate though it be, some idea of its magnificence and enchanting loveliness? Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1862.

THE POULTRY YARD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - "AD VALOREM" calls for facts and figures to show that poultry keeping can be made profitable. I think I can testify on the affirmative side of the question. And, first, let met say, give them enough to eat and what they like best. I find the best feed to be wheat screenings, barley and buckwheat; but they like a variety. Fresh meat and lime are indispensable. Give them sand, gravel, ashes and coal; but what they like best of all is pounded bones,—fresh bones, pounded so they can easily eat them. Feed them these and see what a scramble there will be, and what lots of nice fresh eggs you will get. Don't forget to give them clean, fresh water daily, and keep feed by them all the time, letting them help themselves. Give them good care, with a warm, light, clean apartment, and they will lay the most of the winter,

This year I have fourteen hens and one male bird.

grassy meadow, the undulating sea of grain, the majestic forest, the gleam of the sparkling rivulet, and the distant mountain mingling its dim outline with the sky—all these inspire us with emotions of the sparkling rivulet, and the distant mountain mingling its dim outline better; but it was the poorest I ever saw. The care or commissioner, for the care and keeping of said I do not count any thing but a pleasure. I keep lime, or old plastering, by them all the time, and it is curious how much they will eat. I think my fifteen will eat two quarts a week; but bones are better. My fowls are a mixture of Black Spanish, Shanghæ, and common.

The year 1860 I commenced with fourteen hens, but kept only eight through the season. I had from them 1,882, or 156 dozen; sold \$19.52 worth of eggs; \$1.41 worth of poultry. Total \$20.93. Bought \$9.50 worth of feed, and had some left on hand; could not tell how much. It cost, probably, about \$12 worth of feed for the year; not more. Also raised nine chickens. Last year did not do as well, for I raised more chickens, and I do not call this at all profitable. Fairfield, Herk. Co., N. Y., 1862.

BRIEF AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ABOUT HORSES KICKING.—Noticing an inquiry in one of your late Rurals how to break a horse from kicking, and as I have had considerable expe rience in breaking and handling horses, I will give my method. This disagreeable habit may be overcome by whipping, although I do not believe in much whipping. I have learned that if my horse is inclined to kick in the stable, one or two severe whippings will break him of kicking in my presence; if he still continues to kick in my absence, especially nights, I would prepare myself with a good gad, take my position in the barn near the patient, and if disturbed by his kicking, would give him a severe tanning, without saying a word, and repeat the operation until he is completely cured. A few nights, however, will be sufficient to break the worst horse, and make him think his master is always on hand. A horse may even be learned to stay in his stall without tying, by the same method. -READER, Lamont, Mich., 1862.

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN.—I have not seen any cure for hollow horn in the Rurai, and I send you a good one:-Provide yourself with a dime's worth of ground flax-seed and five cents' worth of saltpeter, and proceed as follows: Pulverize the saltpeter; take one teaspoonful of it, and mix with three tablespoonfuls of the ground flax-seed; add a handful of corn meal, and as much water as will wet it into cakes or balls—say four or five. Give this much once every day, half an hour before feeding, until the whole is used up. Morning is the best time to give it. The meal only gives the cattle disposition to eat of its own accord with force. At the commencement of the operation, the tail should be cut off only so far up as to cause it to bleed freely, and then let it hang in a bucket of luke-warm water, till it is thoroughly bled out. Now wipe it dry and tie up in a rag, so as not to be injured by the cold. A cure will be effected as soon as the above quantity of medicine is used; and the cattle will begin to gain strength every day, whereas they were before failing, even on generous treatment.-L. LALIER, Stillwater, Minn., 1862.

BRUSH DRAINS .- "Wolverine," in the RURAL of March 15th, inquires if any of your correspondents have experience in brush drains. In the fall of 1860 I put in sixty rods of brush drain, and last fall twenty-six rods more. My mode is as follows:-Dig the ditch three feet deep, the width of the spade at the bottom; then cut long, slim beech limbs, from one inch in diameter down. Begin at the mouth of the ditch and lay all the buts up hill, laping the tops so as to fill the ditch; this brings the fine brush all on the top. Now get on them and tread them down as close as possible, leaving them nearly a foot thick. Next put on a little straw and fill in. These carry off the water just as well as tiles, (of which I have some.) When fine brush, such as swamp willow, etc., are used, I would recommend getting a ditching spade, four inches wide, for the bottom of the ditch.-WM. BASSETT, Bloomfield, Oakland Co., Mich., 1862.

A GOOD FOWL .-- I have one of the old-fashioned dung-hill hens, of my own raising, that I would beat, if they can. She was hatched the 23d day of April, 1861, and when three months and twenty-five days old commenced laying. Laid one egg each day until she laid seventeen; then began to sit. When five months old she had her brood of chickens all hatched out. After she weaned her chickens she again began to lay, and up to the time she was one year old laid sixty-four eggs. Four of her chickens have laid fifty eggs. Beat it, if you can, with your high-blood fowls. I am young in the business, only eleven years old, and this is my first attempt. - FRANK BURR, Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., 1862.

THE LAW ABOUT ANIMALS IN HIGHWAYS.

BELOW we publish the act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, to prevent animals running at large in the public highways. A similar law was enacted the previous year, applicable, however, to only two or three localities, viz.: Brighton, in this county, all of Livingston county, and most of Queens. The new law is general, and applies to the whole State:

An Act to prevent animals from running at large in the public highways.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep or swine to run at large in any public highway in this State.

highway in this state. § 2. It shall be lawful for any person to seize and take into his custody and possession any animal which may be in any public highway, and opposite which may be in any public highway, and opposite to land owned or occupied by him, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section. And it shall be lawful for any person to take into his custody and possession any animal which may be trespassing upon premises owned or occupied by him.

§ 3. Whenever any such person shall seize and take into his custody and possession any animal under the authority of the next preceding section, it shall be the duty of such person to give immediate notice thereof to a justice of the peace or a commissioner of highways of the town in which

commissioner of highways of the town in which such seizure and possession shall have been taken, and such justice or commissioner shall thereupon give notice by affixing the same in six public and conspicuous places in said town, one of which shall be the district school house nearest the residence of such justice or commissioner, that such animal or animals will be sold at public auction, at some convenient place in said town, not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days from the time of the affixing of such notice, to be specified in such notice, the same justice or commissioner shall proceed to sell same distance of commissioner shall proceed to sent the said animal or animals for cash, and out of the proceeds thereof shall, in the first place, retain the following fees and charges for his services in giving said notice and making said sale, viz: For every horse sold, one dollar; for every cow or calf, or horse sold, one dollar; for every cow or calt, or other cattle, one half dollar; and for every sheep or swine, fifty cents; and shall then pay to the person who shall have seized the animal or animals the Thave fed them \$1.50 worth of barley and oats, and sum following, that is to say: For every horse so

animal or animals from the seizure thereof to the time of sale. If there shall be any surplus money arising from said sale, the said justice or commissioner shall retain the same in his hands, and pay the same to the owner or owners of said animal or animals, after a reasonable demand therefor an satisfactory proof of such ownership, provided such owner or owners shall appear and claim such sur plus moneys within one year after sale. And if the owner or owners of such animal or animals shall not appear and demand such surplus moneys within one vear after such sale has been made, he shall be one year after such sale has been made, he shall be forever precluded from recovering any part of such moneys; and the same shall be paid to the Super-visor of the town for the use of the town; and his receipt therefor shall be a legal discharge to said ustice or commissioner.

justice or commissioner.
§ 4. Any owner of any animal which shall have been seized under and pursuant to the foregoing provisions, may, at any time before the sale thereof, demand and shall be entitled to the possession of such animal, upon the payment by him of the several sums hereinbefore required to be paid to the said justice or commissioner, and to the person by whom the seizure aforesaid shall have been made, together with a reasonable commensation to the perogether with a reasonable compensation to the per-son making such seizure, for the care and keeping of such animal, to be estimated and fixed by such ustice or commissioner, and upon making to such ustice or commissioner satisfactory proof of owner ship. And if such owner shall make such demand and proof, at least three days before the time appointed for such sale, he shall be entitled to the custody and possession of suchanimal, upon paying

appointed to state sate, he such an inter to the custody and possession of suchanimal, upon paying one-half of the several sums above mentioned, together with the whole amount of compensation awarded by the said justice or commissioner.

§ 5. In case the animal so seized under the foregoing provisions of this act, shall have been so running at large or trespassing by the wilful act of any other person than the owner to effect that object, such owner shall be entitled to the possession of such animal by making the demand therefor and the proof required in the next preceding section, and paying to the person making such seizure the amount of compensation fixed by such justice or commissioner, for the care and keeping of such animal, and without paying any other charges. And the person committing such wilful act shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in an action at law at the suit of the owner of such an action at law at the suit of the owner of such animal or the person making such seizure. § 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

- The above law was passed April 23d, and (no time being specified for it to take effect,) could not go into operation, or be enforced, until twenty days thereafter-say May 13th.

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Remedy for Lice in Farm Stock.

JOHN EVERSOLE, in the Canadian Agriculturist says that he has used the following remedy and found it to be a certain cure, and one which he is satisfied will not fail, if properly tried: - Take two ounces Venice turpentine, one ounce of red precipitate, eight ounces fresh butter; take the turnentine and put it into a smooth vessel, pour water upon it and stir it well, then pour off all the scum that arises on the top, and continue this process until it becomes like cream, or wax, and then add the other ingredients and mix them well before using. One ounce of the above will cure the itch and kill lice of all descriptions on man and beast, and the old sow too.

Dry Food for Hogs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman ays:-"Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs have so much finer animals than those who give them slop. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor." Hogs, as well as all other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink, but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity-the hog should not be obliged to take more water than he wants, in order to get the food he requires.

Feeding Calves.

A GROTON (N. H.) correspondent of the New In the spring of 1859, I raised thirteen calves, and all the milk they had was what two ordinary cows gave. I fed them on Indian meal and boiled potatoes. I put the meal into a kettle of water and boil it very thin, for one hour or more, until it comes to a kind of jelly, and boil a sufficient quantity of each to last two or three days. I give each calf four or five potatoes, well mashed up with what meal I think the calf will bear; turn the milk on them, and stir them well together. In teaching them to drink. I put two fingers in their mouth, leaving a space between them, so that at each draft they can draw what they would naturally want to swallow.] keep a tub of clean water and a box of salt where they can help themselves. My calves are as good in the fall as my neighbors' are, that suck twice a day until they go away from the cow.

Wool vs. Corn; as a Marketable Crop.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Frairie Farmer save: "I fed 7,000 bushels of ten-cert corn-but worth that price only when hauled seven miles to the railroad-to about 2,000 sheep. One hand fed the 7,000 bushels, and eight horses besides. To have taken that corn to market seven miles, one load of forty bushels every week-day, it would have required seven working months. To have taken enough tencent corn to market to obtain the same amount of money which the 7,000 bushes fed to sheep produced for the wool, it would have required at least four years. On the other hand I hauled the wool to the railroad, at four loads in two days. So I marketed my corn, so to speak, in two days. To ship a bushel of ten-cent corn from Central Illinois (only seven miles from the rail:oad) to New York, costs fifty cents, or five bushels o pay the freight on one bushel." It would cost at east one-third more from Central Iowa. To send ten cents worth of wool to New York or Boston, from Central Iowa, would not cost over half a cent. What a prodigious

Farmers Should Raise Mutten Sheep.

A WRITER in the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, signing himself E. R. T., of East Franklin, strongly recommends farmers to give more attention to raising long-wooled or mutton sheep. With them, he says, much less labor is required to realize the same amount of money, than with either cows, horses or young cattle. The long-wooled, or mutton variety, which are, perhaps, the best adapted of any kind to our soil and climate, are very hardy and easily kept. They are not liable to disease, or at least have not feared in this respect. They are evidently the kind r., 1862.

for the times, when both mutton and the coarser variety of wool are in active demand. There is little trouble in raising the lambs, for they are as hardy as calves, and it is nothing uncommon to see them outnumber the flock-indeed, one man in this place, the last season, raised eighteen from nine ewes. Lambs five or six months old are fit for market, which is not the case with any other kind of stock, hence the expense of wintering is avoided. The past few years, when beef has been dull and hard to be disposed of, mutton has been in good demand at profitable prices. Owing to the war, this demand is steadily increasing, and in consequence, there is a large call for store sheep at a high figure, in anticipation of future requirements. Mutton will undoubtedly continue in fair demand, as there seems to be a growing inclination for this meat, in preference to beef or pork,—while so long as cotton goods maintain their present high prices, with still an upward tendency, there will be a favorable inducement, not to say necessity, for employing wool, so far as possible, in all fabrics for use or

Cultivation of the Sweet Potate.

THE last issue of the Ohio Valley Farmer contains an article on this subject, from which we extract the following:

Select rolling ground, mellow and warm. Dry but not too barren knolis, well manured, are good. New land, if dry, produces bountiful crops of fine quality. Manuring in the hill or ridge is best where the land is not in first-rate tilth. Plow a shallow furrow, put the manure in, and throw up a ridge over it. The soil, in all cases, must be finely pulverized. Throw two heavy furrows together, forming high ridges. Three and a half feet apart, from center to center, is the proper distance. On a small scale in gardens the ridges may be made with a hoe. Mechanics in country villages should cultivate a patch of sweet potatoes. Never work the soil when it is very wet. Keep the roots moist and the tops shaded until planted. If you have not many to plant, choose the afternoon or evening for planting. The best instrument for planting with is a mason's trowel. Thrust it lengthwise of the ridge in the center, (not across it,) a little obliquely, so that in bringing it out and to you it will form a cavity admitting the plant with roots well spread. Withdraw the trowel with one hand, at the same instant you thust the plant in with the other, and let the dirt fall back to its place. Press it compactly at the roots. Severe pressure is indispensable to success. Plant an inch or more deeper than they stood in the bed, so that the stems of the lower leaves may be covered, as then they will sprout again, if cut off by frost or worms. In ridges, plant fifteen inches apart. Plant from the 15th of May until the middle of June, or as early as safe from frost. In Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and throughout Kentucky, they may be planted as early as the first of May, many seasons. An early start is important, but it is best to be on the safe side of the frost.

About ten days after planting commence stirring the ground to prevent the growth of weeds. Hoe often enough to keep the weeds down. Be careful not to strike with sharp hoes so near the plant as to cut off the young potatoes. When the vines commence running, place a common adjustable cultivator between the ridges, tearing down the sides somewhat, and follow with a shovel plow to replace it. Do not cover the seeds of vines with soil. Dig for immediate use at any time when they are large enough. Dig the crop when the leaves are first nipped with frost. Cut the vines each side of the ridge with an old scythe. Dig with broad-tined forks, by thrusting down between the plants.

Inquiries and Answers.

TEAM FOR A MOLE-PLOW. - Will some of the RURAL'S readers tell me how much team it takes to draw the mole-plow in a stiff clay soil? and how long the drain will last in the same?—W. A. L., Spring Hill, N. Y., 1862.

CHURN'S AND CHURN'NG.—In reading the articles on butter making in two recent issues of the RURAL, I find one subject untouched that is of much importance to me and doubtless to many of your readers, and that is, what kind of churn is deemed best for dairy purposes, all things considered; and what has become of the "Rose Patent Churn" that was so highly recommended a short time since? Has the old dash churn light that in the shade and everything else? If so, I want to know if it is necessary to churn half a day, or even want to know it it is necessary to churn half a day, or even an hour and a half, to have good butter and a good yield? It strikes me that in very warm weather, when it is impossible to keep the cream at the right temperature for so long a time, it would be better to have a churn that would do the work much sooner. I am in hopes this subject may be thoroughly discussed through the medium of the RURAL.—J. W. CHAPPEL, Clymer, N. K., 1862.

Scours in Cattle.—Will any one inform me through the RURAL NEW-YORKER what is good for the scours in cattle? I have a cow that has had the scours about every four weeks for a year. I keep ten cows, and she has had the same feed as the others. If a sny one will info as the others. If a any one will inform me, I will be much obliged.—L. ELY, Warren, 1862.

We refer inquirer to the issues of the RURAL for March 15 and April 26, present volume.

BEST FOOD FOR FATTENING HOGS .-- Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL for the best kind of pen, and the best kind of feed, and how prepared, for fattening hogs, and as I have taken good deal of pains, and tried a great many experiments in the hog line, I feel as though I should like to give the RURAL readers the benefit of it, for I have learned a great many things out of your valuable paper. All feed, excepting slops and bran, should be cooked. Keep charcoal where they can get it any time they want it, but no ashes. Ashes make them scour, and carry off the food too fast. The pen wants to be one-half open, or uncovered, with a good basswood floor under the whole pen, and kept clean. Hogs should not get to the ground after they are shut up for fattening. I could show some pretty big figures in the hog line, but will not weary your patrons.—T. Phelps, Coldwater, Mich., 1862.

TREATMENT OF GRESS.-In the RURAL of April 20th, I noticed an inquiry as to the care and treatment of geese. My method is this:-They should not be picked until about the first of May, at which time the feathers are clean and nice. After this they can be picked every six or seven weeks. You can tell the time by catching one and pulling out a few feathers,—if they are not ready to pick the ends will be full of blood. You should not pick any until they are nearly s year old. It does not make any difference about the moon. They should have a good pond of water to run in, and then the feathers will be nicer and whiter.—ASA B. MULROY, Richmond, Walworth Co., Wis., 1862.

FREDING CARROTS TO CALVES.—I noticed in the RURAL of April 26th, an inquiry as to the effect of feeding carrots to calves in cold weather, and would say in reply, that I fed carrots to a calf the past winter, at the rate of a peck of cut arrots per day. The calf has thriven finely, and seems to be in perfect health.-H. H. TYLER, Rome, N. F., 1862.

Cows' TEATS CRACKING.—In a late issue of the RURAL, J. B. asks what will cure cows' teats that crack at the time of milking. My remedy for sore teats is to wash them in clean water before milking, and again after milking, which very soon cures them and makes them soft and smooth.-J. M. STILSON, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 1862.

LICE ON CATTLE. Seeing that farmers' cattle are troubled vith lice, I will recommend what I tried, and which made a clean thing. Take one gill of plaster to each cow, sprinkle it on when dry, rub it in, and I will guarantee the fellows will been so in this vicinity, so there is little risk to be leave for some other quarters.—A Subscriber, Salisbury, N.

Rural Notes and Items.

SEED-TIME.—In spite of all our forebodings, seed-time has come at last, and farmers are everywhere pushing forward for "vigorous campaign." The cold and wet weather had delayed operations till many were becoming rather nervous, yet at this present writing (May 13th) the earth is warming up, and the opening blossoms are full of promise. Oats, spring wheat, peas, &c., have been extensively sown within a few days, with the ground in excellent condition; and if this weather continues, the opening apple blossoms will soon indicate that it is time to plant corn, which after all, is next to grass, the "staple" product of this section, supplying, as it does, a great many of our wants. Farmers should spare no pains to plow their corn ground well, harrow it well, and if at all lumpy, roll it well. Cover the seed well, and unless the land has been well manured, or is very fertile, let it receive a liberal supply of ashes and plaster, either broadcast or on the hill. Be sure and plant a few choice potatoes for family use, such as Mercers, Flukes, Long Pink Eyes, &c., and a good supply of Western Reds, which, being less liable to rot and more productive, can be made profitable for stock; and in case of the failure of other varieties, will sustain human life with considerable success. Strain every nerve to do everything in season, and in the best possible manner.

THE SEASON IN THE WEST - Chicago, May 9, 1862 - The spring is called late. In the extreme South part of Illinois, the weather has been unusually wet and cool, and crops are backward. The fruit prospects were, however, at last accounts, promising. Reports and letters from the central part of the State speak hopefully of the condition both of the fruit and grain crops. Grass is not so far advanced as last year. The farmers of Central Illinois are in full tide of corn planting. In North Illinois, April closed before the bulk of spring grain was in the ground. But May thus far has been favora ble for completing this work; the ground has become dry, and in some counties farmers have planted corn. Grass is a month behind its condition at this date last season. The fruit buds are promising. In Iowa the season has been wet and is late, but during the past three weeks a large breadth of grain has been sown. The same condition of things exists in Wisconsin, so far as I have had an opportunity to learn. It is the opinion of farmers with whom I have conversed that the usual breadth of land will be put in spring grain. In South Wisconsin and North Illinois, cattle have, in many cases, been turned out to pasture three weeks sooner than the condition of the young grass would warrant. Now the weather seems to have become settled, and gardens are fast being made, and yards put in order. The seed, plant, and tree trade seems flourishing. But here, near the lake, there is a chill on the air, as the breeze rises from the lake, that admonishes us of the ice and snow in the North country, and that the great body of water beside us still contains frost.—c. D. B.

GRASS HARVESTERS - Infringements of Patents, &c. - We have received some letters from valued friends inquiring about the claims for infringement that A. W. Morse is making against farmers for using on mowers they have purchased, an invention for which Mr. M. has a patent. Mr. Morse is, we learn, a respectable farmer residing in Madison county, and one of the inventors and sole owner of the patent for the lifter generally used on grass harvesters. We are informed that immediately upon procuring the re-issue of his patent Mr. M. made liberal offers to manufacturers of mowing machines, by which they could use his valuable invention on paying a moderate tariff. Many availed themselves of this offer, and Mr. Howard, of Buffalo, settled with Mr. Morse for the past use of his patent, and secured a license from him for the future, and this, we are assured, is all the interest Mr. H. has in the Morse patent. In other cases, where manufacturers of mowing machines have neglected to settle and make arrangements for the use of said patent, Mr. Morse is now looking after his property among farmers who are using his invention. Such are the facts, as we understand the case; but it seems to us that were other manufacturers to make the same arrangement with the patentee that Mr. Howard has, the inventor's rights would be secured, without resort to farmers, and all difficulty be thus obviated.

NORTHERN MEN GOING SOUTH .- One result of the "War for the Union," now evidently near its termination, will be the settling of myriads of industrious, skillful, and intelligent Northern men in the Southern States. We confidently predict that within one year from the close of hostilities, thou sands of Northern farmers and mechanics will be located and at work in Dixie, and especially in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Indeed, the change, destined to produce great results, has already commenced. In his speech in the Senate, on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Senator Wright, of Indiana, said:— If I am not misinformed, seventy men belonging to one Northern regiment were married in the State of Maryland, in the last six months. I know men from my State and New York who have bought land in Maryland in the last three weeks. Within fifty miles of where I am talking to you today, Northern men will be found in less than sixty days, turning up the earth and putting in clover, and furnishing this market. If you will only let the army and the war alone, and not disturb the peace and harmony of the country with questions which have nothing to do with the prosecution of the war, all will go well.

RURAL ITEMS .- Rarey, the horse-tamer, has been giving a eries of lectures and exhibitions in Boston, which are said to have proved in the highest degree satisfactory.—Flaz is to be sown far more extensively in England and Scotland, this eason, than ever before, owing to the American war, while it is said that Ireland will have a fourth of its surface covered with the crop. - Good Horses sell for good prices. For instance, M. Fould, of France, has recently paid 30,000 francs (\$5,700) for a stallion, the largest sum ever given for a horse n that country-and the "Belle of Brunswick" a 2.40, 1.000 counds, 15 hand, 5 year old grade Morgan mare, has just been shipped from Maine to Liverpool for Mr. JOHN DECOSTA, who pays \$800.—Cotton Seed is being freely distributed this spring rom the Ag'l Department of the Patent Office, 1,400 bushels having been procured for the purpose.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—At a recent meeting of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, it was decided that the next State Fair, which s to be held in Cleveland, shall commence on the 16th of Sept., and continue four days. The ground selected is a field of twenty-eight acres, at the corner of Kinsman and Scoville streets, "right in town, and just as accessible as going to meeting." The State Board is organized as follows for 1862: C. C. JONES, President, Delaware, Delaware Co. H. B. Perkins, Rec. Secretary, Warren, Trumbull Co. J. H. Klippart, Cor. Secretary, Columbus. D. Taylor, Treasurer, Columbus. John M. Millikin, Hamilton, Butler Co.; Darwin E. Gardner, Toledo; Wm. De Witt, Cleveland; C. W. Potwin, Zanesville; N. S. Townshend, Avon, Lorain Co.; Jacob Egbert, Lebanon, Varren Co.; Nelson J. Turney, Circleville.

WHEAT FOR A BARREL OF FLOUR .- The question is often asked, says an exchange, "How much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour?" At the Annual Fair of the Dubuque Co. (Iowa) Agricultural Society in 1860, a premium was offered for the best barrel of flour made from winter wheat, and also the same for spring wheat. JAMES PRATT & Co., of the Rockdale Mills, entered one barrel of each, accompani with the statement that 16 bushels of winter wheat yielded 3 barrels and 103 pounds of flour-at the rate of 4 bushels and 15 pounds of wheat to the barrel. Of spring wheat, 50 bushels yielded 11 barrels of flour-being 4 bushels and 32 pounds per barrel. The wheat used was of fair quality, and no more.

INFLUENCE OF THE RURAL.—One of our agents in Wyoming county—a progressive and public-spirited man, who has been very active and successful in circulating the Rural for several years—in sending an addition to his club says:—"I do not feel at all satisfied with the little I have done for the RURAL this year, and fear I shall have to give up this agency. My farm demands all of my time and attention. I am trying to put in practice some of the RURAL'S instructions by planting several hundred apple trees, underdraining, and other improvements. I love farming. I did not once, but the RURAL has converted me. I would like to say more in this connection, but "short stories" is a good maxim in seed-time as well as harvest. I shall endeavor to get some person to look after the interests of the RURAL in this vicinity.'

HORTIGULTURAL.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SEEDSMEN.

FARMERS often complain of the quality of seeds purchased of seedsmen, sometimes with good cause, no doubt, and often when the parties complained o are entirely innocent of wrong. The matter is no well understood, either by the makers or administrators of law. A few years since a very ridiculous law on the subject was reported to our State Legislature, but did not pass that body. We have been much interested in the report of a case in the Scotch agricultural journals, in which a farmer sued a leading seed firm in Edinburgh, because the seeds bought of them failed to germinate. The lower courts awarded the farmer damages, when an appeal was made to the Lord Advocate. The case was stated in four queries, which we give, with the opinion of the judge:

1. Does the statement of the case referred to, as set forth in the report, appear to counsel to warrant the judgment pronounced?

2. Assuming that turnip or other seeds are sold under warranty of soundness, and as being of the kind stipulated for, is not the purchaser who shall claim under the warranty bound, if required, to make good in evidence that reasonable care has been taken to do justice to the seeds by sowing them at the proper time, and after the usual method, in soil fitted and duly prepared to receive them, before he can recover compensation in damages for loss by total failure or defective crop?

3. Assuming that, notwithstanding the seeds had been sown at the proper time, in the usual manner, and in soil fitted to receive them, they had failed to vegetate, would not the sellers be relieved from liability for damage if they proved that the failure of the seeds complained of was an exceptional case, and that other parties, who, being supplied from the same parcel, had grown good and regular crops? and

4. Are there any other questions of liability under this head which counsel think the memorialists are exposed to, and if so, counsel will please indicate them, as tending to guide the memorialists in their after dealings.

OPINION.

1. We have read the report of the small-debt action referred to, and assuming the report to contain a complete and accurate statement of the evidence adduced, we are of opinion that that evidence was not sufficient to warrant a decree for damages against the memorialists. It appears to have been proved conclusively that seed from the same bag as that from which the pursuer was supplied produced first-rate crops. We think the mere failure of the pursuer's crop, even although he used due precaution, was an insufficient ground on which to subject the memorialists in damages. The failure seems to have arisen from some latent cause not imputable to the memorialists.

2 and 3. When a warranty of soundness is given in the sale of seed, the purchaser, in order to obtain damages, must prove that the seed at the time of the sale was unsound. This is always a question of fact, on which the judge or the jury must be satisfied, and the onus of establishing which lies upon the purchaser.

It is impossible to say what evidence would be sufficient to establish unsoundness. This, of course, will depend upon the particular circumstances of each case. We may observe, however, that the mere failure of the crop will go very little way in proving that the seed was unsound, because the failure may be caused by many circumstances, of soil, moisture, weather, &c., apart altogether from the quality of the seed.

We may further observe, in answer to the memorialists' question, that if the seller could clearly prove that the same seed as that complained of sold at the same time, and taken from the same bag. produced unexceptionable crops, it appears to us that this would be almost conclusive in the seller's favor, because it would prove that the failure complained of must have been caused, not by the unsoundness of the seed, but by other circumstances with which the seller had no concern.

In such a case we think it would be insufficient for the purchaser to prove that he had used every known precaution, for there will often be circumstances which escape all observation; and if it is once completely proved that the same seed, treated in the ordinary way, germinated properly elsewhere, the only safe conclusion seems to be that some unknown or unsuspected circumstance, and not any unsoundness in the seed, has occasioned the failure.

4. In all cases in which the memorialists give written warranty with seed sold by them, the warranty should be carefully expressed so as to bear that they warrant quality only, and not results; and care should also be taken, so far as ordinary convenience admits of, to preserve evidence of the history of the parcels of seed sold to different customers from the same lot. It is, however, for the memorialists' consideration whether their business would not be more satisfactorily conducted on the footing of giving no written warranty, but trusting to their established character for care and skill in the selection and sale of seed.

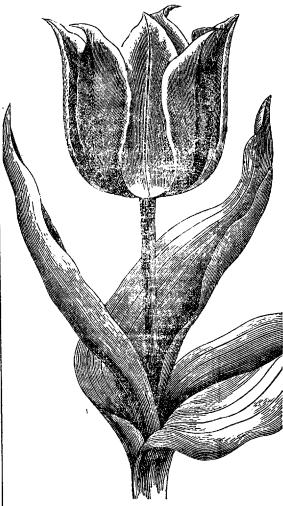
SPRING FLOWERS.

THE spring flowers are always the most welcome. How pleasant the sight of brilliant beds of the Crocus and Snow Drop early in April, giving us assurances that dreary winter is over. Then close upon them, May brings us Hyacinths, with their delicate and beautiful hues and fragrance that fills the air. With them we have the gaudy Crown Imperials and the more humble variety of Frittilaria, with the Narcissus, the Pansies, Violets, and Polianthus, and early Tulips. These all we have enjoyed before the trees have ventured to put forth a leaf or blossom. All these charming spring flowers we have named are of the easiest cultivation, and may decorate every garden, large or small, at a cost so trifling as to be within the reach of all. But they are sadly neglected; not because people do not admire them, or desire to have them, but because they forget to make timely preparation for them. How common it is for people to go about planting them just at the moment when they are coming into blossom, or quite as likely in full bloom. They are told, "this is not the time;" "well," the reply is, "if we do not plant now we shall never, for we forget them at the proper time." Now let us remind those who have been admiring their neighbor's gay spring flower garden. to make note of it at once, that next September and October they may provide for the spring of 1863.

The Hyacinth is the queen of all spring flowers, and deserves not only for this, but for the ease with inches deep in a good garden soil.

which it is bloomed in the house during winter, to be an especial favorite with every lover of flowers. It is not a plant that demands years of care and culture before it yields a return; for if planted in autumn, next April or May shows all its beauty in the highest perfection.

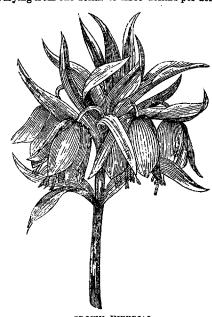
The Tulips are among the earliest and gayest of our spring flowers. They are classed in two general divisions, though there are many minor distinctions,



DUC VAN THOL TULIP.

particularly among the later varieties. The early to correct his topography. Tulips begin to flower in the Northern States about the first of May, and continue for about three weeks, when some of the later class will begin to show their colors. The earliest of all is the Duc Van Thol, single and double. It is very dwarf, only growing about three inches in height, and makes a most beautiful edging when planted with care and regularity. We give an engraving of the single variety, taken from nature and of life size. The portion of the flower shown dark in the engraving is red, and the white edges a bright yellow. The double is of about the same height, and with similar color. These varieties are excellent for house culture, and may be grown in pots with as much ease as the Hyacinth. Following these are a number of others, of a little taller growth, and every variety of colors. We notice now in flower, Eclante, double, red, edged with yellow; Imperialis, bright red, single; Yellow Prince, light yellow, single; Drab d'Or, single, creamy white, edged with pink; Grootmaster, single, white, bordered with dark rose; Rose, single, white and rose, delicate and fragrant; Canary Bird, fine light vellow; Claramonde, white; Keiserskroon, lage, red, bordered and shaded with yellow, one of the most showy of the early Tulips. There are many others now in flower, but this will give a good assortment. We recommend these early Tulips to the lovers of spring flowers. There is no mystery, and need be no difficulty, about the culture of Tulips. They may be grown in any good garden soil. It should be well drained; and if a little sandy, all the better; if inclined to clay, add a little sandy loam; and if poor, add rotted turf, or soil from an old pasture, with any thoroughly rotted manure.

The time for planting is in October. Make the bed prepared for them fine and mellow, and plant the bulbs in rows six to eight inches apart each way. Unless the ground is quite light, it is well to surround the bulb with sand at the time of planting. This is for beds entirely devoted to the Tulip; but they look well if placed in the border or on the lawn. half a dozen or more in a cluster. Bulbs can be obtained from the nurseries and seedsmen at prices varying from one dollar to three dollars per dozen.



CROWN IMPERIAL.

The Crown Imperial is a very old and stately flower. Occasionally we see a few specimens in the oldest gardens; but now it is not looked upon with as much favor as it deserves. Its odor is not very agreeable, and perhaps this is the reason that it has of late received little attention. Some of the new varieties are exceedingly fine, exhibiting a great variety of colors, from creamy white to the darkest brown, vellow, scarlet, orange, striped, and double. It flowers here during April and May, throwing up a strong flower stem, producing near the top a cluster of bell-shaped flowers, entirely surrounding the stem Above the cluster of flowers is a crown of glossy leaves, as shown in the engraving, which is much reduced from the natural size. The nectaries are singular, each cell containing a large drop, which looks like a pearl, or, as the children say, like eyes. The bulbs may remain in the ground a number of years without removal. Plant them four or five FRUIT IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In replying to the second communication of your St. Joseph correspondent, we would express our regrets that a disposition should exist in any locality to build itself up at the expense of its near neighbors.

St. Joseph and South Haven have interests nearly identical, and being about 25 miles apart there need

be no unfriendly rivalry in trade; there extensively cultivated; and when the time comes to add a Lake Shore Railroad to our present lake shipping facilities, the wealth and influence of each point on the line will help make the enterprise successful, which is to benefit all. Therefore, this would seem rather an unnatural quarrel; but we must write in self-defense. We will refer to the essential points made by your correspondent.

1st. After committing grave errors in topography, he says: - "Hence, northwest, west, and south-west, are the prevailing winds there, while at St. Joseph the north winds are known to prevail as much as any other," - intimating, of course, that there are no winds which prevail more than any other.

We are astonished at such an expression, when common observation could not but teach any one that our prevailing winds are westerly; when all our seamen know, as well as they know their alphabet, that in spring and fall, when winds are high, dangers beset them on the east shore, while they can trade with comparative safety along the west shore; and since nothing but the prevalence of westerly winds would give St. Joseph more than Chicago of the lake's softening influence. Another evidence is found in the drifting of ice upon the east shore.

2d. To prove that we have no lake protection from north winds, the writer says: South Haven is some eleven miles east of St. Joseph by the gradual widening of the lake from the head. Further north the land puts out into the lake, leaving South Haven in a kind of bay."

It will be necessary to state, for the benefit of your correspondent, that a bay is an arm of the sea-and then we will proceed

Take a radius of 66 miles; with it describe an arc 45 miles in length; and the arc being applied, will very nearly correspond throughout with the lake shore line from St. Joseph via South Haven to the Kalamazoo river, with a direction east of north the whole way. In other words, if South Haven were placed only three miles into the lake from its present position, it would then be in a direct line from St. Joseph to the mouth of the Kalamazoo-a distance of about 45 miles. Where does the "land put out into the lake?" Where is the arm of the sea? Here is not near enough curve for a graceful shoulder.

But further; we have already observed that the lake shore from South Haven, a distance of 20 miles, bears east of north: thence its course is due north about 20 miles: thence north about 20° west, about 50 miles to the extreme west point made by the east shore in that direction. Now, a line drawn due north from South Haven would run the first 53 miles through Lake Michigan - a distance nearly equal to that from St. Joseph to Chicago.

We hope we will not offend your correspondent's evident distaste for philosophy by asking again these pertinent questions:-Where does the "land put out into the lake?" and where is the arm of the sea, or bay? In mythic realms, we must conclude, unless your correspondent, provided with overcoat and furs against the change of temperature, (some 15 or 20 degrees,) should visit this cold country, and teach us the art of believing without evidence.

3d. Being accused of wrongful construction, we may be allowed again to quote:

"The thermometer indicates a difference of from 15 to 20 degrees between St. Joseph and any point 25 miles from there, in favor of the former." There is the unqualified expression, and nothing in the connection serves to limit its application, or mitigate its force. By what rules is the "general reader" to construe language to mean more or less than its plain and unmistakable import. If the writer were really sincere in his acknowledgment that South Haven is "similarly situated," and thus would yield the point in controversy, we would accept the amendment and there rest; but in the same writing, however inconsistent it may appear by implication, he denies again the very idea which he had just used to help a forced construction.

4th. The writer dwells at length upon our statement that during the hard winter, at St. Joseph as well as South Eaven the peach buds were materially destroyed.

The statement, which is every word true, was made in answer to his remarkable assertion that peach buds "are never killed by the cold winter weather" at St. Joseph. Materially destroyed does not mean, as the writer seems to apprehend, totally destroyed, but is an important degree destroyed. This is what the language properly means in the connection, and his is what was intended by it.

Now let us make a witness of the writer himself. According to his figures, Mr. Bouton raised that year about 9-10ths of a bushel per tree, on trees seven years in bearing; certainly not more than one-fourth of a crop, as trees bear on the lake shore at our place. If, by extreme high prices, Mr. Bouton realized a snug sum for his peaches, it does not follow that the buds were not materially destroyed. Yourger trees here produced as much and even fifteen miles east of here peaches were raised that year, which in no way disproves the material destruction of the peach buds.

We observe only one error in quotation by the writer:- "The severe winter which killed nearly all of the peach trees throughout the State," which should have reac,-" The hard winter which killed nearly all the reach trees in certain inland portions of Michigan"

We regret the necessity of making these correc-

tions. For the writer's invitation to visit St. Joseph, he will accept a like courtesy. If he will visit South Haven, in peach harvest, we will convince him by occular and other demonstrations that peaches can be raised in all the region described in our last.

The cultivation of peaches, pears, grapes, &c., is being rapidly extended here, and with the same confidence that we plant corn or sew wheat.

We gladly accept the writer's closing challenge of comparison. Any one who will take the necessary means to ascertain for himself, will find here a better

der fruits, and a harbor, now being improved under an act of the Legislature, which already serves well our shipping interests, and which, in natural advantages for a first class harbor, is superior to that of St. Joseph. We are within 12 hours steaming of Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, and intermediate points; and, unless the St. Joseph people should monopolize these valuable markets, we will freight our steamers in the evening with peaches, grapes, &c., which, by the night run, will arrive early in the various marts should be no fear that fruit will be too fresh and delicious, to tempt the morning appetite.

In all this we assure your correspondent we are not "manufacturing theories," but only stating that whereof we do know. A. S. DYCKMAN. South Haven, 1862.

Morticultural Notes.

LILIUM FORTUNI .- At a recent meeting of the floral com mittee of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, exhibited a lily from Japan, sent home by Mr. Fortune. Unfortunately, we only saw its remains, which although insufficient for definition, were quite enough to show that it is undescribed; wherefore we name it after its zealous discoverer. The only published Japanese species to which it approaches is Lilium callosum, but as that is a racemose Martagor, it cannot be the brother of this, which, on the contrary, is much nearer L. tenuifolium, resembling it in foliage, and L. Catesbæi, to which its flowers may be compared. As to L. spectabile and sinicum, their broad leaves and clawless petals are quite different.

The plant grows 18 inches high, has narrow grassy alternate leaves, and a solitary flower with long bilamellate unguiculate floral leaves, orange yellow, richly dotted with brown purple. If it were not for its color, it might be almost referred to L. lenuifolium. It is a very pretty acquisition. — Gard. Chron.

FRUIT IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO .- The prospect for a large crop of fruit at this season was never more promising than now. Peach trees are loaded with blossoms, and apples will be in bloom in a few days, and cherries will be abundant, unless killed by late frosts. Last season this neighborhood produced about twenty thousand bushels of peaches, and the probability is there will be a larger crop this year. Apples were a failure last season, but this spring we have the promis of an abundant crop. Here, in Southwestern Ohio, the soil and climate appear to be peculiarly adapted to fruit growing, especially the highlands, for where peaches, apples, and cher ries have been tried, every attempt has been crowned with success. Pears have not been cultivated here for a market crop yet. Considerable attention is being paid to the culture of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries.— H. G. W., Miamiville, Ohio, 1862.

SAVING PEACH TREES FROM THE BORER .- J. C. THOMPSON of Staten Island, writes to the Horticulturist as follows: After several years' trial, I am confident that the application of fine brimstone (flour of sulphur) to the base of the tree will preserve it, first moving away the earth about three inches deep, and destroying the worms, if there be any, applying a small or large handful, according to the size of the tree, and replacing the earth. This may be done every year, for a certainty, or once in two years. This I accidentally discovered, moving the earth from a peach tree six or eight inches in diameter, much injured by the worms, the bark all off, and the wood badly eaten away. Having a jar of flour of sulphur by me, I emptied the contents, from half a pound to a pound, in the opening made around the tree, to clean out the worms. The earth was replaced, with slim hopes of the tree recovering; but during the summer, the foliage assumed a deep, rich green, and the tree grew finely."

A GOOD WASH FOR TREES .- I send you a recipe for a wash for trees, recommended some years since by Prof. MAPES, in the N. Y. Tribune. I have used it, and find it to be the best I ever tried. Put on the fire an iron pot, and heat it red hot, en put into it one pound sal soda. When it is about done blubbering, (it burns similar to alum,) say about ten minutes, take it out, and add to it one gallon of soft water. The beauty of this wash is, that is does its ewn scouring. You need only apply it with a brush or swab, and when the rain washes it off, the bark will shine like varnish. It instantly kills every thing of the insect kind with which it comes in contact, and does not injure the tenderest leaves.-WM. BASSETT. Bloomfield, Oakland Co., Mich., 1862.

TREE VIOLETS.— To form these, take runners of the double purple and white violets; pot them, and as they grow, carefully pick off all side shoots or runners, until the stem has attained the desired height. Turn them out of doors the noment they have done flowering, in a shaded place, until November; frequently water overhead, as they are much subjected to red spider; and when taken into the greenhouse give them an airy situation. They cannot bear confinement.— Gardener's Monthly.

To KEEP BUGS FROM CUCUMBERS, &c .- Those who would keep the bugs off their cucumbers, watermelons, &c., have nly to plant eans around near by. Bean tons are repulsive to bugs, and will keep them away for several feet. These may be dug up the first time hoeing. Try it and see. I have successfully tried this several years.—A. D.

TO THE BOYS - WOODCHUCKS, &c. - Don't let the woodchucks eat up your peas and beans this spring; set a trap, and be sure to catch them; take off their hides and tan them for whiplashes or strings; boll the meat, either for yourself or hens, and you will be well paid.—YANKEE LAND, Coventry Depot, Ct., 1862.

ERFURT CAULIFLOWER .- The Bon Jardinier says this is the

Inquiries and Answers.

APPLE HOUSE FOR KENTUCKY.—I am by profession a farmer, and have been a subscriber to your very useful paper long enough to know the practical benefit of such in a family. For the benefit of some of your Kentucky patrons, will you give us a plan, or make the inquiry, so that one can be suggested, of the best and most approved plan for building an apple house? In Kentucky we are very much annoyed with what we call Norway rats. They are very destructive to fruit when put away for winter use. Therefore, to guard against them will be essential, as also protection from cold, and a strict eye to economy, as our Government has a claim, and we fear a heavy one, on us to help defray the expenses in putting down the rebellion.—R. H. Gatewood, Mount Sterting, Ky.

STRAWBERBIES.— Having seen many questions asked and answered in your valuable paper, I also take the same privilege. Will strawberries thrive and produce berries after the vines are three years old; and when a new bed is set out, will it do to dig out the old roots and plant in the same bed?—FARMER'S DAUGHTER, Canoga, Seneca Co., N. Y., 1862.

If all the runners are taken off strawberries as fast as they form, the original plant will continue to throw up a number of crowns each year, until it becomes very large, and will proluce fruit a number of years. If the runners are allowed to root, the old plant becomes exhausted and dies, or becomes vorthless after the second year. The young plants are best for transplanting. We would prefer a change of location, but if the old bed was broken up and exposed to the air and well nanured, it might them be re-planted.

THE CABBAGE WORM.—I noticed in your paper an inquiry or a remedy to prevent the cabbage worm destroying early plants, and would offer a preventive which I have known epeatedly tried with success. This worm is caused by a species of fly that lays an egg just under the surface of the oil, and always against the plant. When you set out you cabbages, cut out slips of paper, and after wetting them, for convenience's sake, wind two or three thicknesses around the stem of the plant. The width of your paper must be according to the length and size of the plant,—say from one to two nches wide, so as to cover the entire stem from the leaves down to the roots, taking care, however, not to cover the roots. The insect not finding access to the plant, will not deposit the egg near the paper, but go elsewhere. I was informed of this plan by one who considers it valuable though simple, as he had his cabbage destroyed for several years before the discovery, but never knew this plan to fail One old lady told me she had, before trying this method. used the strongest ley and red pepper tea, with no success soil, a climate more favorable to the production of ten- | but with paper never lost a plant.—A. D., McDonough, N. Y. | smoke from escaping.

Domestic Gronomy.

BLEACHING AND COLORING BONNETS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Observing that ALLIE, of Deerfield Prairie, Ill., wishes for a recipe for coloring straw brown or purple, if you think proper to send it to her through the columns of your paper, here it is, together with a few ethers.— MRS. S. M. MERRYFIELD, Mantua, Portage Co., O.,

BONNET BLEACHING RECIPE. - First. Wash the bonnets in warm soap and water. Second. Take two tablespoonfuls of sal soda and two quarts of soft warm water; dissolve the soda, then put in the bonnets and let them soak three to five minutes; then take them and put them into the bleach boxput in about a tablespoonful of brimstone, and bleach over night; then take them out; then take two quarts of warm water, and one good tablespoonful of oxalic acid; dissolve the acid, soak the bonnets about five minutes in the same, then rinse them in clean warm water, and hang them out to sun. Sun them until about half dry, then put them in the bleach, if you have time; if not, dry and size them, and they are ready to press.

COLORING BROWN OR DRAB STRAW BONNETS .-First. To twelve quarts of water add one teacupful of black tea; heat the water and tea until they boil; then add one teaspoonful of copperas; stir the same one minute or so; then take it off and let it stand about five or ten minutes; then put in the bonnets to be colored drab; such as Neapolitan, chip, rice, straw or fine Dunstable, that are clear and white, and they will color very quick. All other braids had better be colored brown, and let them remain in the dye some six hours, but look to them, and if they don't take good color, let them be in until they do. You can color any shade of brown, by giving longer or shorter time in the dye.

FOR COLORING BLACK .- Take logwood, or the extract, which is better; half-pound of chips or a small quantity of the extract to twelve quarts of water; heat it to boiling; then add one teaspoonful of copperas; put in the bonnets and boil until black. It generally takes six hours—and if the dye is not strong, it will take longer. Take them out, wash them dry, and brush them.

RECIPES FOR DUTCH CHEESE.

I AM a farmer's girl, and can make tip-top "Dutch cheese." I have made enough in my life to make a small Egyptian pyramid, and the following is my modus operandi. Take a quantity of newly loppered milk, place it in a kettle over a moderate fire, and let it heat gradually until the curd is entirely separated from the whey; then skim it out, and with your hands press out the whey. Then add your salt and a small piece of butter, and when these are thoroughly worked through the curd, form it into small balls. If you cook the curd too long, it will be tough and stringy.

ANOTHER RECIPE.—Scald your sour milk until it curdles; then pour it in a clean bag, and let it drain two days; then rub it up fine, put in a jar and tie it up well, and set it away in some warm place for a week; then put a large piece of butter in your frying pan, turn in your cheese, salt to suit the taste, stir it well until it boils over a slow fire; then pour it into a dish. When cold, it is ready for use.

YET ANOTHER.—The milk must be sour—what is called loppered milk. Put the milk in a brass kettle or tin pan, set on the stove over a slow fire. It should not be allowed to get warmer than one can hold their hand in. When the curd rises, dip it into a coarse cloth, and press all the whey out; salt the curd to suit the taste. If to be eaten fresh, to one gallon of curd add a quarter of a pound of butter. or one pint of sweet cream, and work it up into half pound rolls, and it is ready for use.

Another way is, when the curd is pressed, salt and pack it in a jar, and let it stand for a week; then put into a kettle a quarter of a pound of butter to one gallon of curd; melt the butter, and then pour on the curd; when well mixed, butter a large mouthed jar or large coffee cups, (I like the cups the best,) fill with the cheese and set in a dry place; when dried so as to retain their form, take out of the mold and set away to dry.-Prairie Farmer.

CORN BREAD WITHOUT SODA.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing an inquiry for corn bread without soda, I send you mine, which we think is excellent. Put one quart of cornmeal into your pan and pour over it sufficient boiling water to wet it thoroughly, then add one quart lukewarm water, one do. of cornmeal, one do. of unbolted flour, one tablespoonful of salt, four do. of good hop yeast, and one teacupful of good molasses. Mix thoroughly with the hands. After pouring into your bread-pan, wet the hand and smooth off the top; keep in a warm place until light; bake two hours in a moderate oven.

I mix mine in the evening, and keep warm as possible over night, the same as bread sponge, and it is ready to bake next morning by 9 or 10 o'clock. I tried the ten dollar prize recipe of a New York city agricultural journal some time ago, and found it poor, dry stuff, unfit, in my opinion, for the human stomach. I can't say I admire that editor's taste for corn bread.—B. L., Beaver Dam, Wis., 1862.

FRENCH MUFFINS .- A quart of warm water in which has been dissolved a quarter of a pound of hard yeast, and mixed with sufficient flour to make rather a stiff batter; set it in a warm place four hours, then stir it down and divide it into pieces of a quarter of a pound each, which mold with the hands, and put into wooden trays containing a round bed of flour for each; let them stand two hours in a warm place, and cook them upon an iron griddle, turning them over when nicely risen. They will be baked in about ten minutes, if the stove is sufficiently hot.

DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria, informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, (new,) place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above. — Hallowell (Me,

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the

Gazette.

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MARY'S GRAVE.

BY SARAH J. QUADE.

'Twas when the spring's first budding glory, Came with the love-bird's song and story Where winter late had been; Then cheerful song and lightsome glee Came with the sunset o'er the tide, And moonlight hours passed joyously Ere MARY died.

Of late that eye was bright and glowing, That cheek was full and fair; That smile, so sweet and soft, was showing Like sunset glories there. The cheek is pale, the brow is cold, And vanished now the smile of pride; I know I am not as of old Since MARY died.

Down where the willows bend so lowly, By the slow river's side,-Down where the moonlight comes so holy Across the silver tide, There MARY sleeps. The grass is green Upon the mound I kneel beside, And I am weary now, I ween, Since MARY died. Zittle's Corners, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

Much is said at the present day of the servility of woman. It is said that she is debarred from her rightful privileges; that instead of occupying the position she now holds in society, she should be allowed to take her place in the Senate, and have a voice in the questions of the day. But, we very much fear that, if such were the state of affairs, the political arena would present a far more deplorable picture than it now does. The character of woman would soon be stripped of those graces with which it is at present adorned, and strife and envy would hold sway in her bosom. Why cannot we, instead of cherishing such dreams of fame, be content in the ession of that affection and respect which are now lavished upon us, and, in return, strive to create aspirations of a higher grade in the breasts of our fellow beings by our example of purity and goodness. Which, think you, possessed greater power, CLEOPATRA or JOSEPHINE? The former had aspirations which led her to commit the most terrible crimes which have ever stained the name of woman; while the latter, by the nobleness of her character, held complete sway in the heart of the French nation. And it has ever been thus throughout the history of past ages; when weman has possessed similar longings, to those of CLEOPATRA, after fame, she has been brought to the lowest depths of degradation. Woman has been endowed with gifts from Nature which fit her to adorn the home circle; it is here that her virtues shine in their greatest brilliancy, and who shall say that she does not here exert an influence which she could never possess were she to occupy any other position than that which she now holds.

But, if we would exercise that power which we believe we possess, we must come up to the high standard of womanhood; our thoughts must become purified by communion with the Savior. The mother must instil high and holy principles in the heart of her son; the sister must be to the brother all that Gon designed she should be; the wife must be the guardian angel of him with whom she has confided her heart's best and holiest affections. Then there will be a change wrought in their natures which will be manifested in all their acts. But, while we sanction by our approval the many vices of the day, there will be but little hopes of reformation in society.

If we place the wine cup to our brothers' lips, shall we not be responsible in a great degree if they become addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and at last fill a drunkard's grave? So, also, if we engage with them in their amusements at the card table? If they lose their fortune and character, can we not but think that, if our example had been dif-ferent, we should not now witness this sad wreck of were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorferent, we should not now witness this sad wreck of humanity? When it is too late to avert the evil, then shall we weep bitter tears of repentance. If we would exert a good influence upon those with whom we are brought in contact, we must commence the work of purification within ourselves; for the tountain must be pure before pure waters can gush

Look at Byron and Wesley! See the vices and passions to which one fell a victim, while the other drank deep of the waters of righteousness, and became the instrument, in the hands of God, of accomplishing much good. One had a mother who daily asked in prayer that her son might live to the honor and glory of GoD, while the other had no such guardian angel to guide his feet along the slippery paths of youth; for she, unto whom an immortal soul had been given to nurture for the fold of CHRIST, had proven unworthy the trust reposed in

Daughters of America! to-day we have a duty to perform. Although it is not for us to go forth to the battle-field, yet, as we bend weeping over a loved father, or brother, who is about to go forth,and it may be to return no more,-we can whisper words of love and encouragement which may strengthen them in their endeavors to overcome the monster that is sapping the life-blood of our Republic. Which is the truer patriot, he who girds on his armor and goes forth to die, it may be while fighting for his country, or she who with a breaking heart bids him hasten to the conflict? St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., 1862.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

"WHAT is the use, Square Pencil, of eternally discussing this question of the value of woman? I'm sick of it! The fact is I haven't any patience with a woman so silly as to reply to the querulous complaint of some miserable misanthrope. Such a woman's brain will endure few more scummings than that of the man who provokes her "defense' (Lord save us!) of the sex. It is quite safe to sayand when once said it is enough—that there is quite as great a proportion of talented, sensible, useful, and worthy women, as men, compared with the whole number of each. There are worthless, indolent, slatternly, unworthy women and girls; but it is all nonsense to assert that the women of the present have so badly degenerated. And—but I see I am practicing what I had commenced by condemningwhat do you think of women, Esquire PENCIL?"

"Wh — what do I think of women?" I asked; for I had shut one eye and was admitting but a single ray of light from the large lamp into the other, as I leaned far back in the easy chair Madame Strong-MIND had drawn before the fire for me. I confess I was not prepared for such a question—was not expecting it.

Yes, what do you think of women?" and the neatly fitting congress gaiter boot, with a foot in it, commenced beating a tattoo in marked measure, as much as to say, "Be honest, or retreat, sir! for I'm after vou!"

"Retreat? Never!"—and LEAD PENCIL, Esq., suddenly roused himself and looked the widow straight in the eye. I think, with SIMONIDES, that "a man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything that is worse than a bad one; and that" - and I paused to reconnoiter. "What?"

"And that the chances are about equal that he will get a good or a bad one, unless he learns more of the character and habits of his wife before marriage than most men do." The gaiter boot with a foot in it didn't tattoo any more; but I heard a —

"Well, I declare, Esquire Pencil, I am a good deal wiser, aint I, for asking you that question?"

"I hope so, madam." "Well,"-and after a pause a bright idea seemed to illuminate her face - "I wish you would send that opinion to the RURAL; for I think it both sensible and complimentary to the sex, compared with anything from a man's lips yet; for fulsome flattery is not compliment."

And, accordingly, here is the "opinion."

CHILDREN'S TEMPER.

HERE are some sensible hints which should be heeded. The suggestion, "never fear spoiling children by making them too happy," is an important one. Some parents are constantly teaching their children to look on the dark side of their own character, and their teaching soon fixes the habit upon the child, which ripens into gloominess in mature

life—a legacy of discomfort and unhappiness always. Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others; and sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs, than a dull passive child; and if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble whenever the trouble has arisen from no ill conduct on his part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand, as much as possible, all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow—the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart blood circulate healthily and freely. Unhappiness is the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness—ill-temper."

TRUTH AT HOME.

OF all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered-when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He der. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where evey member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately hlessed within and without. Without their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearths, they have the security of rectitude, and the gladness of innocence.—Harriet Martineau.

THE TRUTHFUL AND SINCERE WOMAN,

MIGHTY is the moral influence of the truthful and sincere woman - she whose character is crystal clear, without fold and without waxen mask. In the neighborhood where she lives she has ever the casting vote in favor of men and measures, while her disapprobation is accepted as the judgment of one whose truthfulness gives her insight; and her very prejudices are listened to with respect, and suffered to carry weight. Sincerity is one of the qualities absolutely necessary in love or friendship. Though her nature be of the tenderest, her sympathies warm as sunshine, and her compassion soft as swan's down, yet if our friend has not sincerity, her gold is but burnished brass, and her music softvoiced discord. Of what healing power her tenderness, of what balm her pity, if only a trick of temperament -- an easy play of eye and muscle, with no soul beneath—a mere surface-stirring of shallow waters, with no depth or source below? Does it help one much to hear friendly words warmly spoken, and sympathies prodigally offered, and to know that in half an hour afterwards we shall be laughed at and betrayed—all those gracious phrases, like summer flowers uprooted, lying withering on her lips beneath the blight of her untruth?

Babies are the tyrants of the world. The Emperor must tread softly; baby sleeps. Mozart must hush his nascent requiem; baby sleeps. Phidias must drop his hammer and chisel; baby sleeps. Demosthenes, be dumb; baby sleeps.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "HAUNTED CASTLE."

BY ADRLAIDE STOUT.

SHALL I lead you to my castle, "Haunted Castle," near the eaves? You can, through half-darkened windows Catch the shimmering of leaves. Falleth here and there a sunbeam Golden pencils o'er the floor; I would tell you by their magic How my heart is written o'er; But a tablet in your own heart Surely hath such tracery,-Golden letters, flowing rhythm Hath our childhood's poetry.

Storied treasures bath my castle.

Pictured rock and mountain gorge; Here are rudely painted watch-fire On the snows of Valley Forge. Dust the seamed brows of heroes And the sinewed arms of might Place the treasure of my childhood There within the mosted light, And I'll tell you of the teachings Of the lips ye thought were mute,-How those hands have placed strong armor O'er a soul half resolute; Blessed hands that, strong, uplifted Bore the Ark of Liberty In that hour of darkest trial Through the surgings of the sea.

Aye, ye never knew what teachers Met the dream child near the roof, Nor what hands athwart its life warp Wove by far the stronger woof. Love for every dauntless hero To a silent worship grew; "Right is might," we believe forever. And the "GoD of Battles" true! Valley Forge! O, bring the records And we'll read them softly o'er; Stranger eyes will never see us If we bow in tears once more O'er the heroes who have trodden Lonely plain and mountain gorge, And who left their crimson footprints On the snows of Valley Forge.

Buffalo, N. Y., 1862.

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

Ours is a climate peculiarly trying to the eyes. We have so much sunlight, and of such brilliant, dazzling quality, that even the strongest organs of sight can hardly pass through one of our summers without more or less discomfort and detriment. And winters, like the one just past, when the snow has lain on the ground for eight or ten successive weeks, are perhaps still more unfavorable to the health of the eyes than summer. A white landscape, with its uniform, clear, cold glitter, is tiresome and unwholesome to the sight; with the sun shining on it, it cannot be looked upon long, even by the unimpaired vision, without pain. Travelers in the Nile country tell us that there the sun truly shines, that with us it only glares; and perhaps it is the glare of the American sun that makes its light so hard to be borne by the eyes.

If, then, our sight is taxed more severely by the sunlight than that of dwellers under soberer, more tempered skies, our eyes certainly need more rest, but they get far less. Not, perhaps, that the American people spend a greater number of hours out of the twenty-four awake, but their habit of incessant reading — of passing most of their leisure. time over books and newspapers - constitutes an additional heavy tax on the eyesight, to which, if we may trust the observation of travelers, the inhabitants of no other country subject themselves in so high degree.

As a partial compensation for this trying exposure and excessive use of the eyes, would it not be well to adopt the custom of southern countries, of taking a nap (siesta, the Spanish call it,) in the middle of the day, at least in summer. In winter perhaps the during the summer months, when the nights are short and the days long and warm, a short sleep between morning and afternoon labor is very refreshing. Beasts and birds seek shade and rest at noonday, and why not man? In hot weather the early morning and late evening are the pleasantest time of day, in fact, the only part of the twenty-four hours that can really be enjoyed. One does not fancy going to bed till the evening air has cooled the house so as to make sleep attainable, and the delicious morning air impels to early rising and the prosecution of business before the heat of day comes on. Thus, there are but few hours left for sleep in the night time; let us indulge in a nap at noonday. South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.

As the traveler, footsore and weary, pauses upon a hillton to survey the ground he has passed over. his glance falls upon jagged rocks, deep gorges, and slippery paths that he has recently trod, with only here and there a spot of green to relieve the gloomy aspect of the whole; while far avay in the commencement of his journey he sees through the blue mists of distance the level plain and the clear, sparkling waters of the river; and it seems, too, as if the sun shone brighter then than now. He forgets all the unevenness of the way and the weariness that attended him in the greater and more recent toil. and as a sigh of regret escapeshim, he wonders that he did not appreciate the beauty of his surroundings while there. So in life "blessings seem to brighten as they take their flight," and they that have reached the hilltop and have tasted the realities of life, have learned its earnest lessons, turn lovingly to the memories of their childhood and vouth, when life was before them with naught to mar its bright colorings, and having in its embrace happiness for them and the realization of their fondest dreams. Step by step they go back to the days of long agotheir school triumphs and trials. How trifling the latter seem in comparison with those of the present, yet they were all they were able to bear then; and they linger long upon the memory of their childhood's home. All sacred memories cluster round that spot! "There bubbled up from unseen fountains life's first effervescing hopes;" there they received their first impressions of the future and its meaning, and to many that have outlived this period, its remembrance is the sunniest spot in their life.

A vision of the past is mine to-day; and looking down the "corridors of time," I see a circle gath-Ir sleep files from you, don't go in hot pursuit of ered round the fireside. Health and contentment it; lie still, and it will probably come and kiss you. I are there, not as guests, but as members of the

household. They see not the dark cloud hovering over them-the death-angel's wing. He smites the fairest, the best beloved of the band, and as, with folded hands and closed eyes, she crosses the mystic river, we can only go with her to the brink, while our hearts acknowledge "the good die first." The circle is broken, and as years roll on, separation comes in another form, and young hearts strong for the battle of life, with a half sigh, go from the old home, taking with them much of the light from the remaining hearts. They make for themselves new homes; they will become endeared to them by associations as fond as they had on leaving, perhaps; but in after time, when they wear the "silver crown of years," and the selfishness of the world is made manifest to their opened eyes, they will gladly turn to the period when they were surrounded by true friends, with a mother's hand to sooth their weary brows and sympathise in all their childish grief.

Dr. Holland says there must be something unhealthy in this longing for childhood's hours again; but, if so, many are diseased, for nearly all hearts beat responsive to this sentiment:

" Home of our childhood! how affection clings And hovers round thee with her seraph's wings." "Springside," N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WELL DOING.

How much pleasure do we enjoy at the consciousness of having performed a good act. Who has not experienced this joy? A brother has fallen, you have come to his relief, and a kind word or generous act has assisted him to occupy his former position; or, if perchance, you can assist him one step higher, does not your heart grow warm at the success You have passed by the urn of poverty, but not without casting in your mite in the form of a half eagle, or at least in a substantial way, which tells a kind heart and generous hand has passed that way. Sad hearts grow joyous in your presence; for your words are balm to the troubled soul. Kindness breathes forth in every word, gesture, and action, until their mourning is turned to joy, and weeping to cheerfulness. You meet the little child in the street crying for the loss of a penny. You smile upon him, place a sixpence in his hand, and he trips along more joyous than before; his little heart overflows with thankfulness, and you are the better for the act. Does not these small acts of kindness add to your store of happiness when you lie down upon your pillow? Does not their memory lull you sweetly to rest? The man who performs these acts, although small, cannot be miserable, nor will their effects produce misery. The man who thus pursues his way through life cannot be miserable. Although, in their turn, clouds may lower over his pathway. yet the same cheerful heart beats within his breast and a kind disposition prompts him to deeds of generosity and love.

How much-better would be our world if all were bent upon doing good. If every countenance was decked with a smile, and loving hearts spoke love to all, would not the pall that hangs over this pilgrimage be lifted, and light spring up in new places? Let us strive to do something for others, and not wrap our selfishness around us, and turn a cold shoulder to an invalid sister or fallen brother.

Great men tell us they have taken more pleasure in one small act performed with purity of purpose to some poor widow, or orphan, than they have in deeds for which the world praised their greatness. Must not these generous deeds, these acts of kindness, enhance the joys of the dying hour, and lift the vail, that we may look beyond?

H. A. WHITTEMORE. Fluvanna, N. Y., 1862.

STICK TO OPINIONS.

It is a great mistake to suppose that you are bound to discard a fixed belief of your mind. because an ingenious opponent may ply you with argument which at the time you cannot answer. Beliefs are a sort of growth, a gradual accretion of the mind through a long series of years. It is very as you beheld that peaceful countenance, that the long nights give opportunity enough for sleep; but, difficult for any man, on the spur of the moment, to pathway had been thorny, and the struggle fierce, give all the reasons which may have conduced to which had succeeded in destroying the false hopes any one of his beliefs. Those reasons have from and pleasures; but could you search into the mystime to time been brought to the cognizance of the mind, have wrought their work upon the convictions, and then have been forgotten. The resultant beliefs, like successive strata, remain as a sort of nature, in mind as well as in matter, and it is right that it should be so. Otherwise we should be forever affoat on the sea of opinion. Cultivate, then, this habit of tenacity, as well in your opinions as in your course of life. It is no harm to be a little dogged sometimes. Do not give up your creed because some specialty man presses you with arguments that you cannot answer. You could answer them had you made the subject a hobby, as he has done. You could answer them if you had the leisure to review seriatim the steps by which you have come to your present stage of belief. Only be careful and honest in the first place in forming your opinions, and then be willing to place some confidence in your own mental results. Do not be badgered out of your position by every whisper that comes along prating about old fogyism and the progress of the age.

STRONG CHARACTERS.

STRENGTH of character consists of two things; power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence; strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those who subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale and then reply quietly? That was a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent and never tell the world what cankered his home-peace? That is strength. He who with strong passions remains chaste; he who keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet remain himself and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual

Musings. Sabbath

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE LITTLE SLEEPER.

BY E. H. FORD.

"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

FOLD the hands gently Over her breast, Softly she's sleeping,-Disturb not her rest

From the fair brow,-Angelic beauty Rests on it now Hers the pale closed lips,

Smooth back the golden curls

Once and again Forcing back bitter tears, Mosnings of pain: For the sweet warbling music

Silent forever;

The sunny smiles vanished, To return again never. Press down the coffin lid Sadly and slow,

In grief for the mourners' Anguish and woe. Crush not a rosebud; Let them all fade away

With the form they are circling As it wastes in decay. Bear to the churchyard And lay 'neath the snow The little pale sleeper

Silent and low. There will her rest be Peaceful and sweet, For God and the angels

Will watch o'er her keep Nor weep, stricken parents, For your loved, buried dead,

Though the light of your dwelling With her life has fled; For among the bright scraphs That wait round the throne,

Singing in glory, Is your lost little one. Fairer her heavenly home Than aught here below; Wish her not back again

To share in earth's woe.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR LIFE-WORK.

" ALL great souls are true and earnest, See their beacon star ahead, And the strength for which thou yearnest Lieth not among the dead."

WHEN the clouds of grief and sorrow gather in gloom, and the storm bursts in fury over our heads. we often feel like folding our hands, and closing our eyes in that dreamless sleep which knows no waking. Even when it is over, and the calmness of despair, and the lethargy that succeeds the violence of sorrow, creeps over the heart, we feel that the mortal frame is too frail to bear life's burdens, and we fain would be at rest. But

" A bruised reed he will not break, Afflictions all His children feel: He wounds us for His mercy's sake,-He wounds to heal."

And it is not meet for the children of such a Father to idly fold the hands and shrink from the duties all should perform. There is a task for each to do, a mission for each to accomplish. We may deceive ourselves with the delusive phantom of hope, and think that the beautiful harmony of our lives will again be restored; but only by meekly pursuing our destined way, dwelling not on the past, but marching onward, right on, will we obtain the strength we hope to gain. Have you ever gazed on the features of a friend, one who by silently doing good is loved by all? You would not think, teries of the heart, you would find that we must be true and earnest if the treasures that once charmed the soul are laid away in memory's casket, and in their stead we weave the garland of Faith's choicest fixed, permanent deposit. This is the order of flowers, which will be our crown of rejoicing in the Home of the Blest. MARY F. PARKER.

Randolph, Pa., 1862.

TEARLESS EYES.

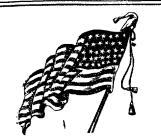
"Gop shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The expression is one of exquisite tenderness and beauty. The poet Burns said he could never read this without being affected to weeping. Of all the negative descriptions of heaven, there is no one perhans that would be better adapted to produce consolation than this. This is a world of weeping-a vale of tears. Who is there of the human family that has not shed a tear? And what a change it would make in our world, if it could be said that henceforward not another tear would be shed, not a head would ever be bowed again in grief! Yet this is to be the condition of heaven. In that world there is to be no pain, no disappointment, no bereavement. No friend is to lie in dreadful agony on a sick-bed; no grave is to be opened to receive a parent, a wife, a child; no gloomy prospect of death is to draw tears of sorrow from the eyes. To that blessed world, when our eyes run down with tears, we are permitted to look forward; and the prospect of such a world should contribute to wipe away our tears here, for all our sorrows will soon be over. Amidst the trials of the present life, when friends leave us, when sickness comes, when our hopes are blasted, when calumnies and reproaches come upon us, when-standing on the verge of the grave and looking down into the cold tomb-the eyes pour forth floods of tears, it is a blessed privilege to be permitted to look forward to that brighter scene in heaven, where not a pang shall ever be felt, and not a tear shall ever be shed.—Dr. Barnes.

MEN can never be brought to the higher form of their own nature till the soul has been brought under the conscious influence of the divine mind. And the thoughts of God, the feelings of God, the commands of God, the will of God-these are the instrumentalities by which we are to come to our-

As it is with the sun masking itself with a cloudwhen it denies rays to the earth, yet it gives forth its influence; so though God's dear adopted ones may lose for a while the light of his countenance, yet they may have the influence of his grace.

Aural Mew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Boldly wave o'er us : May God in his mercy Help us defend 'Thy Stars and thy Stripes From all civil dishonor. Till o'er this broad Union Thy folds shall extend.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 17, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Department of Gen. Halleck.

THE Cincinnati Gazette's correspondent at Pittsburg Landing gives, under date of April 26th, the following information as to the organization of Gen. Halleck's command:

OUR THREE ARMIES HERE - GRANT, BUELL POPE.—The forces here have come to assume proportions, however, that call for more labor from the knights of the quill. Instead of one, we now have three armies here, so known and designated in the official documents. The "on the Potomac" style would be to say that we have now, under Maj.-Gen. Halleck's direct command, three great corps d' armee, (each composed of its several divisions, they of their brigades, and they of their regiments,) under the commands, respectively, of Major-Genarals Grant, Buell, and Pope.

There has, as yet, however, been no such simplification of their titles. General Grant's command is still known in the official papers as the "army of West Tennessee:" General Buell's as the "army of the Ohio;" and General Pope's as the "army of the Mississippi." The internal arrangements of each of these armies remain unchanged by the consolidation. Grant's is as much a separate army as it was when it alone occupied the Tennessee valley; and Buell's, as when it was lying before Bowling Green. Each General conducts the affairs of his army, and reports to the Department commander, precisely as he did when Gen. Halleck was at St. Louis; and the only changes are that the three armies are thrown together, and Gen. Halleck is present in person to exercise the superintendence that has heretofore been committed to the telegraph.

For the rest, there's a big army here. Suddenly settled down upon these hills, around Pittsburg Landing, are the white-walled houses of a city that has few superiors in population in the West. More than that, it would be improper to say; that much, rebel spies have far better opportunities of seeing daily and at their leisure, than they have of reading the Gazette.

ABOUT GEN. GRANT.-When I left Cincinnati, a few days ago, it was a prevailing impression that Gen. Grant was under arrest, for mismanagement in the battle, or for neglect of duty before or after it. The belief was an entire mistake, for which there has been at no time any sort of foundation in fact. Gen. Grant is holding precisely the same command he had before the battle of Pittsburg Landing, is at the head of the army, and has all the power and authority he has ever had. And besides. there is no probability, as it seems to me, that there will be any very rigid investigation into the conduct of the battle. One chief point to which public censure was directed, was the failure to follow up the victory of Monday by a vigorous pursuit. For that, it has been definitely ascertained, Gen. Halleck, and not Gen. Grant, is responsible. More need hardly in their fore and maintops. The Iroquois is also be said to show that investigation is not particularly probable.

GEN. MITCHELL ALL RIGHT.—If there is still as much uneasiness on the subject at home as there was a week ago, it may be well enough to say that nobody need be slarmed about Gen. Mitchell. He has performed the most dashing and brilliant feat of the campaign, has taken a couple of railroads out there in the heart of Dixie, that he is running on his own account, has flanked Corinth perfectly, cut the rebels off from their seaboard communications. and made kimself entirely safe, unless the headquarters here are very greatly deceived. He is in direct steamboat communication with Halleck, as well as by telegraph, and mails pass between them, with long reports and orders, almost daily. In short, his division can be converted at any time into the extreme left of our grand army menacing Beauregard at Corinth.

The Cotton Coming Forward.

THERE is great activity in the cotton trade at points where our forces hold possession. The first shipment up the Mississippi since the commensement of the war is thus announced by the correspondent of the Chicago Times with Foote's fleet:

"The Government dispatch steamer De Soto, which arrived this morning from Fort Pillow, brought three hundred bales of cotton, taken at Osceola by a detachment of our land forces attached to Commodore Foote's flotilla. This is an interesting bit of intelligence, the more so from the fact that the above shipment of cotton is the first sent up the river since the commencement of hostilities. Other quantities will be sent to this place. The region about Fort Pillow is a very extensive cotton district, and Fulton, the small town just below the rebel fortifications, has long been known as a heavy cotton-shipping port."

The Nashville Union reports that Tennesse cotton is also fast finding its way to market. The Union says:

"There is great briskness in the cotton market at present at this point. Loads are constantly passing through the city on their way to the river. One boat, day before yesterday, left with some two hundred bales. Buyers are scouring the country in all directions as far as the protection of the Federal lines extend, and sometimes even further. The planters are acting like men of practical sense, and are quick to trade. Good middling readily brings sixteen and seventeen cents in specie or United States Treasury notes, and twenty-two and twentyfive in current Tennessee paper. There is no hold-

appreciate the immense benefits which reviving trade will scatter over an almost bankrupt country. One thing has forced itself upon the minds of those even who were unwilling at first to admit the factinterference with private property which has not been included in the rebellion will not be made by Federal troops. All parties now feel secure in this respect."

Trade with New Orleans.

THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that Collector Barney is daily receiving a host of applica-tions for the privilege of trading with New Orleans. He uniformly refers the applicants to Secretary Chase, who, up to this time, has not authorized the issuing of a single clearance from this port to that destination. The two ship loads of ice which were permitted to leave Boston for New Orleans were solely for the use of the army-mainly, it is supposed, for hospital purposes - and were considered sufficient to meet the immediate demands for that article. It is probable that no clearances for any kind of merchandise will be granted from this port or any other to New Orleans until the new Collector has arrived there, established himself in the Custom House, and made suitable preparations for discharging his duties. Even then, parties will probably not be allowed to trade with that port until they have given bonds not to deal with the enemy.

There is a pretty good run of trade between New York city and Newbern, Port Royal, and all other points on the Southern coast now occupied by our troops. It is, however, confined exclusively to our troops, and special permits, with that restriction, are required. These are readily granted by the Treasury Department. There has alrady been a considerable sale of ice to our soldiers in the warm region of Port Royal; and there is a good demand for all the articles usually disposed of by sutters both at that point and all the military settlements on the coast.

Items and Incidents.

THE SUMTER.— Capt. Semmes and officers of the pirate Sumter arrived at Southampton on the 17th ult., in the mail steamer from Gibralter. The crew of the Sumter had been paid off and the ves sel was to be sold. The blockade of this pirate craft by the Tuscarora at Gibralter was too much for her. Too cowardly to come out, her officers concluded to sell out. If Davis could find a bidder, he would do the same thing with the whole of Rebeldom.

WASTED.—The rebel Congress has appropriated \$1,500,000 for the construction of a railroad between Galveston and New Orleans. As we now occupy New Orleans, and shall occupy Galveston in due time, we venture the prediction that said road is a failure.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. - The rebel Congress has been amusing itself with the invention of a new series of coins. The Charleston Courier gives this account of it:-"The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency is the star, which is to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime, namely:—Ten centimes, one tropic; ten tropics, one star; ten stars, one sol. These denominations for our currency have been selected for three reasons:-First, they are appropriate to ourselves as a people; second, they are emblems of cheerfulness, honor, honesty of purpose, solidity, and stability; and third, the words used are simple, easily remembered, and are common to several languages."

CHAIN CASED WAR VESSELS.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, with the fleet which assailed New Orleans, mentions the following facts:

The Richmond and the Owasco, gunboats, have heen painted all over with mud-colored paint, in order to present a less disting a shable mark to the rebel gunners. The Richmond, Hartford, and Brooklyn have received a novel kind of iron plating. It is made of the heaviest chain cable, which hangs down the sides, and is spiked on firmly, one row of links touching and dove-tailing with the next. This armor reaches from the ports below to the water line, and protects the boilers. These vessels as well as the Mississippi, carry twelve-pound howitzers chain plated.

A GALLANT BOY .- A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press chronicles the return home of a youthful and gallant soldier boy:

"A little boy, only twelve years old, whose mother

resides in Woodburn, returned last week from Pittsburg Landing. He was drummer in a company of which his father was lieutenant. His name is Charley Elis. I am well acquainted with the family, having been their physician. The boy went through the whole of the Donelson fight, and was engaged during the two days of that at Pittsburg Landing. His father was wounded in three places, while he had his clothes pierced with bullets, and blood once slightly drawn from about the knee. His drum was shot entirely away. The little fellow's gear looked very rusty, and his girlish face was tanned as dark as chocolate. His Colonel sent him home, with four wounded men, by whom he had remained and to whom he carried water on the field when the battle raged the hottest. They say he never flinched. At Donelson he got hold of a gun, dropped by a rebeli and fired twenty rounds himself, by borrowing cartridges from the soldiers about him. I tried to get him to stay with us over night, promising to take him home in my carriage early in the morning: but no, he said he preferred to walk three or four miles in the mud and rain, after dark, for he wanted to see his mother that night. His father was left behind in a hospital."

TOPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAMSBURG. - A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:-An examination of the great military map of Virginia, published by order of the State, shows that the Peninsula widens a little beyond Yorktown, and there is no stream above the rank of creek, until the Chickahominy is reached. Two roads extend from Yorktown to near Williamsburg, which place is described by persons here who know the country thoroughly, as on a dead level. Two roads run from Williamsburg to Richmond. One crosses the Chickahominy river near its confluence with the James river, and skirts the north bank of the latter, and numerous creeks. The other road, or the northern route to Richmond, runs parallel with York river to New Kent C. H., and thence two roads to Richmond; one runs straight west, crossing the Chickahominy at a point between swamps, the other runs more northerly, and is not cut by swamps or large streams.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA .- General Banks is steadily progressing towards Richmond. His command at last accounts was in Rockingham county,

ing back on the part of the planters. They all fully | distant about one hundred and sixteen miles northwest from Richmond. The county is situated in the north-eastern central part of Virginia, and has an area of nine hundred square miles. It is intersected in the south-east part by the Shenandoah river proper, and also drained by the north fork of that river, and by Dry and North rivers, which rise within its limits. The county occupies part of the Great Valley, which is bounded on the south-east by the Blue Ridge, and on the north-west by the North Mountain. The soil is generally fertile. There are annually raised in the county over 700,-000 bushels of wheat and about 17,000 tuns of hay. Harrisonburg is the capital. The population in 1860 amounted to 23,408, of whom only 2,387 were

Extracts from the Southern Press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS. - The Norfolk Day Book of the 30th ult. says:

The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the whole world. Two contemptible little steamthe whole world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great city of New Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifted cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate float

the Confederate flag!
Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, bred at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn, lest they might feel disposed to demur; all the defenses on the lake were dismantled; the guns were thrown down without being injured; the steamboats, that could have gotten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned; and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point. tant point.

Never since the world began was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

Terrible suspicions are affoat, but we hold it best not to give them a voice until something more definite shall have reached us.

"RICHMOND AND NORFOLK MUST BE DEFENDED." -The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book, under date of the 27th, says:

Norfolk and Richmond must be defended at all hazards, and it is high time your forces should be more than doubled. Your city and the navy yard are of equal importance with Richmond. Not only is Norfolk and the navy yard of inestimable importance to us, but the county of Princess Anne is indispensable in this crisis.

The delegation from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those and urged him to windraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk; and I think they are coming. Indeed, you would have thought so, if you had seen, as I did, on Wednesday last, the South Carolina regiment, from Sullivan's Island, thirteen hundred strong, pass Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer of the above the form they are the strong that the form they Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer after cheer resound through the forest for "Old Virginia—she must and shall be free!" I conversed with a South Carolina officer on the same trip, who said that Savannah may be surrendered, and Charleston, too, but Richmond never. He said defend Richmond and Norfolk, cost what it may. President Davis lately made a speech at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. He said, as far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia.

about surrendering Virginia.

A YEAR Ago. - The New Orleans Crescent of April 17, 1861, a little more than a year ago, has the following remarks upon a military scheme proposed in the New York Courier and Enquirer, which shows the strong delusion as to the national resources under which the South plunged into the rebellion:

But we are really fearful Gen. Webb's scheme will not succeed. To raise, equip, and feed an army of one hundred thousand men, and put it in army of one hundred thousand men, and put it in motion, would require, at the lowest estimate, fifteen million of dollars; and to keep the ranks full, provide the means of transportion, subsistence for men and horses, supply the wants created by casualties, and the numberless losses that would inevitably follow an active and desperately conjected campaign, would demand an expenditure of at least seventy-five million of dollars per annum.

And, if this grand army should be destroyed, and its property captured by the forces of the Confederate States—and the chances are fifty to one that such would be the case—another army, involving the same expenditures, destined for the same fate, would have to be raised and provided for. We do not believe Lincoln's Government can raise either the money or the men to practically enforce Gen.

the money or the men to practically enforce Gen. Webb's magnificent enterprise, its credit being dole-

fully below par now, and growing worse every day.

No—we of the Confederate States are not to have such good luck as Gen. Webb's programme would give us. We will have no chance at one hundred give us. We will have no chance at one hundred thousand abolitionists on land, where we can have and about onists of fand, where we can nave a fair show for a death grapple with them. They are too cowardly for that. They may, and probably will, annoy us considerably at sea, where they have the advantage of us, but we will soon be as ready that they have the same and they are they have the have they have the hard have they have they have the hard have the hard have the for them on the watery element as we are now for them on land.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE REBELS. - The issue of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig for April 28th thus discourses as to the results of a possession of the "Father of Waters by the Fede-

ral forces:

If we lose the Mississippi, we lose Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. We lose all the sugar, and
much of the stock and grain growing lands of the
Confederacy. They will be cut off and of no benefit to us. The Eastwill be severed from the West.
A complete possession of all the territory west of
the Mississippi is a physical and moral essential to
our cause. The branches of a mutual compared the Mississippi is a physical and moral essential to our cause. The branches of a mutual commerce, of idea, sentiment, trade, and blood are warped together more closely than the knarled boughs of those kindred forests which stitch a twining brotherhood along our border line. We must not allow apathy and over-confidence to cut them off from us. They must remain with us. Our present life and future career are staked upon the issue. If we lose them now it will take years of fighting to regain them. Everything then will be at the mercy of the enemy, and all our "pleasant places" would be enemy, and all our "pleasant places" would be filled with vandals, while misery and ruin would mark their every sep. We hope our authorities will look to this matter at once, and place the Mississippi River in a proper state of defense. Let every available point be fortified, and with brave and invincible hearts, and strong and nowerful and invincible hearts, and strong and powerful arms, we can hold our own, though the world should be arrayed against us.

FLIGHT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The members of the Rebel Congress seem to be afflicted like unto the rebel soldiers; their legs take their bodies when danger presents itself. Listen to the Richmond press upon the subject. The Examiner says:

we hope that all other persons in Richmond who intend to prefer flight to fight, should the city ever be in danger, will do what they do in that way—like Congress—without "apprehension or panie." If Richmond falls, it will not be a sudden tumble. There is not the least danger that their precious carcasses will be caught under a mashtrap. Abundant time for adjournment will always be afforded by the convertiens of such officers as both parties. ant time for adjournment will always be afforded by the operations of such officers as both parties have in the field. No large city, defended by extensive lines and several great armies, ever was or can be surprised. Richmond will always be open on one side, and those who want to get out of it can do so at any time. It is hoped that here, at least, the Confederate armies will not bounce off after burning a steamboat or two and a bridge the moment they learn the enemy are in the neighbor-hood, without knowing how many there are, nor

whether they are not worse frightened than them-

The dispersion of Congress cannot be regarded otherwise than as a most untoward event. It is an odious example to all classes. It is done by the votes of the Senators of those very States which have been loudest in their professions of patriotism and valor. Many of them now think Richmond insecure, talk about the probability of evacuating Virginia ("temporarily") in case of defeat, and wish to be safe on their cotton plantations when the event takes place. They exhibit in this way of thinking a very narrow vision, a most imperfect idea of what is passing here, and are completely in error as to the future that lies close before them

error as to the future that lies close before them.

The Whig remarks:—For fear of accidents on the railroad, the stampeded Congress left yesterday in a number of the strongest and newest canal boats. These boats are drawn by mules of approved sweetness of temper. To protect the stampeders from the snakes and bullfregs that abound along the line of the canal, General Winder has detailed a regiment of ladies to march in advance of the mules and clear the towpath of the pirates. The regiment is armed with popguns of the longest range. The ladies will accompany the stampeders to a secluded cave in the mountains of Hepsidam, and leave them taction will accompany the stampeders to a section cave in the mountains of Hepsidam, and leave them there in charge of the children of the vicinage until McClellan thinks proper to let them come forth. The ladies return to the defence of their country.

Evacuation of Yorktown-Pursuit of the Rebels

THE evacuation of Yorktown was barely announced in our last issue, and we gather such details of our occupation and pursuit of the rebel forces as have come to hand. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press describes the occupation of Yorktown by our forces as follows:

It was not yet daybreak when the Adjutant came into our tent with the announcement that immediate marching orders had been received, and that we were to move at once on Yorktown. Of course there was haste, bustle and confusion-hurried and incomplete toilets, buckling on swords, slinging haversacks, and every possible preparation for the march. The men were falling rapidly into line, orderlies were running hither and thither, staff-officers and aids and field-officers were tumultuous and excitable. It was a strange contrast to the scene of the evening before, when we all sat at the tent doors smoking our brier-wood pipes, watching the smoke curling around the new-born crescent, sentimentalizing about home, or speculating about the morrow and what it might bring forth.

The cavalry have gone ahead, and there go the artillery. Lumbering, screaming, thundering, the guns and caissons pass along, the captains shouting, and the horses impatient and fierce. They slacken their pace before going very far, for very soon the woods are passed, and they pass into the edge of last night's picket lines. We cannot be rash in these strange districts. Ambuscades and infernal machines and unimaginable contrivances are to be dreaded. So they pass along cautiously, steadily, surely. The outer parallel of the Union works is passed. They are now in the disputed ground, over which the swift rifle balls have been constantly going and coming within the last few weeks. In a short time the rebel works are reached. It is wonderful how close we have been to the enemy. It seemed to be but a minute or two in riding over a field and through a thicket separating the extreme lines of both armies. A little negro hut stood at the side of the grove,

but its inhabitants had gone, and it bore evidences of having been used as a shelter for the rebel nickets during their occupation of the village, one name-"P. F. Tricou, N. C. Vols."-being cut in at least three places, by some ambitious rebel who was fortunate enough to possess a sharp penknife. Before daybreak our soldiers were in Yorktown, and the sky was scarcely clear before the correspondents were behind them, prowling around huts, camps, and the ramparts, with ravenous pens and small slips of paper, very much after the fashion of Mr. Dickens' newspaper men in "Bleak House," who reported the wonderful case of spontaneous combustion.

ENTERING THE WORKS .- Right ahead of us the rebel standard floats defiantly in the light breeze that is blowing from the river. The men look on it eagerly, with hatred stamped upon their faces, and some of them gaze forward with distrust. The column halts for a single moment. A shout, dull and far away, is borne with reverberation to our ears. The flag is hauled down! The men are dashing forward and cheering most tremendously. The dull roar that sounded like the plaintive beat of a surging sea, has become a sublime and mighty chorus, like the boom of the rolling breakers near a headland We are fairly within the rebel works. We have passed their entrenchments and bastions in safety, with tumultuous joy and shouts of triumph. The rebel flag is nowhere to be seen. Everything is in the most profound and hopelessly inextricable confusion. Camp equipage is strewm around, and looks forlorn, dejected, miserable. No curl of smoke goes up from any tent to speak of hospitality and plenty. The ground is trodden and cut with broad wagon tracks, and littered with the tokens of the foe's discomfiture and haste. Here is a drum that, to make it as inefficient as possible, has been punctured with gaping holes all over its head. There are some picks and shovels, to which the sacred soil still clings in clods. To our right are vast piles of shot and shell. To our rear the second line of defenses stretches outward to the coast, like a chain of distant hills.

These batteries, at the commencement of the siege were said to have mounted one hundred and twenty guns, of formidable caliber. There are not half probably not a quarter, of that number visible now They are few and far between, and it is said that all of them are spiked. Here, again, we come to a caisson that seems to have been struck by one of our shells, for it is shattered almost to pieces. The gun has been unlimbered and removed. Whichever way we turn, we encounter relics of the departed enemy. They are such as are common to every military camp, except that they seem to have been disarranged, for some unaccountable reason, in the night. Nothing has been burned, apparently, and nothing left that could be conveniently removed. The flight seems to have been much hurried, but not accompanied with a panic. It was precipitate, and yet, I might almost say, deliberate.

The New York Herald's correspondent, dating his letter "One mile beyond Yorktown, Sunday, 10 A. M.." savs:

About 3 o'clock this morning a building at Yorktown was fired, and Prof. Lowe and Gen. Heintzelman went up in a balloon, and found it was the storehouse at Yorktown wharf. At daylight they reported the forts empty. At 7 o'clock we occupied Yorktown, without a gun being fired. The guns of the enemy nearly all remained, spiked and dismounted.

By the side of the river battery were large piles of ammunition, powder, balls and shells. Eighty guns were in Yorktown, which is surrounded by a semicircle. The earthworks were all constructed to Peet's brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. Hooker's

cover one another in every position, but they must have eventually yielded could we have got round them here. The gun we dismounted the other day

killed and wounded fourteen rebels. This fort has been occupied by the 1st battalion New Orleans artillery, the 8th and 30th Alabama regiments, the 10th and 14th Louisiana regiments, and the 13th and 45th Georgia regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance, and then retreated in the greatest haste.

Prof. Lowe's balloon reconnoissance discovered the rear guard at 9 A. M. to be four miles out. General McClellan immediately ordered up the artillery and cavalry, and is pushing after them at full speed. All our gunboats came up at 9 o'clock, and landed some marines at Gloucester, who raised the United States flag amid cheers that could be heard across the river. The boats all then left, and are now running up York river, shelling the banks on both sides.

The large guns of the rebels were mostly columbiads, taken from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Some of them had been recently mounted. The fortifications, although of the roughest character, were very formidable, being surrounced by deep gorges, almost impossible to pass.

The retreat of the rebels seems to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying back their guns to Williamsburg four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equipage for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over 2,500, were sent to Richmond ten days ago.

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their entrenchments until two o'clock this morning, when the rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg.

In the house of Mrs. Nelson, where General Magruder had slept the night before the evacuation, I found several open letters lying unfolded on a table. I'wo were addressed to General McClellan, one to the first Yankee who comes," and one to "Abe Lin-The following are the contents of one addressed to General McClellan:

"Gen. McClellan:—You will be surprised to hear of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McClellan, we have other engagements to attend to, and we can't wait any longer. Our boys are getting sick of this place, and the hospital likewise, so good-bye for a little while.

"Adjutant Terry, C. S. A. M.

Tents were left standing, with bedding and articles of luxury in them. On the canvas and sides of the huts were caricatures of the Yankee soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large trucks for carrying heavy guns stood near the dock, with an immense quantity of lumber.

Torpedoes and shells, with a fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c., &c. The 5th New York regiment, Duryea's Zouaves, had five men killed and several wounded, by the explosion of a torpedo. The 38th New York Volunteers, Col. Hobart Ward, had two men killed and four wounded, by the bursting of a prepared shell. His regiment were among the first to enter the enemy's works. The 4th N. Y. V. lost one man killed and two wounded. The 7th N. Y. regiment lost two killed.

The Commander-in-Chief forwarded the following dispatches to Washington:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th—10:30 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—An inspection just made shows that the rebels aban-An inspection just made shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown, two 3-inch rifled cannon, two 4-inch do., sixteen 33-pounders; six 42-pounders; nineteen 8-inch columbiads; four 9-inch Dahlgrens; one 10-inch columbiad do. mortar, and one 8-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and implements complete, each piece supplied with seventy-six rounds of ammunition on the ramparts. There are also four magazines which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester Point, and their other works to our left.

G. B. McClellan, Major-General.

Headquartees Army of the Potomac, }
May 4th—7 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in the entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburgh. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my Aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. We have thus far 71 heavy guns and large amounts

of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes in the abandoned works near wells, springs, flagstaffs, magazines, telegraph offices, carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

G. B. McClellan, Major-General.

The pursuit of the rebels was instantly taken up, and their rear overtaken before reaching Williamsburg. Gen. McClellan telegraphs:

BIVOUAG IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, } May 5th, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:-After arranging for movements up York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen. J. E. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own. Hancock had taken two redoubts deal man my own. Hancock had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and 150 prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Hooker has lost considerable on our left.

considerable on our left.

I learn from prisoners taken, that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan. My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, doubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

G. B. McClellan,
Major-General Commanding.

The agent of the Associated Press sends the following:

When my dispatch was sent, last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburg without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being re-enforced, was the fact of their passing our lines at 8 o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient re-enforcements had arrived during the night to enable our gunboats to act either on the defensive or offensive.

About 8 o'clock the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of General Hooker's division and other troops of Gen. Heintzelman's division. The action in this vicinity was heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points. Gen.

division, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy in making a charge. Our loss was about 30 killed and 75 wounded.

ST NO YOUNG

A brilliant victory was achieved about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and, if possible, to turn their left wing. Here they were met by Gen. Early's brigade, consisting of the 5th North Carolina, 24th and 28th Virginia, with a squadron of cavalry, who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within 200 yards, when Gen. Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke, they became panic stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. They left upwards of 80 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly 200 prisoners.

Among their killed and wounded is the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th North Carolina regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the 24th Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington. When the news of Gen. Hancock's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around. Gen. Hancock remained during the night in the two works of the enemy. General McClellan and Staff arrived on the battle field at 5 o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, when his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person.

The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg, re-enforcements having been arriving all day, and General J. E. Johnson is in command. Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last accounts. The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 6. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday. The effect of Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly re-enforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire nesition during the night

works. He was strongly re-enforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, fleaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 uninjured prisoners, and more than 1,000 wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy. The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit. The conduct of our men has been excelent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive and exceedingly strong, both in respect to position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Hooker's division, but very little on other parts of the field. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 20 killed and wounded. The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the

wounded. The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the reads. Very few wagons have yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of the regiments?

We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McClellan,
Major-General Commanding.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Every hour proves our victory more complete. The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers. I have just heard of five more of their guns being captured. Prisoners are constantly arriving.

G., B. McClellan, Gen. Com.

The agent of the Associated Press telegraphs: The enemy have evacuated Williamsburg and fled toward Richmond. Our army is following them up vigorously. The battle of Monday was very severe,

and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large. At 9 o'clock Gen. McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession. About 150 of the enemy's wounded were left behind without any rations, medicines, or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied. All our wounded in yesterday's engagement, who fell into their hands, were left behind. Col. Dwight, of the Excelsion Brigade, who was severely wounded and taken

In the engagement yesterday, the enemy suffered terribly. Gen. Ricketts was killed. The enemy had a force here of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the brilliant bayonet charge of General Hancock. The town is pleasantly situated, and a majority of the white inhabitants are remaining. The number of the enemy now in our hands will reach about 1,000, including the wounded.

prisoner, was also left.

The following is the account of the battle of Williamsburg:

This was a warmly contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and the bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action. Gen. Sickles' Excelsior brigade and Gen. Hooker's division bore the brunt of the battle, and fought most valiantly throughout, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy. The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps, while the rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until 3 o'clock P. M., when Gen. McClellan arrived with fresh troops and relieved the division of Gen. Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with exposure and fatigue, while the 3d Excelsior regiment of Sickles' brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such bravery that not less than 200 of them were killed and wounded. After the arrival of Gen. McClellan the enemy were fiercely charged by Hancock's brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall, with heavy loss. Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than 200 killed and about 700 wounded. Night having came on, we occupied the battle field, the enemy having been driven within his works, and our forces lay on their arms, prepared to storm their works in the

taken flight during the night. The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburg were then taken.

Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defence, but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negro women who were found in the town. A large number of wagons, munitions, and a considerable store of provisions were found in the town, while the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accouterments. A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that a number of Federals were landing on York river, above Williamsburg, to flank them. There is a great jubilee in the army to-day.

The Washington Star of the 8th says the Secretary of War has the following, taken from the special correspondence of the Baltimore American:

The divisions of Franklin and Sedgwick, numbering about twenty thousand men. have been landed at West Point, twenty miles above Williamsburg, at the head of York river, and the division of Gen. Porter is now embarking on a steamer for the same destination, together with the Rhode Island and other batteries. The river from Yorktown is lined with steamers and transports. No doubt is entertained but that they will intercept and cut off the rebels, unless they escape across the James river.

We learn by steamer from Yorktown, on the 9th, that Gen. McClellan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburg, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy

The embarkation of troops for West Point was progressing with great rapidity, and a heavy battle had taken place on Wednesday afternoon between our troops under Franklin and Sedgwick and the rebels under Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula, and the rebels were totally defeated and flanked, and finally driven back towards the forces under Johnston on the Chickahominy. The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was 300. The enemy were driven back by our gunboats, with great slaughter. They had not less than 30,000 men, while our whole force was not over 20,000 landed.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning furnishes us with the following dispatches, dated "New Kent Court House, Va., May 10:"

The pursuit of the retreating rebels under Gen. Stoneman has been in every way successful. Our headquarters are now here, twenty-seven miles from Richmond, while the advance, consisting of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead. The enemy is in sight, but gradually falling back. The inhabitants have in nearly every instance left, but from the best information that has been obtained, the enemy will make a stand at the Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, at the head waters of the Chickahominy river. Gen. McClellan, with the main body of the army, is rapidly following up within a few miles.

Cumberland, a small town on the Pamunkey river, and two and a half miles from here, was leserted this morning, and is now occupied by our forces. There are no rebels to be seen this side of the Chickahominy river, our scouts report, except on the direct road to Richmond.

The enemy, on leaving here this morning, fired two buildings, containing commissary and quartermaster's stores.

The engagement yesterday, between our advance and the enemy's rear, at Slater's Mills, three miles from here, resulted in fourteen of the enemy's cavalry being killed and several taken prisoners. They secured their wounded. The 6th cavalry, which made a most brilliant charge, had three killed, three missing, and thirteen wounded.

Capture of Norfolk, Va.

It has been evident for some days that a movement was on foot against Norfolk, Va. The withdrawal of a large portion of the rebel forces to aid drawal of a large portion of the rebel forces to aid their brethren at Yorktown, the sudden evacuation of the latter point, and the close, continued pursuit by McClellan rendering their return an impossiship was one blaze all along the port side one-half their brethren at Yorktown, the sudden evacuation bility, President Lincoln concluded to try his hand at military matters, with the following result:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, At Hampton Roads, May 9.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:—SIR: Agreeably to a communication just received from Hon. E. M. Stanton, I have the honor to report that the instructions I gave yesterday to the officers commanding the several vessels detailed to open fire upon Sewall's Point were carried out. The object of the movement was to ascertain the feasibility of landing a body of troops thereabouts, and to reduce the works if it could be done. The directions were that the vessels should attack the principal works in enflade, and that the Monitor, accompanied by the Stevens, should go up as far as the works, and there operate in front. On the the works, and there operate in front. On the appearance of the Merrimac outside of the works, the Monitor had orders to fall back in fair channel way, and only to engage her seriously in such a position that that ship, together with the merchant vessels intended for that purpose, could run her down. If an opportunity offered itself, the other vessels were not to hesitate to run her down, and the Baltimore, an unarmed steamer of light draft and high speed, and with a curved bow, was kept in the direction of the Monitor, expressly to throw herself direction of the Monitor, expressly to throw herself across the Merrimac, either fore or aft of her plated house, but the Merrimac did not engage the Monitor, nor did she place herself where she could have been assailed by our ram vessels to any advantage, or where there was any prospect whatever of getting

My instructions were necessarily verbal, and in giving them, I supposed I was carrying out your wishes in substance if not to the letter.

wishes in substance if not to the letter.

The demonstration resulted in establishing the fact that the number of guns at the principal work on Sewall's Point have been materially reduced, and are no greater now than 17, and that the number of men now stationed there is comparatively quite limited. Their quarters connected with this work were set on fire by our shells, and, no doubt, seriously injured. I am, respectfully, &c.,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer, Commanding.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe on the even-

ing of the 9th, at 9 o'clock, says: Old Point this evening presents a striking spec-

tacle. About a dozen steam transports are loading troops. They will land on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, and march directly on Norfolk. The transports have on board cavalry and infantry, and will soon be prepared to start.

The Rip Raps are throwing shot and shell at Sewall's Point, and a bright light in the direction of Norfolk leads to the supposition that the work of destruction has commenced. President Lincoln, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is superintending the expedition himself. About 6 o'clock he went across to the place selected for the landing. It is about a mile below the Rip Raps. At daylight Tuesday morning, Gen. McClellan He is said to have been the first who stepped on sent out scouts while preparing to move on the ene- I shore. After examining for himself the facilities for I

my's works, who soon reported that he had again | landing, he returned to the Point, where he was received with the most enthusiastic cheers from the troops, who were embarking.

The Monitor has taken up her usual position. The fleet are floating quietly by their anchors, ready at any moment for activity. It is evident that the finale of the rebellion, as far as Norfolk is concerned, is rapidly approaching. The general expectation is that the troops now embarking will have possession of the city before to-morrow night.

The troops left during the night, and at daylight could be seen landing at Willoughby's Point, a short distance from the Rip Raps. The spot was selected the previous day by President Lincoln, who was one of the first who, stepped ashore. The rebels fled as our troops advanced.

LATER.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10-Midnight.-Norfolk is ours and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard. General Wool having completed the landing of his force at Willoughby Point about 3 o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men. Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek, and after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance, the rebels burnt the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles further. In the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops were marched in and now have possession. General Veile is in command as military governor. The city and navy yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the woods on fire. General Huger withdrew his force without a battle. The Merrimac is still off ewall's Point.

To Hon. J. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War: The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it. The Monitor, Naugatuck, and the gunboats, have gone up towards Norfolk.

The Capture of New Orleans.

THE Navy Department has received the following dispatches giving interesting details of the capture of New Orleans:

United States Flagship Hartford, OFF New Orleans, April 25.

United States Flagship Hartford, Off New Orleans, April 25.

Dear Sir: In the excitement of the last few days, you must not be surprised if I leave undone many things which I ought to do, one of which was to write to you on the occasion of my taking this city; but thank God it has been done, and in what I conceive a handsome style. I had two Union men on board who had been forced into the rebel service at Fort Jackson as laborers. They informed me that there were two forts near the city, and as we approached the locality, I tried to concentrate the vessels, but we soon saw that we must take a raking fire for two miles. Some did not mince the matter, but dashed directly ahead. They permitted us to approach within 14 miles before they opened upon us.

Capt. Bailey, on the Cayuga, Lieutenant Commanding Hauten, was in advance, and received most of the first fire; and although the shooting was good, they did not damage his little vessel. The Cayuga then fell back, and the Hartford took her place. We had only two guns that could bear on them until we got within one-half mile. We then steered off and gave them such a fire "as they never dreamed of in their philosophy."

The Pensacola ran up after a while and took a starboard battery off our hands, and in a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged up and took a chance at my friends on the left bank, and they were silenced, I should say, in twenty minutes or half an hour; but I cannot keep a note of time on such occasions. I only know that half of the vessels did not get a chance at them. The river was too narrow for more than two or three vessels to act to advantage, but all were so anxious that my greatest fear was that we should fire into each other, and Capt. Wainwright and myself were hallooing ourselves hoarse at the men not to fire into our ships.

This last affair is what I call one of the little

at the men not to fire into our ships

at the men not to fire into our ships.

This last affair is what I call one of the little elegancies of the profession, a dash and a victory; but the passing of Forts Jackson and St. Philip was one of the most awful sights I ever saw. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could see anything but the flash of the cannon and fire ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us

way up the main and mizzen tops; but, thanks to the good organization of the fire department by Lieut. Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and we backed off and got clear of the raft, but all this time were pouring the shells into the forts and they into us. Now and then the rebel steamer would get under our fire and receive our salutation of a broad-side. At length the fire slackened the smoke At length the fire slackened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw to our surprise that we were above the forts, and here and there a rebel gunboat

above the forts, and here and there a rebel gunboat on fire. As we came up to them trying to make their escape, they were fired into and riddled, so that they ran on shore, and all who could escaped.

I am told that Gen. Lovell had been down that evening to make an attack with 13 gunboats, a large ram of 18 guns, and the Manassas. The Manassas and the Mississippi set at each other at full speed, and when within 30 or 40 yards the ram dodged the Mississippi and ran on shore, when the latter poured a broadside into her, knocked away her smoke-stack, and went on board of her, but she was deserted and riddled, and after a salute, drifted down the stream, full of water. She was the last that we destroyed. full of water. She was the last that we destroyed out the larger ram was still at Fort Jackson; they say here that she was sent down before she was ready, and will have to surrender with the forts, which I hope will be to-day or to-morrow. I will give these my attention as soon as I can settle the

arrans of the city.

I demanded the surrender of the city yesterday of the Mayor, through Capt. Bailey, as the second in command. [The correspondence was given in last Rufal.] His reply was the city was under martial law, and he would consult Gen. Lovell. His lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the same time would retire and leave the Mayor unem-

barrassed.

This morning the Mayor sent the Secretary and Chief of Police to see me, and say that he would call the City Council together at 10 o'clock, and give me an answer; that the General had resigned, and that he had re-assumed the duties of his office as Mayor, and would endeavor to keep order in the city of prevent the destruction of respects.

as Mayor, and would endeavor to keep order in the city, and prevent the destruction of property.

This forenoon at 6 I sent to Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American fag, which was done, and the people cheered it. At 10 I sent on shore again and ordered Lieut. Kortzof the Navy, and Brown of the Marines, with the narine guard, to hoist the flag on the Custom House; but the excitement of the crowd was so great that the Mayor and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life.

At 11 a signal was made for Divine service, under

At 11 a signal was made for Divine service, under

general order No. 3.
On the afternoon of April 26, having been informed On the atternoon of April 26, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrollton, I determined to take a look at them and demolish them. We accordingly ran up, but to our surprise found the gun carriages all on fire, and upon examination found the guns all spiked. It was a most formidable work for Foote to encounter on his way down. There is a long line of defenses extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, both above and below the city, on which are two forts of 39 and 30 guns each. on which are two forts of 39 and 30 guns each. Immediately on my getting above the forts, I sent Captain Boggs, who is now deprived of a command by the sinking of his ship, which he had so nobly

defended, down to Captain Porter, through the Bayou at Quarantine, directing him to demand the

Bayou at Quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts.

His demand was at first refused, but his soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear, and that they would not be sacrificed; so this morning, the 29th, the gallant Bailey brought us intelligence in the Cayuga that the forts had surrendered, the ram blowed up, and this morning the flag floats over both forts. I have sent down for Butler's troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for Mobile.

Depend upon it we will keep the stampede up. I

send Capt. Bailey home as bearer of dispatches. He has done his work nobly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which demanded attention and D. G. FARRAGUT.

U. S. SHIP HARTFORD, AT ANCHOR OFF }
NEW ORLEANS, April 26.

To his Honor the Mayor of New Orleans:—Your Honor will please give directions that no flag except that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of the fleet so long as it has power to prevent it; and as all displays of that kind may be the cause of bloodshed, I have to request that you will give this communication as general a circulation as possible.

I have the honor, &c.,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

GENERAL ORDER.

Eleven this morning is the hour appointed for all officers and crews to return thanks to Almighty God for his great goodness and mercy in permitting us to pass through the events of the last two days with so little loss of life and blood. At that hour the church pennant will be hoisted on every vessel of the fleet, and their crews assembled will in humiliation and prayer make acknowledgments therefor to the great Dispenser of all human events.

D. G. FARRAGUT. D. G. FARRAGUT.

U. S. Flagship Hartford, anchored off New Orleans, April 29th.

SIR: I am happy to announce to you that our flag waves over both Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and waves over both Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at New Orleans over the Custom House. I am taking every means to secure the occupation, by Gen. Better, of all the forts along the coast. Berwicks Bay and Fort Pike have been chandoned. In fact there is a general stampede. I shall endeavor to follow it up. I am bringing up troops as fast as possible. We have destroyed all the forts above the city, four in number, which are understood to be all the impediments between this and Memphis.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer Command'g.

U. S. SHIP HARRIET LANE, April 29th, 1862. Sir: The A. M. after the ships passed the forts I sent a demand to Col. Higgins for the surrender of the forts, which was declined.

On the 27th I sent Lieut-Col. Higgins a community of the com

nication asking again for a surrender. On the 28th I received a communication from him stating that he would surrender the forts, and came up and took possession, and drew up articles of capitulation, and hoisted the American flag over the forts. These men have defended these forts worthy a better cause. I treated them with all consideration the circum-stances would admit. The three steamers remain-ing were under commander J. K. Mitchell.

ing were under commander J. K. Mitchell.

The officer of the fort acknowledged no connection with them, and wished in no way to be considered responsible for their acts. While I had a flag of truce up, they were employed in towing an iron battery of 16 guns, a most formidable affair, to a place above the forts, and while drawing up articles of capitulation, it was reported to me they had set fire to the battery and turned it adrift upon us. I asked the General if it had powder on board or guns loaded. He replied that he would not undertake to say what the navy officers would do. He seemed to have a great contempt for them. I told him we could stand the fire and blow it up, and went on with the conference. After directing the officers to look out for their ships while it was drifting down on us, the guns heating exploded, throwomeers to look out for their snips while it was drift-ing down on us, the guns heating exploded, throw-ing the shot above the river. A few minutes after the floating battery exploded, throwing the frag-ments all over the river. and wounding one of their own men in Fort St. Philip, and immediately dis-appeared under the water. Had she blown up near the vessels she would have destroyed the whole of them.

the vessels she would have destroyed the whole of them.

When I finished taking possession of the forts, I got under weigh in the Harriet Lane, and started for the steamers, one of which was still flying the Confederate flag. I fired a shot over her and she surrendered. There was on board of her a number of naval officers, and two companies of marine artillery. I made them surrender unconditionally, and for their infamous conduct in trying to blow us up while under a flag of truce, I placed them in close confinement as prisoners of war, and think they should be sent to the North, and kept in close confinement there until the war is over, or they should be tried for their infamous conduct.

I have a great deal to do here, and will send you

I have a great deal to do here, and will send you all the papers when I am able to arrange them.

I turned over the forts to Gen. Phelps. Fort Jackson is a perfect ruin. I am told that over 400 shells fell in and burst over the center of the fort.

The practice was beautiful.

The next fort we go at we will settle sooner, as this has been hard to get at. The rebel officers sunk one gunboat while capitulation was going on; but I have one of the others—a steamer—at work and hope soon to have the third.

I find we are to be the hewers of wood and draw ers of water; but as soldiers have nothing here in the shape of motive power, we will do all we can. I should have demanded unconditional surrender, but with such a force in our rear, it was desirable to get possession of the forts as soon as possible. The officers turned out everything in good order except the walls, which are terribly shattered by the mortars.

D. D. Porter.

SHIP HARRIET LANE, FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, } MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 28th, 1862.

By articles of capitulation entered into this tweneighth day of April, by D. D. Porter, commander S. N., Mortar Flotilla, of the first part, and Brig-lier-General J. C. Duncan and Lieutenant-Colonel adier-General J. C. Duncan and Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. Higgins, commanding Forts Jackson and St. Philip, of the other part, it is mutually agreed that Duncan and Higgins shall surrender to the Mortar Flotilla Forts Jackson and St. Philip, arms, munitions of war, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all the public property that may be under their charge.

2d. That Duncan and Higgins, and the officers under their command, shall be permitted to retain their side arms, and that all private property shall be respected; and furthermore, that they shall give their parole of honor not to serve in arms against the United States until regularly exchanged.

their parole of honor not to serve in arms against the United States until regularly exchanged.

3d. It is furthermore agreed by Commodore D. D. Porter, that the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians shall be permitted to retire on parole, their commanding and other officers becoming responsible for them; and that they shall deliver their arms and acconterments in their present condition, provided that the expense of transportation of the men shall be defrayed by the United States.

4th. On signing of these articles by the contracting parties, the forts shall be formally taken possession of by the United States forces composing the Mortar Fleet, the Confederate flag shall be lowered, and the United States flag hoisted to the flag staffs of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

In agreement to the above, we, the undersigned,

In agreement to the above, we, the under do hereunto set our hand and seals.

D. D. PORTER,

W. B. RENSHAW,

J. R. WAINWRIGHT, we, the undersigned,

Brig.-Gen. Command'g Coast Defences, Ep. Higgins, Lieut.-Col. C. S. A., Command'g Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Witness: Ed. Nichols, Lieut. Com'ding Kanawha.

The report of Capt. Boggs, of the Verona, states, n relation to the rebel steamer Morgan, "I have earned that over 50 of her crew were killed and wounded. She was set on fire by her commander, who burned his wounded with his vessel."

FORT JACKSON, April 30. TO MY DEAR FOX:—Everything goes on gloriously, just as you said. The official report will tell you all. Com. Boggs is going home. He fought his ship splendidly, and was not in fault for her loss. He is a man of energy and determined character. Give him a good ship; he deserves it. My respects to Blair. Yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. Commanding. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Farmers — Rhodes' Super Phosphate — B. M. Rhodes & Co., and Henry E. Moring.
Premium Water Pipe— I. S. Hobbie
History of the Rebellion, &c.—J. O. Wanton.
Photographic and Ambrotype Gallery—G. W. Squiers.
Open Air Grape Gulture—C. M. Saxton
Harvard University—Lawrence Scientific School—J. A. Lowell
Ichaboe Guano—Geo. H. Crichton.
Sorkhum Seed.—Wm. H. Clark.
10,000 Agents Wanted—Wm. Van Marter.
The Great Desideratum—S. W. Rice & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The Evening Post says Government securities are in great demand.

-- Counterfeit \$5 bills on the City Bank of Oswego are in circulation.

- Gen. Hunter has enrolled 350 loyal colored men at Port Royal, S. C.

- A new \$3 counterfeit on the Bank of Tioga has made its appearance.

- Com. Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, is lying quite ill in Washington.

— Crude petroleum is now selling for 50 cents per barrel at Oil Creek, Pa.

— It is calculated that there are 1,500,000 Catholics in Eng. land and Wales.

- The State debt of Indiana is eleven million four hundred thousand dollars.

- Hay is selling at \$50 and \$60 per tun, according to qual. ity, in Carson City. - There were only 15,000 slaves in New Orleans before the

rebellion broke out. - In the London Exhibition, Bibles will be exhibited in

100 different languages. - In Fort Lafayette there are 105 political prisoner

privateersmen, and others. - The army of the United States now contains, in all its

departments, 512,000 soldiers. — A new bank is to be established at Clinton, Oneida Co.,

N. Y., called the Lincoln Bank. - Every fort on the Florida coast, except Tampa, has been evacuated by the skedaddling rebels.

— The amount required for a new submarine Atlantic telegraph is estimated at £700,000 (\$3,500,000.)

- A shock of an earthquake was felt in New Bedford and Lakeville, Mass., on Sunday morning week. --- The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid

in Liverpool. It will be the largest on earth. - The total revenue of England in 1861, from all sources, mounted to the enormous sum of \$300,000,000.

- In Nashville, business houses and hotels keep posted placards, inscribed, "No Southern Money taken here."

- It is reported that, while England withdraws from the Mexican expedition, she does not quarrel with the allies. - The London papers announce the death of Admiral Sir

James Clark Ross, the celebrated Arctic voyager, aged 62. - It is positively asserted that the nuptials of the Princes Alice and Prince Louis, of Hesse, will take place in June.

- Three or four of the boys belonging to the 11th Michigan Regiment have already married young ladies in Kentucky. - Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned while passing from one boat to another at Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

- Recent advices from Paris state that Jeff. Davis has nvested about two hundred thousand dollars in French funds - The Texas rebels have again been whipped in New Mexico. They are getting out of the Territory as fagt as possible

- During the first twenty-four hours of canal navigation one hundred and fifty boats were locked through at West - The crops in England are represented as most promising and luxuriant. There is a greatly increased breadth of wheat

- The 18 elevators in Buffalo creek can lift and discharge 60,000 bushels of grain per hour, or 1,000 bushels of grain per

- The St. Paul Press says that the tide of emigration for the Las Katchewan gold mines has already set in, chiefly from Canada.

- Thirteen of the crew of the rebel pirate Sumter fled to the United States ship Tuscarora for protection, which was granted. - The peach crop of Delaware and Maryland pron emarkably well. Many thousand new trees have been

olanted. - The loss by the recent fire in Commercial street, Box amounted to \$1,000,000, which was insured for half that amount.

- The sudden capture of New Orleans, the principal rebel depot, has spread consternation throughout the pleasant land of Dixie.

- The Somerset (Md.) Herald notes a field of wheat in that county in which the stalks averaged over three feet in height - Among the spoils taken by our army at Yorktown, are

ome 40 vessels, which the rebels had about Gloucester Point, in York river. - The Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., one of the Fathers of American Methodism, died at his residence, in New York,

Saturday week. - Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has appointed two hundred additional surgeons, who have been sent forward to Pittsburg Landing for duty.

- Col. Corcoran was born in Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1822, and is now nearly 40 years old. He was one of the insurgents of 1848.

- One thousand seven hundred new stores and residence

are under contract to be finished in Chicago this coming summer-says the Post. - A schooner laden with cotton was captured by the gun boat Huron off Charleston, on the 19th ult. The prize is

- A son of Sam Houston, of Texas, was wounded at Pitts burg battle, and is now a prisoner at St. Louis. Pierre Soule's son is also a prisoner.

worth about \$10,000

— The Homestead Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 7. It had previously passed the House. It awaits the signature of the President. - Mr. John Cassell, the great publisher of London, prints

the cutside of 60 English country newspapers. These are all ali**s**e, except as to title. The Richmond Examiner says it is rumored and believed that the Confederate Government had decided to send John

M. Botts further South. - The city of Philadelphia being short of money, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has advanced \$100,000 expressly

to pay the school teachers. - The Union mails are gradually extending South. Mur freesboro', Springfield, and Franklin, all in Tennessee, are

now within the postal circuit - There are now 25 rebel surgeons at Camp Douglas Chicago, sufficient to attend to the wants of the sick soldiers who were captured in Tenness

- C. B. Conrad, of Gilmer Co., Va., a member of the secession convention, and rebel Brigadier-General, has given him self up to the Federals at Wheeling.

- The number of depositors in the Savings Banks of this State is 300,511, and the number of Savings Banks exclusive of those in New York and Brooklyn, 47.

— The Troy Times devotes nearly a column to a statement that Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Seward have procured their spring bonnets in that city. Highly important, - Americans suppose we best the world in hotels, but Mr.

Weed tells us there is a new one in Paris larger than the Astor, St. Nieholas, and Metropolitan combined. A female dromedary belonging to a menageric exhibiting at Sterling, Scotland, has lately give birth to a promising infant

dromedary—the first ever born on English soil. - J. McDonald, of New London, Ct., baked and distributed 20,555 pounds of bread to the poor during six months ending May 1st. This was done at the order of Mr. Ezra Chappel.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, MAY 13th, 1861.

We are unable to note a single change in Flour, Grain, or We are unable to have a single unange in Flour, Grain, or Meats. Corn has sold, to a small amount, for a slight advance on our quotations, but this is owing to local scarcity. A few oads would restore old rates.

BUTTER AND LARD have declined a little. Eggs also show a New LAMB Perts are coming in and sell at only 25@50 cents

each, as to quality.

GMCD1	
Rochester Wh	olesale Prices.
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 9@9c
	Honey, box 12(a)14c
	Candles, box 9%@10c
	Candles, extra 12(a)12c
	Fruit and Roots.
TTL and CANASSE 1.00001.20	Apples, bushel 50@87c
That white Ustraus. I Zoom Zo	Do. dried \$1 tb 1604%c
Com Old Solution	Peaches, do 14(a)16c
	Cherries, do 14@16c
	Plums, do 10 al 2c
Oats, by weight, 34@36c.	
54(a)65c.	Potatoes 50@60c
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Claushton Mild Skins,
Beans 1.25(2)1.63	Slaughter 41605c
Домия	Calf
Meste.	Sheep Pelts \$0.50@2.00 Lamb Pelts 25c@10c
Pork, mess\$11.50@12.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@t0c
Pork, clear 13.0 (a) 13.50	
Drassad hogs, CWL 5.00@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large, 6,00(a/6,25
Spring lambs, each 1.25@ 1.75	Timothy 1.50@2.00
Mutton, carcass 4@5%c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coai, Pittaton 5,50(@5.50
Clapse 40(QDUC.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char
mairy, acc.	Salt, bbl
Butter, roll 13@14c.	Hay, tun 8.00@15.00
Butter, firkin 12(4)14c.	Straw, tun 5.00@6.00
Chapse 6%(07C.	Wool, ∰ lb 35@45c
Lard tried 6%(a)7C.	Whitefish, half bol. 3.25@3.50
Tallow, rough 0(05/20.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00
Tallow, tried 7@7 c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.—FLOUR—Market rules heavy, unsettled and \$600 to cover, with a moderate business doing for export and agence consumption. Sales at \$4.70\(\text{0.4}\)7.5 for superfine State; \$4.8\(\text{0.6}\), 15 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.10 (3.25 for sinping brads extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5.35 (3.65) for trade brands of the market closing heavy with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour extra testiness doing Sales at \$4.9\(\text{0.6}\), 05 for spring, and \$5.10 (2.65 to the market closing heavy with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour extra testiness doing Sales at \$4.9\(\text{0.6}\), 05 for spring, and \$5.10\(\text{0.65}\), 35 or winter extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3.20\(\text{0.4}\), 26 for inferier to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and unchanged. Sales at \$3.20 for Brandy wine and \$2.75 for Jersey of GRAIN—Wheat market heavy and nominally lower, with but little doing for export or home consumption. Sales Milwaukee club at about \$1,12; red State at \$1,20, and choice Michigan at \$1.3.4. Rye continues quiet. Sales at \$0.63\(\text{1.5}\), 26.6 mail would be seven in an account of the continues of the sales at \$0.83\(\text{1.5}\) of Canadian. Corn market dull, heavy and declining. Sales at \$26.65\(\text{0.55}\) for mixed Western in store, 33% for de delivered, \$60.56\(\text{0.75}\) for for new yellow Jersey, and 57c for yellow Southern. Outs quiet dull; sales at 40.9435 for Canada, Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market less firm, with a good demand.—

quite dull; sales at 40@43c for Canada, Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market less firm, with a good demand.—
Sales at \$12.75@13.00 for mess, \$12.00@13.50 for prime mess, and \$16@10.25 for prime. Included are 2,500 bbls mess for June 1st, \$18.00. Beef—market rules quiet and very firm. Sales at \$6.00 for repacked do, \$1.4@15 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady and in moderate demand. Small sules at \$200@21.200.001.50 for repacked do, \$1.4@15 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady and in moderate demand. Small sules at \$200@22. India mess in very moderate request. Sales at \$22.023.50. Beef hams quiet and firm. Sales Eastern and Western at \$16.75@17.00. Cut meats in moderate demand and firm Sales at 4@4%c for Western and city shoulders, and \$6@5c for hams. Bacon sides rule steady with a less active business doing. Lard less firm, with a moderate demand. Sales at 17.6@3k for No. 1 to choice. Butter in moderate request, and selling at 15@17c for new Ohio, and 14@16c for State. Cheese quiet and steady at 6@5c for good to thoice.

ABHS—Pots are steady at \$5.624. with furthersels.

to choice.

ABRS-Pots are steady at \$5.62%, with further sale Pearl,
without arrivals, remain quiet and nominal.

Hors-Are in steady moderate demand, and prices are generally well sustained; the sales embrace about 226 bales at 12@18c,
mostly 13.046c; and 100 do. 1869s in lots, 7@16c cash.

SESDS-The season for grass Seeds is about over, and prices
are nominal.

ALBANY, MAY 12.—FLOUR AND MRAL—The market opened quiet, and during the morning only a limited business was done in Flour, at about the closing prices of last week. Corn Meal

steady and inactive.

GRAIN-Wheatin good supply, with a limited milling demand.

In Rye nothing was done. Corn slow of sale, and the market is
drooping; sales mixed Western at 48©50c, closing dull at the
inade prices. Barley quiet. Oats steady.—Journal.

BUFFALO, MAY 12—FLOUR—The market unchanged for high grades, while low grades are lower, with a declining tendency. Sales extra Wisconsin at \$4.62\%; Illinois at \$4.50; Cangas superine at \$4.00, double extra Ohio and Indiana at \$5.37\% (28.00). Except with fair demand for home and interior trade. GRAIN.—Wheat market dull and heavy, with a declining tendency; sales amber fillwarkee No. 1 at \$22 and white Indiana at \$5.08. There is no milling inquiry except for small lots of white to supply immediate milling wants, and but little speculative inquiry. Corn—The market on Saturday was quite active for distilling and through shipment on Eastern orders; sales mostly in the morning, old No. 1 at 334(c; old at \$7.5(a.38c; mixed old and raw at \$40, closing in the afternoon quiet and inactive—Oate in good demand with light stock. The last cargo sales were made at \$40, but small sales have since been made to supply immediate demand, with about \$5.000 but in store; nominal at \$60 for Western. No sales. Rye in moderate demand, with about \$5.000 but in store; nominal at \$60 for Western. No sales. Rye in moderate demand for distilling and through shipment; sales Western at \$60.c. closing quiet with but little inquiry. Beans in good demand, with light stock here, and good to choice readily commands \$1.37\%(20.20). Peas, stock light, demand moderate, with only limited inquiry. Nominal at \$60 for Canadian. Marrowfats at \$50.08 l.00. Blackeyed Marrowfats \$1.00. Champion of England and Early Kents at \$2.00. The store the store and in the store the store and nominal at \$1,75 for Canadian. Marrowfats at \$50.08 l.00. Blackeyed Marrowfats \$1.00 for Western; good to choice Belgian held

eyed Marrowfats \$1.00. Champion of England and Early Kents at \$2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy dull, inactive and nominal at \$1,75 for Canadian, \$1,87½(@2.00 for Western; good to choice Belgian held at \$2.25@2.50. Clover quiet; demand light. Nominal at \$4,37½ (@4.50, for good to choice.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and heavy, with only moderate demand for home and interior trade. Mess pork, heavy, \$11.50; light do, \$1.100; hams, sacked 7½c.; sugareured 7c; plain 6a. Lard quiet at 7½c. Dried and smoked beef at 9c. Shoulders 4½c. Hams in pickle 4½c@5c. City packed mess beef at \$3. Cheese—The market quiet but firm; sales pine apple at 16c; ream \$2,5c. Eastern cutting \$4½c. medium dairy and shipping at 7c, 7½c@5c. Butter scarce for choice qualities and in good demand at 14@16c for State, fresh roll and packed, and 10@12½c for Canadian and Western packed. Eggs selling at 7c, 7½c@5c. \$7 dozen by the wholesale, and retailing at \$6.00c.—Courter.

TORONTO. MAY 10 — Flours—There has been less inquiry

TORONTO, MAY 10—FLOUR—There has been less inquiry for this article during the last two days; a sale of supernne was made yesterday at \$4.30 f. o. b. Holders have been asking \$4.35 (4.40; there have been no transactions at those figures; other grades are neglected.

@4.49; there have been no transactions at those ngures; owner grades are neglected.

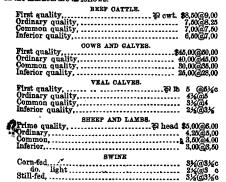
GRAIN—Our grain market yesterday, with the exception of one load of spring wheat, was quite bare. This may be accounted for by the fact that farmers are now engaged in seed-ing. In a week or so, however, we may expect fair receipts—Quotations are nominally unchanged. Fall wheat ranges from 90c to \$1.07; Spring, \$86.90c. Balley is in active request at 660.

88c. Peas at \$1.050c. Oats very scarce at 40.042c.

. Tour de articolor. Outre 1613 nout ce un rotte	
Potatoes, good samples, P bushel Do. medium do Butter, Fresh P ib Eggs, P dozen, Hay P un	80@85c
Do, medium do	70@75e
Butter. Fresh #2 fb	18(a)22
Eggs, 49 dozen	10(@10
Hay #1 tun	18.00@22.00
Straw Ptun.	12.UK@14.UK
	Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 8.— The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:



BRIGHTON, MAY 8.—At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 2,300 Sheep and Lambe, 1,100 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,7620,00; first quality, \$6,50@
0,00; second do, \$6,00@0,00; third do, \$5,00@5,50.
WORKING OXEN—\$90, \$120@185.
MILOH COWS—\$48(260); common, \$20@21.
VEAL CALVES—\$48(260); common, \$20@21.

ALYES — \$4,00(06. —Yearling, \$0(000; Two years old, \$19(021; Three years

SYORS—Y earling, \$0(00); Two years old, \$19(221; Three years old, \$21(222; Three years old, \$2100; Side years old, \$200; Side years

ALBANY, MAY 12—BEEVES—The receipts are again heavy. Last week the total receipts were 3,610, while this week they swell up to 4,515, or 900 more than then. The market is moderately active. As is generally the case when the receipts are heavy, the Eastern men held back, leaving the market to New Yorkers, satisfied that there would be plenty left for them after the latter got their supply, and a little hopeful of forcing concessions at the close. Some buyers think they have bought 16 his weight, cheaper than last week, while others say they have paid just as much. The truth is the best grades have not declined, being in good demand and comparatively light supply, while those of poorer quality have dropped 1/26—in a few instances 1/26.

The Market

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

			Cor. week
	This week.	Last week	
Cattle	4.515	3.610	3,951
Sheep	2,218	1.918	1,281
Hogs	1,274		28
PRICES The market cl	oses dull at	the followi	ng quotations:
	Th	is week.	Last week.
Premium	43	6@0 c	(a) c
Extra,	43	√(@4%/C	4%@4%c
First quality,		≨@4 °C	3'⅓@4 e
Second quality,		@3¼c	3⅓@3¾c
Third quality,	23	ુ∕@2¾c	2%@2%c
SHEEP—Receipts small improvement in prices.	The only sa	les that we	have to report
are 750 head at 4@4%c % sheared.		•	
Hogs —Market nominal some holders are asking f	ly weaker t or a slight s	han it was idvance.— <i>At</i>	last week, yet las & Argus.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.—The market is less active for Native fleece, but prices are without further change; sales of 75,000 fbs. at 44@48c. for half to full blood Merino and Saxony, and 10,000 fbs California fall clip at 26c. Pulled is in limited demand at quoted rates. Foreign is also in limited request; sales of 80 bales South American, and 320 ballots Peruvian, on private terms. We quote.

terms. We quote.	
Saxony Fluece P tb	48@52
American full-blood Merino	45(a)46
American half and Merino	44(0)45
American Native and quarter Merino	42(0)44
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	44(@47
Superfine pulled	40(a)45
No. 1 pulled	35@40
Lamb's pulled	00@00
California fine, unwashed California common do	25@30
California common do	15@18
Peruvian washedValparaiso unwashed	30@32
Valparaiso unwashed	13@15
South American Mestiza unwashed	00(a/00
South American common washed	12(a)14
South American Entre Rios do	23(@25
South American unwashed	9(a)12
South American Cordova washed	25@27
Cape Good Hope unwashed East India washed	00@00
African unwashed	25(@35
Amcan unwasned	16(@20
African washed	30,034
Smyrna washed	24(@32
Smyrna unwashed	12@18
Mexican unwashed	
	N. Y. Tribun

ALBANY, MAY 8.—Holders are anxious to realize, but the demand is very limited, and the only sale reported during the week was 4,000 hs. fleece at 45c. The stock here, of both pulled and fleece, is not large, but more than is just now wanted for consumption.—Journal.

BUFFALO, MAY 10.—Wool quiet at 25@45c for pulled, and 38@48c for fleece Pelts nominal at all prices, ranging from 37c to \$1,50, and \$2,00 to \$2,25.—Courier.

CINCINNATI, MAY 8.—The market remains extremely quiet. We heard of no contracts for the approaching clip, nor is there any fixed idea regarding the price, and it is not likely that any purchases will be made until the wool is shorn and brought to market.—Gazette.

JACKSON, (MICH.) MAY S.—The season of the year will admonish the producers of this staple that the time is close at hand for marketing the wool crop. Inquiries are somewhat rife as to the prospects of prices, and we learn that it is the opinion of one of our extensive dealers, that the ruling rates on the start will probably be from 33 to 38 cents; which, if so, will be some better than was realized last year. We learn from various sources that the clip in this county will be larger than ever before.—Patriot.

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gists, and Business Men generally. Send for a circular. ADAMS PRESS COMPANY, 31 Park Row (under Lovejoy's Hotel), New York.

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As a new Quarter of the RURAL commenced with April, Now is the Time to Subscribe! Agents and friendly Subscribers are requested to present the claims and merits of the paper to their neighbors. Every addition to our list will aid in maintaining the interest and value of the RUBAL during these times that test the purses of publishers. We aim high, and intend to continuously manifest the spirit of our motto, "Excelsior," at all times. A few thousand New Subscribers this month, will enable us to furnish a better paper through the year than we could otherwise afford.

■ We can still furnish back numbers from Jan-uary, so that those desiring it may have the complete volume, or subscriptions can commence now.

EXTRA SEED PREMIUMS .- During the past month we have nailed choice collections of imported Flower Seeds to over three hundred RURAL Agents; and collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to two hundred. With few exceptions these collections have been sent in addition to other premiums or to persons who were not entitled to any premium by our offers. They are, therefore, extra and gratis—and sent with out notice or promise, as a recognition of the kindness and efforts of friends of the RURAL. If any friends who ought to be thus recognized have failed to receive packages, we will forward on notification.

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS.

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

Allen's Diseases of Domes-
tic Animals 0.75
tic Animals 0.75 Allen's Rural Architecture 1.25
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Am. Architect, or Plans for
Country Dwellings 600
Country Dwellings 6.00 American Florist's Guide. 0.75
Barry's Fruit Garden 1.25
Blake's Farmer at Home, 1.25
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Boussingault's Rural Econ-
omy 1.25
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Browne's Poultry Yard 1.00 Do. Field Book of Manures 1.25
Do. Field Book of Manures 1.25
Bridgeman's Gard. Ass't 1.50
Do. Florist's Guide 60
Do. Kitchen Gardener's In-
structor 60
Do. Fruit Cult. Manual 60
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Choriton's Grape Grower's
Guide
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D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Died.

IN Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6th, of consumption, WILLIAM E ELLWANGER, aged 39 years, brother of Geo. ELLWANGER, of this city.

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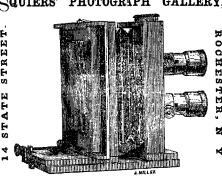
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This pipe is made of pine timber, in sectors 8 feet long, con nected by a socket or square shoulder joint, perfectly fitted by machinery, so as to be water tight. The sze of the timber de more perfectly it becomes saturated, which is the chief cause of its wonderful durability.

The most common size for ordinary use is 11/2 inch bore This is usually made of scantling 31/2 inches square, which is sufficiently strong to bear any reasonable head. We can fur nish any amount of testimonials and refrences as to its practical value, but will simply give a few, as ollows:

I have in use between two and three thousand feet, and consider it the cheapest form of aqueduct the has been introduced to the public, both for capacity and efficiency. If well laid, I think it quite as durable as iron or lead.

T. C. PETERS.

Darien, N. Y.

I am entirely satisfied with the workingof the wooden water pipe, and cheerfully recommend it to any one desiring a good heard water course, which is durable, easiy laid down, and will leliver the water at the lower end just asclear and pure as it is the foundain.

LEVI BLAKESLEE.

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I am satisfied that it is the cheapest, lest, and most durable water pipe in use.

Pittsford, N. Y. I then put on the entire power of the vheel, which I am sat-isfied was equal to a head of water of more than three hundred feet on the pipe, and let it run all night, without bursting. Elmira, September 3d, 1859. ANSON C. ELY.

There is another advantage besides cheapness in wooden pipes. It is the ease with which they are tapped whenever and wherever a branch is to be taken off, and they are easily repaired. We hope that not only villages, but farmers, wherever a spring exists about the homestead, will avail themselves of its benefits. In case of the sale of the farmit would pay ten times its cost, and it would be worth still more to the owner, as it would pay its cost every year.—New York Tribune.

We have in our office a piece of wooden pie, which is aid to have been in use 42 years. So perfect is the preservation of the piece that the splintery roughness produced by the saw when it was made, remains entirely undisturbed. It is really a curiosity of great interest. The evidence which it gives of the value of wooden water pipe cannot be disputed.—Elmira Advertiser.

This pipe is regarded, wherever it has been used, as the best that can be made for the purpose. It is cheap, durable, and

not liable to get out of order. Wood is the most pure and wholesome material which can be used to convey water, and in this respect this pipe is entirely free from objection. It is now only about six years since its first introduction, as made by machinery, and it is rapidly taking the place of all other

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1½ inch bore, 3½ inches square, 4 cents per foot.
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19 '' 6 '' '' Larger sizes, up to 14 inches, can be furnised to order. Great care will be taken to use none but the best material, and the price is so low as to admit of no discount. The terms

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RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE. THE STANDARD MANURE,

FOR SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

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MANURE

n the American market, (the large demand for Cotton culture teretofore consuming our entire product.) is manufactured under the immediate supervision of the regularly educated Chemists, ROBERT B POTTS and FREDERICK KLETT, the Sulphuric Acid being produced upon a large scale at the Works, Camden

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Is sold under a legal quarantee as being a Standard Supe

Prof. S. W. JOHNSON, of the Yale Analytic School and Chemist to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, says:— "RHODES' Super Phosphale is of uniform composition, and is the only real Super Phosphate I have met with."

Dr. EVAN PUGH, President of Pennsylvania Farm School, in his Report upon artificial manures, through the "Country Gentleman," "American Agriculturist," "Genesee Farmer," and "New York Observer," March, 1862, says:—"RHODES' is the cheapest American Super Phosphate, and if Mr. Rhodes will sell under legal guarantee an article containing 14 or 15 per cent. of an hydrous Phosphoric Acid in combination soluble in water, (with ten minutes boiling.) his Manure would deserve an unqualified recommendation as one of the best Super Phos phates manufactured any where in the world, and very much better than any manufactured in this country."

The following report of analyses of one thousand (1000) tuns RHODES' Manure, made by Dr. G. A LIEBIG, shows even higher

GERTS.:—I have analysed the two samples of RHODES'
MANURE, which were averaged from a lot of one thousand (1000) tuns at the works, and sent me by Messrs. Pottes & Klett. Sample No. 1 contains of Phosphoric Acid, soluble in water, 16.84 per cent., equal to 27.75 of Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

Sample No. 2 contains 16.44 per cent., which is equal to 27.10 of Bi-Phosphate of Lime. Both of these samples come fully up to the standard of your Very Respectfully,
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pensable nutriment of plants) for any crop. RHODES' MANURE being prepared for immediate applica-tion, can be used either broadcast, or in the hill or drill,—in no

nce to be plowed under. When agriculturists learn the true value of this standard Ma nure, they will not suffer themselves to be without a supply, as in case of re-planting or backward growth, this Manure, applied as top-dressing, produces speedy growth. This Manure does

Agriculturists and dealers can procure supplies of B. M. RHODES & CO.,
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ALSO OF HENRY E. MORING, General Agent for New York and New England 97 Pearl Street, near Hanover Square, NEW YORK.

TIFFANY'S TILE MACHINE PATENTED FEB. 26, 1861.

This Machine took the first premium at the Michigan State Fair of 1860 and 1861. Its principal advantages are as follows: lst. It makes perfect tile. (See testimonial of Hon. J. H. Klip-PART.) The several proprietors guarantee that every Machine they sell shall make tile equally as good as the specimens re ferred to. 2d. A great saving is effected in the baking of the tiles, as they are not so liable to crack during the process a tiles made by other Machines. This is owing to their compact ness, being entirely free from air cells. 3d The tiles are a firm that they are taken from the rack by hand, without marring or bending them. 4th. The tiles are much stronger; hence they will bear transportation and the action of frost and water cut at right angles and of equal length, as they issue from the funnels, by a simple device which is sold with the Machine, 6th The Machine separates the stone from the clay. 7th. The motions are rotary and regular; hence no unusual strain is brough upon any part of the Machine, as is the case with all Machine

in which the pressure is produced by the action of plungers 8th. The working parts are protected from contact with the clay. Those parts most liable to wear, can be changed at a trifling expense. The spiral part is cast with a chamber run ning through the center. The spiral part is east what a chamber fun-ning through the center. The steel shaft passes through this chamber, and the spiral part is fastened to the shaft by a pin. It grinds the clay and makes tiles at the same time.

Testimonials.

V. SPALDING — Dear Sir· With regard to the Tile on exhibition at the Ohio State Fair, purporting to have been made by TIFFANY'S BRAIN TILE MACHINE, it affords me pleasure to state that they are beyond a doubt the best Tile I have ever seen, and are the best I know of, except the glass Tile used in some places in Germany. What I especially mean by best is that they will conduct water more rapidly, and with less possibility of clogging or being obstructed. The superiority of Tiliany's Tile over any other that I have ever seen is the fact that they are over smooth on the inside, and this is really the main point to be attained in the making. A rough inner surface collects and retains detritus, which eventually clogs and stops the Yours truly.

Cor. Sec. Ohio State Board of Agriculture. COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOV. 13, 1861.

WE have made over 450,000 Tiles with TIFFANY'S TILE MA-CHINES, and take pleasure in stating that it is superior to all others in use. With two horses, it is capable of making 1,000 Tiles per hour. This Machine works very stiff clay, and the Tiles are so firm and compact that they are more easily handled, keep their shape better, and are not so liable to crack in the kin as Tiles made by other Machines. H. & P. SWORD, Brick and Tile makers, Adrian, Michigan.

FREE PRESS REPORT OF MICH. STATE FAIR, SEPT. 25th, 1861.— TIFFANY'S TILE MACHINE, which grinds the clay and presses the Tile at the same time, was put in operation and was universally commended. It is a valuable Machine.

WARREN, OHIO.

I like the Tile made by TIFFANY'S TILE MACHINE better
than any I have ever seen, and have recommended the Machine
to the man who makes Tile here.

H. B. PERKINS,
Mem. Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Geo. S. Tiffany — Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure of have an opportunity of expressing my approbation of your MR. UEO. S. TIFFANY — DEAR OFF. It BROTHS HE HIGGS PRESENTED BY TO A POPULATION OF A POPULATIO

MICH. EXPOSITOR REPORTS OF STATE FAIR, 1861.—H. Brewer, of Tecumsch, exhibits TIFFANY'S TILE MACHINE, which will pay to see in operation. It must prove a very useful and profitable Machine.

FIRLD NOTES, SEPT. 21, 1861. — TIFFANY'S MACHINE has hit the mark.

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DEAN PLANTER—Patented 18-0.—
We manufacture the cheapest and best Bean Planter in
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Price \$12.
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LIBERAL, PRICES PAID for rare American I Coins, Medals, &c., Washington and old Colonial pieces, old dimes and half dimes, rare dates of cents and half enter, and an authorized and an an authorized cents, or any uncirculated cents prior to 1850. For coin manual, giving all particulars regarding rare coins, prices, &c., send one dime and postage. Address W. E. Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.

TOP ONIONS.—I have now in store 20 bushel Top Onions. Price \$2 50 per bushel. J. RAPALJE, Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y.

TOM THUMB PEAS.—I will send by mail, postage-paid, 6 oz. Tom Thumb Peas, for 25 cents, to any postoffice in the States. These Peas grow only eight inches high,
and are very early and prolific.

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NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO PLANTS, A sin years past—a superior article, adapted to Northern planting—at \$2 a 1,000; 5,000, \$9; 10,000, \$15—in May and June. Our plants for many years have given good satisfaction in the Northern States, growing good crops 44 der. N. Send stamp for Circular.

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I HAVE a supply of Wilson's Albany, Hooker's Seedling, and Longworth's Prolific Strawberry Plants, which I will

THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND. Packed and delivered at the cars or express offices. These plants are grown by myself, are well-rooted, and will compare well with any plants anywhere. I have also a large supply of the different varieties of Raspberries, Blackberries, Goose-berries and Currants, which will be sold cheap. Address

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The Subscribers, assignees of GEO. BROWN, offer for sale A FARM OF 205 ACRES. All the buildings on said farm are of modern style, and in tip-top order—the barn alone costing over \$3,000. Said Farm lies

IN THE TOWN OF PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., Two and a half miles south-west of Oaks' Corners; has been under a well-directed system of improvement for several years, and is thoroughly underdrained. The desirableness of location, convenience and durability of buildings, quality of soil, high state of cultivation, all combine to make it

Ever offered for sale. Said Farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given at any time. A part of the purchase money can remain on the Farm. Also, with or without the Farm, 350 Well-bred Spanish Merino Sheep and Lambs,

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

Which, for quality, quantity and evenness of fleece, can't be beat—together with all of the Stock, Teams, Farming Utensils and Tools. For further particulars inquire of WM. JOHNSON or GEORGE C. MOORE, of Geneva, N Y.

A GENTS WANTED—To introduce the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE—price only \$16. Hemmer, Gauge, Screw-driver, and extra needles. Will give a liberal sary or large commission. A few counties in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to be supplied. Address soon. with stamp, for terms, 641-4t

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See illustrated advertisement in Rural of March 29.

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SCREW POWER. COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER. Not a Cog in the Machine!

Friction Rollers upon the inner face of the drive wheel pass up the flange of a revolving Screw, which gives the desired amount of motion to the pitman-crank, with least possible friction. Perfect in its Work, and most simple and durable in its construction.

The Lightest Draft Mower and Reaper in the World. 1 Send for circulars.

Manufactured by RUSSELL & TREMAIN,
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Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. THE undersigned having been engaged in building Steam Engines a number of years, have been constantly receiving inquines with reference to Engines of small capacity, that would answer for propelling a small amount of machinery with a little expense, and with this in view we have just invented, and have in operation, an Engine which weithink will fully meet the demand. The one we have in operation is a

TWO-HORSE POWER, to which we wish to call the attention of the public. For Cheese-making, Threshing Grain, Cutting Feed, Churning, Sawing Wood, Turning Grind Stone, Heating water for either outdoor or in-Goor purposes, it is admirably adapted. It would be found equally efficient for running a Printing Press, Turning Lathe, Fan Bellows, Drilling Machine, and many other things requiring a light power. We think the simplicity and

CHEAPNESS COMBINED in this machine will commend it to the favorable notice of all. Persons wanting a small power can purchase of us an Engine and Boiler at a less cost than we have formerly been able to sell a Boiler of the same capacity, the Cash Price being only

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, at our shop. All who anticipate procuring a propelling power, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

"LS" We manufacture, beside the above, PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES of all sizes, and with all the latest improvements of style and economy.

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Eaton, N. Y., April, 1862.



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OUR STOCK Is more complete in variety than can be found in one house in the State. Many patterns are designed and manufactured ex-pressly for ourselves, and are not to be found elsewhere.

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ELEGANT WILTONS, ROYAL VELVETS;
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FLOOR CLOTHS in beautiful designs;
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In fact, every kind of Carpeting the market affords.
Our arrangements with manufacturers are such that we shall be in daily receipt of goods direct from the looms, for the next 90 days, making our stock very attractive at all times.
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HOWE & ROGERS.

HEROES.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

MOTHER EARTH! are the heroes dead? Do they thrill the heart of the years no more? Are the gleaming snows and the poppies red All that is left of the brave of yore? Are there none to fight as Theseus fought Far in the young world's misty dawn? Or to teach as the mild-eyed Nestor taught,-Mother Earth! are the heroes gone?

Gone? in a grander form they rise; Dead? we can clasp their hands in ours, And light our path by their shining eyes And wreathe their brows with immortal flowers: Whenever a noble deed is done, Tis the pulse of a hero's heart is stirred: Where right has ever a triumph won. There are the heroes' voices heard

Their armor rings on a nobler field Than the Greek and the Trojan fiercely trod, For freedom's sword is the blade they wield, And the light above is the smile of God. So, in his isle of calm delight. Jason may sleep the years away, For the heroes live and the sky is bright,

The Story-Teller.

And the world is a braver world to-day.

THE CHILDREN AND THE NOVEL.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE.

"Well, there," muttered Mrs. Lee, in a somewhat petulant tone, as she laid down her babe, "thank fortune, the last one is abed and asleep. Now for a little comfort."

Carefully drawing the blankets around the tiny form, she rested one hand for a few moments upon the gently heaving breast, stirred the cradle with the other, singing the while a low lullaby. Assured from its soft breathing and quiet limbs that it was indeed asleep, she turned from it quickly, drew her low rocker to the stand, picked up the light, and took from underneath a miscellaneous pile in her work-basket, an uncut novel.

"What a beautiful title," said she, all traces of weariness vanishing with electric rapidity from her countenance. As her eyes glanced over its pages, the dull look they had worn all day disappeared, and the light of anticipated joy flashed in its stead. "I know that I shall be pleased with it; I feel that it will be interesting," continued she. "What charming names the author has chosen. None of your Johns and Hannahs, your Roberts and Margarets-oh no! here is noble Roderigo, poetic Clarence, sweet Florilla, saintly Therese -why, there is not an ordinary name in the book. The writer must be one of unusual taste!"

Having hastily cut the leaves, she shaded her brow with one hand, grasped the charming book with the other, as though it were polished gold and she a miser, and commenced, in the phrase of enthusiastic novel readers, to devour the pages. Rapidly did her eyes run over the first chapter. But then -she turned her head with a quick, impatient movement. Did she not hear a noise in the cradle? Yes, a little hand was lifted from beneath the cover.

"Too bad, too bad; he'll be awake all the evening now;" and she glided with a noiseless step to the child's side. But the eyelids were still closed-the measured breath of slumber stole gently from the half-parted lips, and the offending hand rested in quiet beauty upon the soft cheek.

It was a fair, sweet babe, whose little heart had throbbed but one short summer. As it lay there, the spell of sinless sleep upon his brow, it seemed the type of all things pure and blest. Eden, with all its loveliness, never charmed the gaze of Eve with such a picture. The holier feelings of the mother's breast were touched, as if by a hand from heaven. The angel began to trouble the deep waters of her soul as she stood beside that cradle bed: and when, after a vigil of several moments, the child still sleeping, she bent her head and imprinted upon its lips the kiss of love, the healing wave flowed for an instant - then ebbed, for the novel was not yet

read. Resuming her seat. Mrs. Lee again took her book. But the fiction seemed to have lost some of its fascination. For some time her glance vacillated between its finely printed pages and her heaped up basket. She even put on her thimble and threaded a needle. But a moonlight scene, where in a honeysuckle bower the noble lover draws a trembling girl to his bosom, and pours into her ears the bewitching words of wild courtship, acted like magic on the reader's mind, and she became absorbed in the glowing picture. The second and third chanters were soon perused, and she was entering with interest upon the fourth, when a sweet voice from the trundle-bed called out, "Mother, mother, mother."

Her ear caught the sound, but it made no impres sion upon her mind till it had been several times repeated; then turning quickly, in no very gentle voice she exclaimed, "What do you want, Lizzie! I thought you were asleep an hour ago."

"I have been asleep, mother," answered the daughter in a timid tone. "I waked up because"— "Because you were a naughty girl and wanted to plague me. Strange that I can't have a minute's comfort;" and going hastily to the bed she drew the clothes around the child and bade her shut her eyes

"I want a drink, mother; I can't sleep I am so thirsty."

The mother looked around; there was neither pitcher nor glass in the room.

"It's always just so. I never forget to bring up water but you are sure to want some. Why didn't you drink last night, when I had a whole pitcher full for you?"

"I wasn't thirsty last night. Do please give me a drink and I'll go right to sleep."

"I am not going to run down stairs to-night: so inst turn over and shut your eyes." And she sat down again to her novel, leaving the thirsty child to its thoughts or dreams as the case might be.

Lizzie, as she said, wanted a drink very much, and so she turned and tossed and tried to think of everything but water, while that was all she could

"If I only had one little swallow," murmured she to herself, "I guess I could get along till morning." But she might as well have wanted a pailful; there was no prospect of getting any. By and by she spied upon the stove hearth a tin cup. "The baby's milk!" said she. "Perhaps that would be as good as water. I wonder if mother would let me have it." She looked toward the parent. She was absorbed in her book; her very being seemed bound

mother, and she did want a drink so much. She hesitated awhile, then crept silently out of bed, stole to the cup, seized it eagerly and took a swallow. But it tasted better than she thought it would, and her thirst was such that she drained it. Alarmed at what she had done, she was in such haste to put it back that it slipped from her trembling hand, bounding against the stove, falling on the hearth, and rolling thence on the carpet.

"Why, Lizzie Lee!" screamed the mother, dropping her book and running to the child. "I should like to know what you've been about; spilt all the baby's milk I'll warrant;" as she took up the empty cup. Then seeing the carpet was quite dry, she seized Lizzie by the shoulder, exclaiming in an angry voice, "What have you done with the milk, you little plague? Tell me this minute what's become of it!"

"I was so thirsty, mother," answered the child in a pleading voice, tears starting to her eyes, "I could not go to sleep, and so"-

"So you drank it, did you? you naughty girl," continued Mrs. Lee with increased vehemence of tone; drank it, and I haven't another drop of milk in the house. I'll teach you to do such things;" and her hand came down heavily upon the shrinking shoulder, one! two! three times! A wild scream of pain burst from the child's lips. Another, and another; and angry and excited as the mother was, they pierced her heart as with deep arrows.

The noise startled another child who slept in the same bed with Lizzie. Frightened from its sound slumbers, it shrieked in alarm, when the babe, waking at the same moment, joined its voice with the others, not in harmony, but in discord, which echo so often in the nursery, stunning the ear and bewildering the brain.

With quick steps, quick hands, and a softened tone, Mrs. Lee strove to calm the tempest she had all the more because we are together and do not go raised. Lizzie's cries soon merged into piteous sobs, but Willie and the babe continued their loud screams, till the mother, in her perplexity, would fain have wrung her hands and sat down and wept with them. She ran from one to the other, soothing, singing, and caressing. But they would not hush in the least, till as a last resource she took the | able books - good noves, works of travel, essays, babe in one arm, Willie in the other, and thus burdened paced the chamber. Her limbs ached with the effort, her voice grew plaintive, her heart sad and sore with the upbraidings of a conscience which she had strove too long to stifle. She breathed sweet music in the ears of the little sobbing creatures who struggled in her arms, but not a word of anger escaped from her pale lips. She felt she was the guilty cause of all her trouble. A little forethought, a little self-denial, a little discipline of to the history of the sturdy Tom. Fred is feeling temper, and all had been well.

It was a long time ere she ventured to sit down and rock the children, and they did not soon close their eyes in sleep. They would start and scream, then draw back such long sighs that the tears which trembled in the mother's eyes would flood her

When, at last, they rested in a sweet, calm slumber, she was at a loss how to put them down, to release her weary arms, without the risk of new confusion. There was no one whom she could call upon for aid. No one! Yes, there was the little trembling creature whose tender skin still smarted with the chastisement of an angry mother.

"Lizzie," called the mother, after a long while, in very low, gentle tone.

The child was quickly beside her.

"Bring your little chair, and sit down close to me and see if you can draw the baby on your lap without waking him."

Lizzie did as directed, and the babe was soon clasped to her heart, her lips breathing childish words of affection over its unconscious form.

Very carefully did Mrs. Lee lay down her little Willie, and for some moments she sat beside him, smoothing gently his fair brow, twining his golden locks around her fingers, and pressing the softest and sweetest of kisses upon his still lips. Then, going to Lizzie, she took from her arms the sleeping babe, and placing it in the cradle, bent over it, whispering the fondest terms of endearment. Sitting down beside it, she covered her face, and thought grew busy. By and by, Lizzie stole quietly to the chair, knelt beside it, and buried her head in her mother's lap. Mrs. Lee's hands toyed with the soft brown curls that fell over it in such rich profusion, and several times pushed them off the forehead, when the child felt the mute pressure of her lips. For some time both were silent. At length Lizzie looked timidly up, saying, in a touching

voice. "I am so sorry, mother, I made you so much trouble. I'll try and never be thirsty again when you are reading."

The mother's heart started: she drew the child to her bosom, embraced it fondly, closely, as though she thought by pressure to still its painful throbbings. Then bearing her to the bed, she sat her down, and hastily left the room.

"She soon returned, a glass of water in her hand. 'Thank you, mother," said Lizzie, when she had quenched her thirst, "you will have a good time to read now, for I shall go right to sleep."

With her eyes brimful of tears the mother bent over her child and kissed her again and again. And Lizzie, feeling that she was quite forgiven, and not dreaming that she had been more sinned against than sinning, threw her arms around her parent's neck and gave back kiss for kiss. Then, nestling on the warm pillow of her little brother, she closed her weary eyes and in a few minutes was sound asleep. For a long while the mother knelt beside the low couch, and when she rose and sat down again by the stand, she left the novel where she had dropped it, but took from her basket an unfinished doll, and with rapid fingers plied her needle. It was long ere she placed her head upon her pillow. When she did, the doll, completed and neatly dressed, lay by the side of Lizzie; the novel, halfread, upon the Lehigh in the stove, a handful of light ashes.

TO MAKE A HAPPY HOME.

I HEARD a father, the other day - a hale, happy man - praising his boys, four sturdy fellows, who had escaped the dissipation and excitement of a city life, and were now as fresh in heart, and as ruddy in face, as when they prattled about their mother's knee. I had seen so much of parental sorrow over sons gone astray, corrupted physically and morally, that I ventured to ask my friend, the happy father, how it was that he had been able to save his boys from the contamination of evil associations and bad habits.

"The way is simple enough," he said, "neither original nor in any way remarkable. I keep my up in it. The child knew too much to disturb her. boys at home evenings, by making their home a of the spiritual nature—activity in usefulness, care, But perhaps she could get it without disturbing her pleasanter place than they can find elsewhere. I duty—we call joy.—0. B. Frothingham.

save them from the temptation of frequenting doubtful places for amusement, by supplying them with better pleasures at home. Many things which I considered improper, or at least frivolous, I encourage now, because I find my sons desire them, and I prefer that they may gratify their desire at home, and in their mother's presence, where nothing that is wrong will come, and where amusements which under some circumstances may be objectionable lose all their venom, and become innocent and even elevating. I have found that the danger is more in the concomitants of many amusements than in the amusements themselves; that many things which will injure a young man in a club, or among evil associates, are harmless when engaged in with the surroundingsof a home. As long as children are children, they will crave amusement, and no reasoning can convince them that it is wrong to gratify their desire. When they hear certain things denounced as sinful by those whose opinion they hold in reverence, and are tempted, by the example of others who defend them, to disobey their parent's wish, and participate in them, a long downward step is taken; parental authority and parental opinions are held in less reverence; the home that ostracises these amusements becomes a dull and tiresome place; and in secret places, among companions, they seek for them, until at length conscience is seared, filial feeling overcome, and parents are compelled to sigh over the lost affections and confidence of their children. "I have endeavored," said this father, "to join

with my boys, and be a boy with them in their pleasures. And I do believe there is no companion they are merrier with, and delight in, more than the old boy. If I think a place of amusement is innocent, and will please then, out we go some evening, mother, boys, girls and father, and enjoy the world

"But we don't care to be out from home much. We have a way among ourselves of keeping up a kind of reading society, and we are apt to get so engaged in the book we are reading, that we feel little like leaving it. We ake great care to find readgood biographies of good men, and the like; then we read them aloud in the evening, when we are all at home from school or store, each taking a turn at the reading. It always looks to me a pretty picture-mother and the firls sewing at the table, Tom reading aloud from 'Tom Brown's School Days,' (a great book with us,) and myself in dressing gown and slippers at the fire, and Fred and Willie near at hand. Ve are all listening eagerly of the muscles of his arn, wondering how it would compare with that of the young Rubian. And we are all, to my thinking, shappy, comfortable family.

"At half-past nine o'lock I suggest that the time is up; but Tom begs to be allowed to finish his chapter, and, nothing bath myself, I assent. In a few minutes I have mybig Bible on my knees, and my spectacles out, and am reading the fifteenth chapter of John, "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman." We sing our evening hymn. To-night I stat the good old evening hymn:

> ' Glory to The, my God, this night, For all the kessings of the light.

"We kneel togethe in prayer to the Father of all; and then the childrer are off to bed, and two happy people, my wife and myself, are left to thank God

for the many blessings He has granted us." 1 left this man, with many thoughts and some self-condemnation, determined that day to see what I could do to male another delighted family circle. I have begun, and so great has been my success and so abundant my reward in a joyous heart and a cheerful, trusting family, that I would some others might know andtry the same .- N. Y. Chronicle.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

In whatever hape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim with Hanlet: "Take any shape but that!" IF you must frm harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not otiers; and, in general, begin by attending to you own deficiencies first.

Love one hunan being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dewdrop to the ocean, but a mirror, which it warms and fills.

THE most successful people are those who have but one object and pursue it with great persistence. 'The great art," says Goethe, "is to judiciously limit and isolate me's self."

THOUGHTS are the first-born, the blossoms of the soul, the beginning of our strength, whether for good or evil; and they are the greatest evidences for or against a man hat can be.

To judge of Christianity from the lives of ordinary, nominal Christians, is about as just as it would be to judge of tropic fruits and flowers from the produce which the same plants might bring forth in Iceland.

"TEMPERANCE,' says Dr. Franklin, "puts coal on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole

PROSPERITY hath this property: It puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and look down upon the world with contempt; but a truly noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.—Plutarch.

Suspicion is the palsy of the heart; fear is a chain of ice upon the tongue. Half words are worse than silence; and either is death to conversation. A man to be genuine, to be himself, must believe and be believed; must trust and be trusted. The scowl of a doubt quenches the charm of conversation as quickly as the shadow of a hawk does the song of a bird.

Some voices are not simply defensive, but offensive,—a perpetual assault and battery; but in every voice should be a possible cut; and if we miss this metallic force and edge, it sounds doughy and insipidly soft. Every one has heard voices with a whole park of artillery in them, though they might not be loud, wor in any degree robbed of human

Or all mortal joys, the joy of action is the most intense; indeed, there is no other joy. And the higher the action, the intenser the joy. Life is blessedness. The life of the lower nature we call pleasure—the blessedness of the bird and the butterfly. The life of the social nature we call happiness—the blessedness of the fortunate and successful. The life

Wit and Kumor.

WAR WIT.

A REBEL lady in Nashville asked one of our soldiers how far the line of the Union army extended. He answered, "It run's up to the North Pole, madam, and when I left there, two more regiments were trying to get in!"

WE have heard of several regiments of "picked men," lately. They must be fowl fellows to need picking. An incorrigible old bachelor says it is a misprint, and should be "pecked men." He says it means they were all married, i. e., "hen-pecked." Another wretch at my elbow says, "the Government might have all picked men if they would allow one or two more sutlers and contractors to each

An Eclipse.—The Confederate Almanac for 1862, published by Rev. Doctor Summers at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, announces an "eclipse of the Sun visible over the Confederate States!" Whereupon the Nashville (Tenn.) Union remarks: "And now, oh gifted spiritual prognosticator of celestial mysteries, vouchsafe to announce that there will be a total eclipse of the Confederate States, visible over all creation?"

PRETTY GOOD.—A Virginia paper says that among the excuses offered for exemptions from service in the rebel army, some are extremely ludicrous. In Smyth county, one man, in enrolling himself, wrote opposite his name, "one leg too short." The next man that came in, noticing the excuse, and deeming it pretty good, thought he would make his better, and wrote opposite his name -- " both legs too short!"

The history of many a recent battle-field shows the importance of long legs in the rebel service.

ONCE a gentleman who had the marvelous gift of shaping a great many things out of orange peel was displaying his abilities at a dinner party before Theodore Hook and Tommy Hill, and succeded in counterfeiting a pig, to the admiration of the company. Hill tried the same feat, and after strewing the table with the peel of a dozen oranges, gave it up with the exclamation, "Hang the pig! I can't make one.' "Nay, Hill," exclaimed Hook, glancing at the mess on the table, "you have done more; instead of one pig you have made a litter."

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 47 letters. My 33, 17, 23, 3, 41, 13, 5 is one of the West Indies.

My 12, 24, 39, 19, 5, 36 is a cape of South America. My 38, 20, 47, 42 is a river in Europe. My 29, 32, 5, 27 is a gulf of Asia. My 27, 14, 7, 45, 13, 26 is a bay of the United States.

My 8, 5, 23, 35, 40 is a mountain in Africa. My 1, 17, 27, 31, 44 is a town of Michigan. My 12, 31, 42, 29, 45, 5 is a country of Asia. My 27, 5, 39, 9, 5 is an island in the Mediterranean.

My 1, 11, 44, 27, 24, 21 is an island of South America. My 43, 31, 46, 32, 13 is a lake of the United States. My 15, 10, 44, 3, 26 is a river of Utah.

My 37, 28, 27, 7, 41, 39, 40, 21 is a lake of Utah. My 30, 4, 5, 27, 47, 29 is a river in England. My 16, 34, 24, 6, 2 is a sea of Asia. My 22, 18, 27, 7, 38, 19, 20, 33 is a bay of California.

My 25, 31, 29, 28, 46, 44, 28, 29 is a mountain of Europe. My whole is an old proverb.

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1862. WM EDWIN SMALLEY.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

My 13, 12, 11, 4, 23 are essential to every trade. My 1, 19, 3, 4, 25 is a relation. My 9, 7, 8, 24 is the same.

My 5, 14, 18, 21, 24 are alike. My 17, 15, 2 is what the Rebels and Federals both need. My 16, 6, 10, 20 are the initials of a subscriber.

My 8, 23, 22 means a document. My whole has been a terror to the rebels within the last three months

Hemlock Lake, N. Y., 1862. H. HERBERT H. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A MACHINIST, in heating a circular plate of iron, observed that its diameter was increasing uniformly at the rate of 1-300 of an inch per second. At what rate is its surface increasing the moment when the diameter is exactly 3 inches.

Gouverneur, St. Law Co., N. Y. EDWIN A. DODDS. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 642

Answer to Orthographical Enigma:-Fear God and keep

Answer to Anagrams of Mountains:-1, Sorato; 2, Chimborazo; 3, Himmalaya; 4, Popocatapetl; 5, Cantabrian; 6, Scandinavian; 7, Pyrenees; 8, Cordilleras; 9, Sierra-Morena; 10, Appenines. Answer to Algebraical Problem:-Price of skates, 12 shil-

lings; price of knife, 8 shillings.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING
MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORK ER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the business season is at hand, Now 18 THE TIME for all who wish to adver tise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums - and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c. in various parts of the country, can attest.

From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] [From the New York Daily World, Feb. 18, 1862.]

MORR'S RURAL NEW-YORKER comes to us freighted with its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone, but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the times. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its properts were never better than they are at the present time. We commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

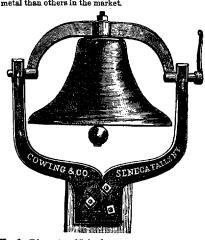
[From the New York Daily Times.] MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those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

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moons charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

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Near GENEVA. N. Y., 25th March, 1862.

Near GENEVA. N. Y., 25th March, 1862.

Messrs. Cowing & Co.—Gents:—I have got the Bell hung, and I assure you its tone is superior to many Church Bella—it can be heard for miles. I only regret that I had not such a one 40 years ago. It would have been an immense saving of time and labor to my family in calling the men to their meals from a distance. I most cheerfully recommend them to all farmers, not only to call the help to their meals, but also in case of fire or accident, they can be heard all over the surrounding country. The one I have is your No. 4 size.

Permit me to speak a good word for your Pumps. They are an invaluable improvement upon the old log pump, which costs more to begin with, and they were continually out of order have never been troubled with yours being out of repair, although they have been in use for many years. Indeed, they are all I could ask.

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