

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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. B. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those who are interested in its pages. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of Intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

## AGRICULTURAL

### DROUTHS.

Nearly every season our crops suffer more or less from drouth, and it is no strange thing for the yield of oats, hay, &c., to be lessened one-half from this cause, while in some cases almost an entire failure is reported. The importance of water in farming and gardening will be realized when we consider that plants obtain their food from the soil in a liquid, or at least in a humid condition. The best and richest manures may be applied to the soil, and yet if the ground is so dry that the particles are not dissolved, it affords plants but little nourishment, and they may starve in close contact with that which, under more favorable circumstances, would prove their best food. Those who have used guano frequently, know that in a dry season they observe but little effect from its application; and this is doubtless the reason why many who have tried this manure but once or twice have become discouraged, and are confident that under no circumstances will it be found profitable for agricultural purposes. Others who happened to try the experiment in wet seasons can make a more favorable report. But no person, we think, ever applied good Peruvian guano in a liquid form, without observing very favorable and speedy results, even in seasons when the same manure applied dry would have had but little effect. If we thus lose the effect of a manure so finely comminuted and as soluble as guano, on account of drouth, what must be the result where ordinary manures are used, often in a crude state, and not well prepared for immediate use by the plants. Of course, we do not say that these are lost, but the effect in the main is lost upon the crop for which they were especially designed.

We cannot, of course, cause the rain to fall to suit our convenience, and it is well for us that such things are placed beyond our control, as we have far more now to attend to than we do well or wisely. What, then, it may be asked, can we do to prevent the ill effects of drouth; and, if the absence of the necessary amount of water from the soil is so great an evil, why do we endeavor to get it away from the soil by underdrains?

A large quantity of water is not required in the soil, and, indeed, is positively injurious to all our commonly cultivated plants; humidity is all that is needed. By carrying off excess of water at certain seasons, this condition is obtained with more uniformity. The soil that is soaked with water for a long period, or where water stands, becomes heavy and compact, unable to absorb, like a porous soil, the water that falls in showers during our warm weather, a great portion of which runs off without penetrating to the roots of plants. This is one reason why a drained soil is more uniform in its moisture than one undrained, and why crops in land thoroughly drained seldom if ever suffer from drouth. Again, the atmosphere contains moisture, as is seen by the dew, which is the water condensed from the atmosphere by the cold surface of plants. Another common illustration of the same principle is seen in the moisture collected on the outside of a pitcher filled with cold water. The air in summer is warmer than the soil, and therefore when it has a good opportunity to penetrate, leaves its moisture, to the great benefit of the soil in dry weather. The more porous and friable the soil is kept, and to the greater depth, the greater the amount of moisture absorbed. This is the reason why sandy loams suffer usually less from drouth than a stiff clay, although the clay is colder, and would, therefore, absorb more moisture, and is also more retentive, and under like circumstances, would suffer less. But our clay soils in a dry time, are found generally baked hard, with the surface cracked, and almost impervious to both air and water. A year or two since, very late in the season, we observed a farmer passing through his corn with the cultivator, and as it was late in the season for this work, and no weeds visible to make the necessity of the operation apparent, we inquired the reason, when he informed us that the crop was beginning to suffer from drouth, and he always found that going through with the cultivator was as good as a shower.

Near the surface the soil is dryer than further down, the moisture being evaporated by the heat of the sun; and for this reason, plants with roots near the surface suffer more than those with roots extending down into the soil a considerable distance. While our small crops are drying up, the fruit and fruit trees do not suffer for water. If the soil is kept friable, water will constantly arise to the surface, just as it will arise and moisten a whole sponge, when the lower part only is placed in water. If the soil is hard, this operation will be very much retarded. Every one will observe the difference between holding the lower part of a sponge and a piece of wood in water. In both cases the water will arise some distance, but in the latter case much more slowly.

From the above hints, which we designed as merely suggestive, and to induce observation and reflection on the points in question, it will be observed that, although we cannot control the clouds and rains, we can do very much to prevent the disastrous effects which so often result from drouth.

### NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

#### Puerperal (Milk) Fever in Cows.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I am a subscriber, and read with great interest the inquiries therein on different subjects and the several answers to the same, and have concluded to venture an inquiry on a subject that interests a very large portion of the farming class in this section of the country. The subject of the inquiry is this: Do you, or any readers of the RURAL, know of any remedy that will cure the milk fever in cows; and also what is the best mode of treatment of such cows?—HENRY RANDALL, Wasatch, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In the issue of the RURAL for August 24th, 1861, we gave an answer to an inquiry similar to the above, and are not aware that we can add to the prescriptions there published. Besides, we have heard of the success following the use of the remedies there recommended, and re-publish the same for the benefit of our Dutchess Co. friend and others:

In fever of this nature the digestive organs first fail in the performance of their peculiar functions, and the secondary or low stage of fever supervenes. The rumen ceases to discharge its food, and its retention soon causes fermentation, the paunch and intestines become inflated with fœtid gas, and the belly swells rapidly. Next, the nervous system is attacked, and the cow begins to stagger. The weakness is principally observable in the hind quarters. The duration of this second stage of puerperal fever is uncertain; but although it is usually of longer period than the first, the time in which hope may be indulged is short.

In the old practice bleeding would be first brought into requisition, the amount to be abstracted depending upon the nature of the pulse, to determine which accurate observation is needful. Next, in order of time, but first in importance, is physic. The bowels must be opened or the animal will inevitably perish; but the fever having been subdued by judicious bleeding, and the bowels afterward being excited to action, recovery is measurably assured. The medicine should be active,—we cannot trifle with impunity. A scruple of the farina of the Croton nut and a pound of Epsom salts forms a medium dose. If the animal is large, increase the salts. Doses of half a pound ought to be given until purgation has commenced, adding the usual quantity of aromatic medicine; for the constitution of the animal's stomach must not be overlooked. If twenty-four hours pass without purging, give strong stimulants in order to contract the stomach and induce it to expel its contents. Two drachms each of ginger, gentian and caraway powder, with half a pint of old ale, may be advantageously given with each dose of physic. Warm water with Epsom salts in it, or warm water and soap, will form the best injection, and should be thrown up frequently and in large quantities. If constipation obstinately continues, the use of considerable quantities of warm water, to soften and dissolve the hard mass of undigested food remaining in the rumen, will permit the medicine to come more directly in contact with the coats of the stomach.

In addition to the medical treatment, we must not forget the comfort of the patient. She should be moved and turned morning and night, to prevent soreness and excoriation. Warm water and gruel should be frequently offered, and if refused, let her be drenched moderately with thick gruel. Mashies may be given with a little hay, but while giving moderate nourishment, the nature of the malady must be borne in mind, lest the fires of fever once again burn fiercely. Having opened the bowels and subdued the fever, all after care necessary is judicious treatment, which can only be regulated by the condition of the patient. As a general thing, little is needed but attention and the exercise of thoughtfulness as regards the diet.

Dr. DADD'S method of treatment for Milk Fever we extract from the *American Cattle Doctor*, as follows: "Aperients are exceedingly important in the early stages, for they liberate any offending matter that may have accumulated in the different compartments of the stomach or intestines, and deplete the system with more certainty and less danger than blood-letting.

*Aperient for Puerperal Fever.*—Rochelle salts, 4 ounces; manna, 2 ounces; extract of butternut, half an ounce; dissolve in boiling water, 3 quarts. To be given at a dose.

By the aid of one or more of the following drinks, the aperient will generally operate:—Give a bountiful supply of hyssop tea, sweetened with honey. Keep the surface warm. Suppose the secretion of milk to be arrested; then apply warm fomentations to the udder. Suppose the bowels to be torpid; then use injections of soap suds and salt. Suppose the animal to be in poor condition; then give the following: Powdered balsam of gentian, 1 ounce; golden seal, 1 ounce; flour gruel, 1 gallon. To be given in quart doses, every four hours.

Suppose the bowels to be distended with gas; then give the following: Powdered caraways, 1 ounce; asafoetida, 1 teaspoonful; boiling water, 2 quarts. To be given at a dose.

Any of the above preparations may be repeated, as circumstances seem to require. Yet it must be borne in mind that we are apt to do too much, and that the province of the good physician is "to know when to do nothing."

As we have no description of the disease from our correspondent, we are unable to decide as to the nature of the malady. Might it not be inflammation of the uterus. This disease is quite frequent among cows after calving, if the cows are in high flesh, the weather hot, and they are becoming aged. One remedy, strongly recommended by an experienced dairyman, for this complaint, is a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, the yolks of two eggs and some water beaten together. Give every two hours, and apply cold water to the back and loins frequently, keeping the cow in the shade.

#### Grass for Bottom Land.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I wish to get information through your paper as to what kind of grass seed would be best sown in a piece of bottom land, from which the underwood has been cut out. The land is rich and occasionally overflowed, but never more than a day or two. I have heard much about orchard grass, but am not acquainted with it for pasture. Will you, or some reader of the RURAL, give me information?—PETER STRUMACHER, Allen Co., O.

We judge from the inquiry that while the underwood has been removed the larger trees have been allowed to remain, and these must cause some shade; also, that the grass is required for pasture and not for mowing. Under such circumstances we would not hesitate to advise the sowing of orchard grass, for it affords early and nutritious feed, much relished by cattle and sheep. It should be sown evenly, on ground well prepared, and then kept fed close, or it will form tussocks, but with regard to these points the evil may in a great measure be avoided. Still, it is better to sow with it other grasses, as timothy or red top, and with this admixture the very best of pasture may be obtained. When sown alone, about twenty-four pounds is the quantity required for an acre, but with the other grasses half this amount will answer—a bushel, which weighs twelve pounds, being sufficient. Some of the best cattle-raisers of Kentucky think there is no hay made equal to an admixture of orchard grass and red clover, as both flower at the same time. After orchard grass has been grazed down close and the cattle turned off, it will be ready for re-grazing in about half the time required for most other grasses, and this makes it very popular where cultivated grasses are relied upon for feeding stock.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

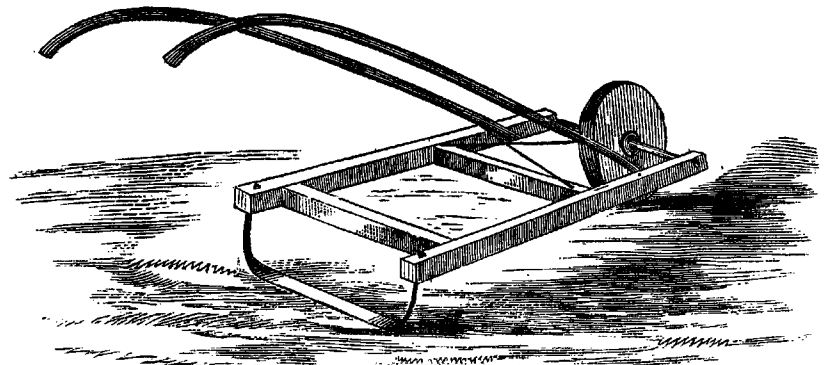
#### THE TREMONT FARM.

THE Tremont House of this city (Chicago), is known to most Western travelers. It is famous where Chicago is famed. Its good name has been won by liberal management—by skillful and economical effort to supply liberally whatever will add to the comfort and enjoyment of its guests. Not the least of the accessories to this end is its farm, situated about nine miles south-west from the center of the city. A recent ride hither, with other members of "the Press gang," to eat strawberries and cream, enabled me to gather a few items of interest and value, I trust, to the RURAL reader.

This farm consists of fifty acres of ground, located on either side of a sand ridge, with south-western and north-western exposure. This ridge terminates on either side in a bottom land of alluvial soil, underlaid with a stiff clay. Most of this bottom land has been underdrained with the mole ditcher and brush and box drains. A portion of it has not, and the effect of too much water is apparent in the condition of the soil and the relative appearance of the crops. All of this bottom land is thrown up in narrow beds, thus securing the most complete bottom drainage. The whole management of this "truck" farm is entrusted to Mr. LEVI EMERY, an intelligent and skillful Yankee gardener, who was bred to this work near the "Hub of Creation."

#### PROFITS OF THIS GARDEN FARM.

The fact that this farm is profitably managed, needs no other indorsement than the fact that its cultivation is continued from year to year by such business men as its proprietors are. Between five and six thousand dollars' worth of produce was sold from this fifty acres last year. During the busy months of the year, ten to twelve hands are employed. An accurate account is kept with this farm by its proprietors, crediting it with all that is received and consumed at the House, at market rates, and with the proceeds of the sales of the surplus. It is charged with all that goes on it in the



WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

shape of manure, seed, and labor. The profits can be little less than two thousand dollars per year.

#### EARLY LETTUCE AND CUCUMBERS.

There are between three and four hundred sash, 3½ by 6½ feet, used in propagating early vegetables. One of the most profitable practices is that of growing early lettuce and cucumbers. The lettuce is started in mid-winter, and when of sufficient size is transplanted to prepared beds covered by the sash. The Tennis-ball lettuce is planted. Mr. EMERY calls it the best. Six dozen are planted under each sash. These are ready for an early market, and average fifty cents per dozen heads—last year sixty cents per dozen were realized. Look at the figures. Suppose Mr. EMERY employs two hundred sash to cover—each, six dozen of—lettuce. They would cover twelve hundred dozen. At fifty cents per dozen, the sales would amount to six hundred dollars. But this is not all this glass produces. In February, cucumbers are planted in a very hot bed. As soon as the plants have started so as to show the seed-leaf, they are potted and the pots plunged in a fresh hot-bed. The pot is plunged so as to protect it, and the surface covered with mold. The bed must be kept hot, or the vines will damp off. The pots must be protected by plunging, or they will chill. It is necessary to pot them, or they will dry up quickly. These cucumbers are intended for the sash occupied by the lettuce. The first cutting of lettuce is taken from each alternate sash, and in its place is put a single cucumber plant. This is done the last of April, or first of May, and the cucumber crop follows rapidly. Each sash will produce an average of \$1.50 worth of cucumbers, which must be added to the sales of lettuce in order to get the income from two hundred sash. \$300 plus \$600 is \$900 from 4,400 square feet of glass—equal to the income of many eighty acre farms!

#### CELERY.

Here are 45,000 plants picked out. "Does celery pay?" I asked. "Yes, it just about pays," was the reply. "As generally cultivated in the West, it does not pay. I have a dodge that other cultivators have not got."

#### What is that?

"We grow the short dwarf celery, which costs less to cultivate, because it does not require so much moiding. We get about double price for it, and quite as great quantity from the same number of plants; for it has more stalks—ten to one. There is really more eating in it. It never grows pipy, like the long celery."

#### Where do you get the seed?

"We grow it. It cannot be bought in Illinois. We don't sell it. We sometimes give it away to particular friends, but have none to sell. At Fairs we take the long celery to sell and the short variety to eat."

#### TOMATOES.

The tomatoes, on the vines, were half grown. They are planted five feet apart each way—so that with the plow and hoe large hills may be made for them. Mr. EMERY says the base of the stalks should not be covered, as is the practice with some gardeners. By so doing the most productive portion of the plant is rendered useless. This hill culture has its advantages. The vines lay over the round hillock, and are thus exposed to the sun, and ripen. The root pruning the plant receives from the plow, dwarfs the plant and increases the product. It does not spread and grow all vines, as when grown on a flat surface. About a half dozen different varieties are cultivated. Mr. E. says he regards the Perfected the best for eating, but strange to say it does not sell as well in market as the Early Round Bermuda.

#### CABBAGE.

What is the best variety you know of? "The Winningstadt cabbage is the best that grows. You may set it down. It is not so early as the Ox Heart, but makes a better head and sells for more."

#### PEAS.

Here are grown Champion of England, Eugenia and Green Imperial, for market.

"I'll tell you, Mr. B., the Eugenia is the best pea that grows anywhere. You may set that down square—it is the largest, most productive, and best. Planted at the same time as the Daniel O'Rourke, (which is the best and most profitable early pea,) it comes in season immediately after it."

Talking of the Daniel O'Rourkes, I was shown an acre of them, from which, at the first and a single

picking, forty bushels had been marketed at one dollar and a half and two dollars per bushel. There were more than that quantity on the vines, nearly ready for a second picking. Now, pea culture costs no more than corn, or not as much. Will Western farmers make a note of it? Compare the proceeds with that of an acre of corn. Put the pencil test to it. Remember that this crop was not secured by extraordinary culture—only what would produce a good crop of corn is necessary to secure such a result.

#### A WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

I send you a sketch of a weeder which Mr. EMERY employs, and which he values very highly. And well he may, for it saves him, at least, the wages of three men. He asserts that by actual experiment, one man will do more weeding with it in the same time, and do it better, than four men with hoes. The implement costs about three dollars—not more, certainly,—and will save fifty dollars' worth of labor the present season.

The frame is eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide. It is light—made of two or two and a half inch material. The wheel is ten inches in diameter, of inch and a half or two inch plank, with a tire of sheet iron. The knife in the rear is a bar of steel two inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, bent so as to lift the frame about five inches from the ground as it sits upon the surface. Each edge is sharp, in order that it may cut both ways—the operator pushing it before him by means of the handles, cutting off the weeds, then drawing it back the same distance and lifting the knife at the same time, in order to insure a displacement of the weeds. The knife may be made of a width to suit any space between rows of vegetables. The form of the knife is such as that it may be run as close to the rows as is desired, without endangering the roots of plants; for it cannot cut under. I have seen weeders of this character with the knife before the wheel. Mr. EMERY says he has used them, but does not think them so good as this. He says they are not so easily controlled by the operator.

Anybody can make the wood-work of this weeder who has tools. Ordinary plow handles that can be purchased for twenty-five cents will answer. The knife, the braces to the handles, and the tire of the wheel, is all the iron about it. I have devoted thus much space to its description and commendation, because there are many farmers who are turning their attention to root culture and to the culture of small fruit. And there are many others who would devote more acres to these crops, were labor available. Those who grow carrots, onions, turnips, parsnips, the sugar beet, or even strawberries, will find, for money invested in one of these implements, a sure return. There is no patent on it, that I know of, and any man with gumption can make one.

#### HOW TO PROTECT THE MELON VINES.

Here, on these prairies, where cold winds prevail in spring, the early plants, hot-bed grown, grow slowly and often die out completely. The wind and sun combined dries the ground, and evaporation renders it cold. It has been found difficult to grow the early planted melons. They perished from the above causes. The present year a new practice has been inaugurated. The rows of melons are planted eight feet apart. Alternating with them are rows of Daniel O'Rourke and Eugenia peas, which afford the needed protection. The temperature of the soil between these rows is found to be several degrees higher than on the unprotected soil. The plants are said to be at least a month further advanced than equally well grown plants were at the same season last year, on unprotected ground. I noticed that for protection from frost, boxes, eighteen by twenty inches square and eight inches deep, were provided. A grooved strip of board, nailed across the center of the top of the box, admitted seven by nine glass either side of it—rendering putty unnecessary, and enabling the gardener to easily and quickly give the plant air when necessary, without removing the box. He grows the Green Nutmeg Melon exclusively.

#### EARLY POTATOES.

The potatoes are planted in drills, three feet apart, and plants twelve inches apart in the row. Mr. EMERY regards the Early York and the White Neshannock the best early potatoes for market culture. The former he commended especially. He describes it as a round potato, white flesh, pink-eye. He says it has only one fault; it grows too large. If

planted thick this objection ceases. He recom-

WINTER SQUASHES.

Here, on the center of beds fifteen feet wide, are Boston Marrow Squash, plants fifteen feet apart each way.

BEANS.

The Butter bean, Lima and Valentine bean are cultivated. The latter is the only bean preferred above all others.

PROFIT OF STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

MR. EMERY asserts that there are few kinds of husbandry in which more money can be made than growing strawberries at \$1.25 per bushel.

DRAINAGE.

This farm is a constant attestation of the value of drainage. Land that was worthless has been recovered and made the most valuable, by the use of the mole drainer.

THE SWINE.

Fed on the refuse which is daily transported hither from the Tremont, are a hundred hogs, more or less, of all ages, which furnish the tables with hams, and bacon, and ham.

There were acres of vegetables we did not look over for want of time. The Sugar Beet is being cultivated as an experiment.

BRIEF AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KANSAS.—We are in the midst of wheat harvest, and it is the heaviest crop that I ever saw grow.

CROPS, &c., IN WASHINGTON CO.—We have been having glorious and protracted rains for two weeks. Grass and grain, and all kind of crops, have wonderfully revived.

TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLES.—The Editor of the RURAL may, if he please, give information that mowing Canada thistles when in full blossom, for two or three seasons in succession, will principally, if not entirely, subdue them.

[Though we have in former years recommended mowing Canada thistles when in blossom, the above information is seasonable, and will, perhaps, be new to many readers.]

THE CROPS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.—I have just returned from a tour through Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties; have kept an observing eye on the condition of the crops in that usually flourishing section, and must say that they are altogether below par.

is not much of a fruit country, but what there is, is looking quite well, and may possibly compensate in a very small degree for the loss of the grain crop.

THE FIRE-WOOD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The opinion of H. T. B. is about right regarding fire-wood, I think, and I hope it will be the means of making a lasting change in many families.

Cheer up, patience-tried sisters; I hope the "good time" will soon come when we need no more complain of bad wood.

The Bee-Keeper.

Swarming Time.

In England, according to Wildman, bees swarm in May and June, and occasionally not until July.

In the Greek Archipelago two swarming periods occur; one in the spring and the other in the summer.

In Switzerland, bees can seldom begin to gather pollen before the first of March, and swarming takes place in May and June, as the spring is more or less forward.

The approach of swarming time is always indicated by the appearance of drones, though that is no sure evidence that swarming will follow, as the weather may subsequently prove unpropitious.

In southern countries, swarms are generally much larger than in northern. Della Rocca states that on the Greek Island of Syra, they not unfrequently weigh ten or twelve pounds.

It is customary in the island of Syra, after a swarm has issued, to feed the parent stock, on the following evening, half a pound of honey diluted with some wine or brandy.

Age of Bees.

MANY people say bees only live six months; now I have two hives, to each of which I introduced a Ligurian queen, by fumigating them in July, 1860.

Bee Government.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Great Creator and Wise Law-giver has instituted a government for the bees; yet the swarm requires no leader, nor the colony a sovereign.

the raking and cooking of the grass should proceed with the cutting, so should the hauling. Secure as you go, is the undeviating rule of clover hay making.

Bee Food.

DR. ALEFIELD suggests that in districts where couch grass abounds as a troublesome weed, it might, with little trouble, be got rid of, and at the same time made useful to bee-keepers.

Second Swarms.

No second swarm issues from a colony unless teething or teeling and quaking are previously heard. Teething alone is heard when a queen has emerged from her cell, while the royal embryos are not yet mature.

BEE CULTURE can only be regarded as truly "the poetry of rural economy" when it is prosecuted not merely as a source of pecuniary profit, but also as a perennial fountain of intellectual enjoyment.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Remedy for Lice on Fowls.

N. SARGENT, of Washington, D. C., thus writes to the Country Gentleman: "A Reader," page 352, inquires what will kill hen lice.

To Stop Bleeding on Man or Beast.

ASA KEMPER, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

Quinsy in Hogs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Stock Journal writes thus concerning a disease somewhat prevalent among swine at the West:

In your last issue, you publish an account of a disease prevailing among hogs in Iowa and Illinois, called Quinsy. From the description given of the disease, it is what we call the sore throat.

The cause of the Quinsy is corn-feeding. A hog fed on oats will not be troubled with the disease mentioned in your Journal. Small quantities of gunpowder given to hogs frequently, will, I believe, prevent it.

Hay and Hay-Making.

In the N. Y. Evening Post we find the following from a Bloomington, Ind., correspondent:

The Proper Mode of Curing the Grasses.—Hay-making, with too many farmers, is like manure-making—it is turned out too much to the weather.

The making must proceed with the cutting. Clover should be allowed to wilt in the swath—nothing more. If the weather is hot, and the ground dry, it will do so in two hours; if the weather is cool and the ground wet, it may be unraked for half a day.

I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL for a cure for sweency. Here is one I have tried several times and found it to cure. Two ounces of spirits of turpentine; one ounce of oil of vitriol; one ounce of sugar of lead; one ounce of saltpeter; one pint of linseed oil. Mix together, and bathe the parts affected.

the raking and cooking of the grass should proceed with the cutting, so should the hauling. Secure as you go, is the undeviating rule of clover hay making.

Timothy Hay.—When timothy grass is cut down soon after the blossoms have fallen, it has much sap in it—more or less according to the condition of the ground and of the atmosphere.

Timothy hay may be made in very large cocks, but the most convenient size is one that a single horse can easily draw to the stacking place in the field.

Philosophy of Curing Hay.

As to the proper time for cutting hay, and the philosophy of curing, the following from the Ohio Farmer is sensible and to the point:

"Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;' so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of hay, out of it; and the addition of showers render it almost worthless.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fiber; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

Inquiries and Answers.

SCOTCH HARROWS.—I wish some of the readers of the RURAL would give the dimensions of a Scotch harrow?—A SUBSCRIBER, Watworth, N. Y., 1862.

GRAIN FOR SHEEP.—Will it pay to feed sheep grain during the winter, when hay is \$6 per ton, corn 50 cents per bushel, and wool brings this season's prices?—A SUBSCRIBER, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1862.

PLASTER ON CLOVER.—Will a crop of young clover be benefited most by sowing plaster upon it as soon as the crop of wheat is removed, or not until next spring? Or would it pay to sow it both in the fall and spring? I would like the views of farmers on the subject.—D. S., Salem, Ohio.

"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN SELLER.—Will the RURAL, or some of its numerous correspondents, advise in relation to the above case, and oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER, Erie, Pa., 1862.

We suppose the article desired can be obtained at any of the Ag. Implement stores, either here or in Buffalo. Where it is manufactured we do not know.

SUCKERING CANS.—Will you, or some kind correspondent of the RURAL, let me know through your columns whether I had better let the suckers of my cane grow, or had I better take them off? Any one who knows experimentally, and will inform me, will confer a favor on—JACOB M. BAKER, Abbot, Noble Co., Ind., 1862.

It is claimed by some who have grown Sorghum that the removal of the suckers hastens the maturity of the cane. Those who have cultivated the crop successfully will please respond through our columns.

SWEENEY.—About the first of the present month my horse fell from a bank and injured his shoulder. It was three or four days before I discovered any ill effects from the fall, when he appeared to favor his shoulder. It has since fallen in, and has the appearance of a very bad sweency. Will the RURAL, or some of its numerous correspondents, advise in relation to the above case, and oblige.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Wayne, Michigan, June 24, 1862.

If you are satisfied that the difficulty is sweency, the following prescription has twenty years' successful experience in its use as a recommendation:—Oil of spike, one ounce; oil of bergamot, two ounces; tar, one ounce; crude oil, amber, two ounces; spirits turpentine, two ounces; pulverized cantharides, one-half ounce. Mix, and shake well before using. Two table-spoonfuls to the shoulder, well rubbed in, is enough per day. We append three recipes furnished by our correspondents:

I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL for a cure for sweency. Here is one I have tried several times and found it to cure. Two ounces of spirits of turpentine; one ounce of oil of vitriol; one ounce of sugar of lead; one ounce of saltpeter; one pint of linseed oil. Mix together, and bathe the parts affected.—J. GALANTINE, Rush, N. Y.

A person can cure sweency without any trouble by bathing the shoulder affected, with liniment made of the following ingredients, viz.:—One-half pint of alcohol, into which put one ounce oil bergamot, two ounces oil of spike; one of British oil; one of camphor gum. Shake well, and it is ready for use. Bathe two or three times a day. Apply lightly after three or four days, or it may remove the hair.—J. L. KENZEL, Ohio, N. Y.

Noticing a request in your paper that some of your numerous readers would send a recipe for sweency, here is a recipe that will cure without fail.—Take one ounce of bergamot; half ounce of sweet oil; half ounce of hartshorn; one ounce of opodeldoc; one tablespoon of laudanum; one pint of alcohol. Mix well together, and rub it on three times a day.—H. S. BUTTRAPPE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.—The weather of the past week, like that of the preceding, has been very favorable—warm, with sufficient rain. Most crops are growing and maturing rapidly.

—We have received from several different localities in Western New York wheat heads covered with an insect which many fear is a new enemy to the wheat plant. The insect is a species of plant louse, and we doubt whether it will cause any material injury to the crop.

THE SEASON IN THE WEST.—Chicago, July 12, 1862. The weather during the past week has been splendid; and crops and weeds pushed forward quite as fast as could be desired.

ADDRESS AT THE N. Y. STATE FAIR.—A note from the Acting Secretary announces that Rev. ROBT. J. BROCKENBROOK, D. D., LL. D., of Kentucky, has accepted the invitation of the N. Y. State Ag. Society to deliver the Annual Address at the Fair in this city.

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER.—A note just received from Indiana, Iowa, says:—"Please send me a specimen number of the Wool Grower and Stock Register, with bills, prospectus, &c., so I may get a few more to send for it with me."

SUPERIOR DRAINING TILE.—We are indebted to Mr. Geo. E. POMEROY for very superior specimens of draining tile, made by TIFFANY'S Improved Tile Machine, (illustrated and described in the RURAL of May 17,) at the yard of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company.

DEATH OF MR. HORACE SCUDDER.—On the 11th inst., at noon, in the town of Brighton, HORACE SCUDDER departed this life, aged sixty-six years. MR. SCUDDER was the first white child born within the limits of Monroe county, and consequently the oldest white native. He was an active and prominent member of the Senior Pioneer Association, and attended every one of the meetings until the last.

THE ILLINOIS STATE REAPER TRIAL.—President VAN EPPS informs me that the trial will commence as early as the 28th of July, at Dixon, and perhaps as early as the 22d inst. It is desired to commence at the earliest moment in which the grain is ready, in order that grass may be in condition for the trial of mowers. As soon as the precise date can be determined, telegrams will be sent to all competitors, and the public notified through the daily and weekly press, in ample time to attend the trial. It promises to be very interesting.—C. D. B.

—A telegram from President VAN EPPS (dated a day later than the above was mailed), informs us that the proposed Trial will commence on the 22d inst., and we have so amended the advertisement, to which we refer parties interested.

A GOOD CLIP.—One of our Perinton farmers, Mr. CHRISTOPHER WINNS, has been showing us some of his handiwork in the wool-growing line. From 132 fine-wooled wethers, he has sheared 944 pounds of wool, an average of 7 5/38 pounds per head. That his wool was well cleaned, we submit in evidence the fact that the highest market rates were offered for the same. MR. WINNS would be pleased to hear of a flock which has done better. His sheep have been well sheltered and graded during winter, and he is firm in the belief that good treatment pays.

A UNION AG. SOCIETY IN WISCONSIN.—We have a small Agricultural and Horticultural Society combined. It has been organized about three years. Have fifteen members, and a library of nearly fifty volumes. Fruit culture is beginning to receive considerable attention here, more during the last year than in several preceding ones. Whether we are entitled to be classed with regular societies or not, we leave for you to judge. The name of ours is Freedom Union Agricultural Association. I send you a list of the names of the officers, which you can dispose of as you think proper. We hope for some accession to our numbers at our annual meeting on August next. Officers:—President—SYLVESTER WOLCOTT; Secretary—Edwin Nye. Treasurer—George Knowles. Librarian—L. S. Auger.—W. Appleton, Wis., 1862.

CATTARAUGUS CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The next Annual Fair of this Society will be held in the village of Olean, on the 26th, 24th, and 25th of September, 1862. Olean is an enterprising business place, on the line of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The arrangements are being made by the Society and the citizens of Olean for the largest Fair ever held in the county.—H. S. HURTLEY, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT AURORA, ERIN CO.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Aurora Union Fair Association, held on the 5th day of July inst., it was resolved to hold the third Annual Fair and Cattle Show on their grounds, in Aurora, on the 24th and 25th days of September next.—JOSEPH B. DICK, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL.

AN INFALLIBLE INSECT DESTROYER.

ALMOST every day we receive inquiries for some easy method of destroying insects—some process by which they can be routed at one blow, and without labor, care or expense.

"Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do with them nasty worms on the shade trees at the sidewalk and the bugs on the roses; we shall have to cut down the trees, and give up growing flowers altogether."

But the indefatigable Mrs. Smith, despondent when humored, but inopportune when crossed, was not to be put off this time; and with a "Now do come out and see how the horrid things have ruined me," she led the meek Mr. Smith out as a sheep to the slaughter, to behold the desolation the insidious scavengers of nature had brought upon her garden.

And first, they went to the "trees in front," where all over the bare shoots the caterpillars were holding a glorious carnival—gorging on leaflet, and hanging from limb as if in conscious security, having already withstood the most powerful attacks of the most popular nostrums that the tact and talent of Mrs. Smith could bring to bear against them.

That idea did not fall on stony ground, but on rich soil, where it took root, and the next day sprouted quite into action. By the third day after, the tree was cleaned of caterpillars, and by the end of the week, each rose bug had gone to that bourne from whence no rose bug returned that year or the year after.

"Mr. Smith," said his good lady to him one day the next year, while beaming with the pleasure her insect-cleared garden afforded her, "why don't you apply your arithmetic to the curculio in your fruit patch?"

Mr. S. took the hint. It was May; the cherries were turning color; the plums were well set; the peaches, apples and pears gave promise of an abundant crop, only for the mark of the little beast on their waxy fruits, which told a suspicious tale.

INSECT ON CHERRY TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Inclosed I send you a leaf from one of my cherry trees, covered with an insect that is proving very injurious to the cherry tree in this section.

casier carried. When is the best time to cut out the old wood from climbing roses, such as the Baltimore Belle—soon after they get through blooming, or in the fall, just before cold weather, or the next spring?

Mansfield Center, Ct., 1862.

REMARKS.—The insects received with the above, were plant lice, or Aphis. They suck the juices from the tender shoots, and in this way destroy the trees, when numerous.

Roses may be pruned at either time mentioned; indeed, those who watch the growth of their rose plants and do a little pinching and cutting occasionally, will not have much use for the knife, and will have no general pruning time.

OUR CHERRY CROP.

ALTHOUGH the dry weather of Spring injured very materially the early varieties, and made the prospects at one time look quite dubious, under the showery weather with which we have been favored the few past weeks, the cherry crop has matured quite satisfactorily, and for many years this fruit has not been so abundant or of as fine a quality.

THE NEMOPHILAS.

THE Nemophilas are among the most pretty and delicate of our low growing or dwarf annuals. They are mostly natives of America, though a few varieties have been originated by the florists of Europe.



NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS.

One of the varieties longest known is N. insignis, it having been discovered by DOUGLAS in California, in 1832. The flower is of the most delicate light blue that can be imagined, this color gradually becoming lighter toward the center, which is nearly white.



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

N. maculata is the largest and most showy of the Nemophilas. It was also discovered in California by Mr. HARTWEG, during his mission in search of new plants for the London Horticultural Society.

N. atomaria is very much like N. insignis, except in the color of the flower, which is white, dotted with small purple spots, so dark that, at a little distance, they appear black.



NEMOPHILA ATOMARIA OCLATA.

N. atomaria oculata is a new variety somewhat like N. insignis, the outer edges of the petals being light blue, growing gradually lighter towards the large, dark, purple eye, which gives the flower a very marked appearance.

Horticultural Notes.

TOBACCO AND ASHES FOR INSECTS.—In the RURAL of June 21, I find a question asked, and partially answered, concerning the gooseberry and currant worm, and the way to exterminate them.

HORTICULTURAL AGENCY IN NEW YORK.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that C. B. MILLER, Esq., the very attentive Secretary of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, to whom we are indebted for notes of proceedings and other favors, has established a new Horticultural Agency in New York.

MR. M. has opened a large store, at 634 Broadway, as an exhibition room, where he designs to have samples of all the fruits and flowers in their season, and take orders for the trees and plants that produce them, acting as agent for the leading nurserymen and florists of the country.

GRAFTING.—It has been my fortune, from time to time, to receive from friends choice grafts of various fruits, as tokens of good will and friendship. Having grafted them in their appropriate kinds, I have often been doomed to disappointment, after watching with anxiety for weeks for them to grow.

TOO LARGE AND TOO MANY.—In our notice of strawberries last week, we gave the size of several specimens of Triumph de Gand, presented us by ELLWANGER & BARRY, as five inches in diameter, instead of circumference.

BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of this Society for the present year: President—H. P. PENNINGMAN. Secretary—Isaac C. Mott.

Inquiries and Answers.

RENEWING CURRANTS.—Although an editor of a country paper devoted to politics, &c., I have a small garden in which I delight to work for recreation and amusement.

INJURY FROM ANTS.—Will you, or some of your readers, please to inform us what will keep the ants from running up trees? They go up our cherry trees, and lay some kind of an egg on the under side of the leaf, and they hatch out, and eat the leaf, and kill the trees.

ANTS ON ROSES.—Please inform me through the RURAL how to destroy lice on roses? By so doing you will confer an exceedingly great favor upon one of your readers.—C. W., Three-mile Lake, Paw Paw, Mich., 1862.

Tobacco water and soft soap applied faithfully will destroy the insects. Tobacco smoke will accomplish the same end. First cover the bushes with a barrel or cloth, to confine the smoke. Afterward sprinkle the bush with clean water.

Domestic Economy.

ABOUT ROOT BEER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Will you, or some of the RURAL's readers, give us recipes for making root beer, and oblige—M. Franklin, Mo., 1862.

We give our Missouri friend the following modes, as heretofore published in the RURAL. If any of our correspondents are possessed of better recipes, they will send them forward:

Mix together a small amount of sweet fern, sarsaparilla, wintergreen, sassafras, Princes pine, and spice wood. Boil them with two or three ounces of hops, and two or three raw potatoes pared and sliced in three or four gallons of water.

For roots, get burdock, sarsaparilla, dandelion, horse-radish, and if you can, wintergreen, with leaves and berries. Clean them, but don't wash more than is necessary; boil in good soft water with hops, and black cherry bark enough to make it pretty bitter.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.—Stalk and crop as many as you require of ripe, red, rough gooseberries; put them into the preserving pan, and as they warm, stir and bruise them to bring out the juice.

A PERMANENT BLACK.—In reply to the inquiry of one of the RURAL's correspondents, who wished to know how to color yarn a permanent black, I send my recipe:—Boil black walnut shucks in rain water until you have a strong dye.

TO PRESERVE PURPLE PLUMS.—Make a sirup of clean brown sugar; clarify it; when perfectly clear and boiling hot, pour it over the plums, having picked out all unsound ones and stems; let them remain in the sirup two days, then drain it off, make it boiling hot, skim it, and pour it over again; let them remain another day or two, then put them in a preserving kettle over the fire, and simmer gently until the sirup is reduced, and thick or rich. One pound of sugar for each pound of plums.

Advertisements.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents! (in silver) Five of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed free. Address 602-4 F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—\$110 PER BOARDING Seminary in the State. Have you a daughter to educate, or a son to prepare for college, or for business? Send for new Catalogue explaining rates and advantages. \$66 for 14 weeks. Fall term. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES.—I have now on hand and offer for sale at manufacturers' cash prices, in exchange for good sound horses:

NOW READY

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. IX.—June, 1862.

CONTENTS:

- I.—THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. II.—ANGEOLOGY AND DEMONOLOGY, ANCIENT AND MODERN. III.—SIR THOMAS MORE AND HIS TIMES. IV.—MAUD AS A REPRESENTATIVE POEM. V.—THE COMEDIES OF MOLIERE. VI.—EDUCATION AND UNITY OF PURSUIT OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY. VII.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. VIII.—AURORA LEIGH. IX.—YELLOW FEVER A WORSE ENEMY TO CIVILIANS THAN TO SOLDIERS. X.—THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND ITS GREAT MEN. XI.—NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

The National Quarterly comes in for March with a Spring-like freshness and hopefulness about it, which augurs well for its management and its support in an hour so trying to the patriotic literature of the Union.

This list is sufficient to show the great variety, no less than the intellectual interest of the subjects discussed; and we feel bound to acknowledge that not one of these papers is of a second-rate order. They are all of the style and standard with which we have long been familiar in the best Quarters of London and Edinburgh.

TERMS.—A year, in advance; to Clergymen of all denominations and Teachers, \$2 to Clubs, two copies, \$5; three copies, \$7; six copies, \$12, &c. The Work may be had of Periodical Dealers in all parts of the United States and Canada.

EDWARD I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

"INVENTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS."—A New Book just published. Send 2 stamps (6 cts) for a specimen copy. Agents wanted everywhere. Address HARLES BROS., Box 302, Boston, Mass.

HELP for the Women!

A Great and Novel Invention. The only Combined Butter-Worker, Washer, Weigher and Sifter extant is RICHARDSON'S PATENT, now offered to Butter-Makers and Manufacturers of Implements.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We offer for sale, for the Autumn of 1862, the largest stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. west of Rochester. Our stock consists of 200,000 4 year old Apple Trees, \$2 to \$100; \$50 to \$1,000.

ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WORKS

PITTS & BRAYLEY, Proprietors, No. 68 SOUTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PITTS' THRESHING MACHINE.

DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWERS.

Also, the improved All-Iron Planet Power, Empire Feed Cutters, (4 knives, various sizes, for hand or power.)

A GRAND FIELD TRIAL

REAPING, HEADING, BINDING, AND MOWING MACHINES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE Executive Board of the Illinois State Agt Society, WILL BE HELD AT

DIXON, LEE CO, ILLINOIS,

COMMENCING JULY 22d, 1862.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

The following liberal awards will be made to the competing machines: For the best Combined Reaper and Mower, Dip, and \$75.00.

For the best Reaper, Dip, and \$50.00. For the best Mower, Dip, and \$30.00.

For the best One-Horse Mower, Dip, and \$20.00. For the best Heading Machine, Dip, and \$30.00.

For the best Grain Binder which can be readily attached to any ordinary Reaper, Medal.

For the best Header to compete with headers, and not with other machines.

An entry fee of fifty per cent. upon the cash premiums offered, to be required to be paid by each exhibitor.

No award shall be made in any case unless two or more machines compete for the same.

The machines competing will be required to be on exhibition at the State Fair at Peoria, at which time and place the awards will be publicly announced.

The details of the requirements for the trials and scale of points will be such as have been sanctioned by experience in similar trials in the United States, and the Executive Committee of this Society be the awarding Committee.

In addition to the above list of machines for premiums, the Society invite manufacturers of all kinds of

Farm Machinery and Implements

to present and exhibit their wares, for which the PUBLIC SQUARE in Dixon will be secured, and every facility afforded for trial to those who desire it.

Sufficient notice has already been received to say that there will be exhibited at the time, several kinds of

THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS,

SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS,

ROTARY SPADING MACHINES,

HAY PITCHING MACHINES,

MOLE DRAINING MACHINES,

Drawing in the Tile with the operation.

All of which will be carefully examined by the Executive Board, and reported upon according to their merits.

HALF FARE TICKETS.

The Illinois Central and Dixon Air Line Railroads, centering at Dixon, will grant HALF FARE Tickets over their whole lines during the week of the trial, to enable all to visit the exhibition and return, who desire to do so.

MACHINES ENTERED.

The number of Machines now entered is very large, and will doubtless be much increased.

The people at Dixon are fully awake to the importance of the enterprise, and ample accommodations will be provided to make all comfortable who may attend.

Any further local information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Dixon.

By Order of the Executive Committee, W. H. VAN EPPS, President.

30 MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID.

WANTED.—The address of BOON GANVANSERS throughout the United States, to travel for the above wages. For circulars giving particulars, address S. F. FRENCH & CO., No. 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

To solicit orders for the Little Giant Sewing Machine, only \$15. Hemmer, Sewer, Sewer-driver and extra needles. Will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or allow commissions. For particulars address with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, Ohio, General Agent United States.

JAMES TERRY & CO.,

DEALERS IN STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES,

Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description.

ALSO, Manufacturers of KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS, Refrigerators, and Thermometers; and dealer in Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, &c., &c., 59 & 61 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BENNETT & BANCKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Jackson, Michigan.

Have for sale some of the choicest FARMING LANDS in the State of Michigan, situated principally in the Counties of Jackson, Eaton, and Ingham. Said lands are mostly improved farms of from forty to one thousand acres, well located, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in the West, would do well to call upon or inquire of said firm before purchasing elsewhere. O. W. BENNETT, E. BANCKER.

W. W. SOULERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC & AMBROTYPE

STATE ST. ROCHESTER

All kinds of Pictures known in the Art furnished in the best style and at prices which defy competition. [643-c0

Ladies' Department.

"TIRED TO DEATH."

BY JESSY A. STONE.

How these words of a bitter thought are flung Like mockery from the careless tongue;

Laying the cross of their pilgrimage down, And reaching up for the stary crown,

When we are "tired to death," we shall rest With a hillock of earth upon each breast;

Grand Rapids, Mich., 1892.

THE COMMON DELUSION.

TEA was over and the dishes washed! I drew a deep sigh of relief as I sat down by the open window

Broad belts, orange-colored, black, and crimson, circled the western horizon, giving to that part of the heavens the appearance

Any quantity of peaceful-looking cows were chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies? (or, was it grass?) in yonder "green pastures"

But, while wondering and thinking, the minutes had slipped away and so had the sun;

Yes, the letter was from SERENE, as I knew the moment I glanced at it, and contained such a startling piece of news!

And, only to think—SERENE and I, when school-girls—not so very long ago, either—had solemnly bound ourselves to a life of single-blessedness;

My conscience, which is extremely tender, would not allow me to say my prayers and go to bed without first writing to SERENE and giving her a piece of my mind,

"So, my deluded SERENE, you shouldered your pen at last, did you, and wrote to your BARBARA after neglecting her so long!

"But, when a young woman has been and gone and set her affections upon one of the opposite sex, then farewell forever to female friends!

"Where, faithless girl, are all the solemn vows you made but two years ago, to live and die a free and independent old maid?

"And a minister's wife, too, of all things! Have you weighed the matter seriously, my dear?

"When he will be making you help him with his sermons, because you compose so nicely; besides a great many other things that will fall to your lot that won't be nice at all.

"The tear down childhood's cheek that flows, Is like the dew drop on the rose;

EDUCATE your children to activity, to enterprise, to fearlessness in what is right, and to cowardice in what is wrong.

THE PRISONER. His proud head bent upon his hands, Nor heeding not the noisy group,

THE CAPTIVE. Slow the hours drag by, Lengthening to months of sickening pain,

HOME! What name more familiar or welcome to every ear, than the name of home?

And in after years, when childhood has merged into youth, and youth into manhood,

THE LONELY TRAVELER, wandering far from the home of his youth amid some trackless forest,

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR OPINIONS? The other day we overheard a pompous and very self-satisfied-looking gentleman exclaim,

IF WAIT and Fulton had been unchangeable, we might never have known the luxury of river and ocean steamers.

A MAN'S first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart—his next to escape the censure of the world.

"And now, hoping this letter may bring you to a sense of your situation, and that you will still remain my SERENE, I must say good night."

But, I don't believe it will have a bit of influence with SERENE, do you, reader?

TO MOTHERS. THE first book read, and the last book laid aside by every child, is the conduct of its mother.

1. First give yourself, then your child, to God. It is but giving him his own. Not to do it, is robbing God.

2. Always prefer virtue to wealth—the honor that comes from God to the honor that comes from men.

3. Let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into childishness yourself.

4. Give no heedless commands, but when you command, require prompt obedience.

5. Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect.

6. Cultivate sympathy with your child in all lawful joys and sorrows.

7. Be sure that you never correct a child until you know it deserves correction.

8. Never allow your child to whine or fret, or to bear grudges.

9. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity, magnanimity, patriotism, and self-denial.

10. The knowledge and fear of the Lord are the beginning of wisdom.

11. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness; but do not inspire it with self-conceit.

12. Pray with and for your child, often and heartily.

13. Encourage all attempts at self-improvement.

14. Never deceive nor break a promise to a child.

15. Reprove not a child severely in the presence of strangers.

16. Remember that life is a vapor, and that you and your child may be called out of time into eternity any day.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in his interesting work on America, thus contrasts the appearance of the operatives in Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, England:

"That which most surprises an English visitor, on going through the mills at Lowell, is the personal appearance of the men and women who work at them.

They are neat, well-dressed, careful, especially about their hair, composed in their manner, and sometimes a little supercilious in the propriety of their demeanor.

It is exactly the same class of young women that one sees in the factories at Lowell. They are not sallow, nor dirty, nor ragged, nor rough.

They have about them no signs of want or of low culture. One would, of course, be disposed to say that the superior condition of the workers must have been occasioned by superior wages;

and this, to a certain extent, has been the case. Women's wages, including all that they receive at the Lowell factories, average about 14s. a week,

which is, I take it, fully a third more than women can earn in Manchester, or did earn before the loss of the American cotton began to tell upon them.

But if wages at Manchester were raised to the Lowell standard, the Manchester women would not be clothed, fed, cared for and educated like the Lowell women."

IN European countries the aim at anything like gentility implies the keeping of one or more domestics to perform household labors;

but in our free States, every family aims at gentility, while not one in five keeps a domestic.

The aim is not a foolish one, though follies may accompany it; for the average ambition of our people includes a certain amount of refined cultivation;

it is only that the process is exhausting. Every woman must have a best parlor with hair-cloth furniture and a photograph book;

her little girls must have embroidered skirts and much mathematical knowledge;

Choice Miscellany.

THE CAPTIVE.

BY SHIRLEY CLAIR.

HE sat apart, his thoughts afar, His proud head bent upon his hands, Nor heeding not the noisy group,

A captive! Slow the hours drag by, Lengthening to months of sickening pain,

MY boy, my boy, O, could I clasp Thy young form to my aching breast,

LONG'ST thou for me, my blue-eyed boy, As o'er the flowers thy foot-steps roam,

A letter! Bright the sad eyes beam, Quick, eager fingers break the seal;

HOME! What name more familiar or welcome to every ear, than the name of home?

And in after years, when childhood has merged into youth, and youth into manhood,

THE LONELY TRAVELER, wandering far from the home of his youth amid some trackless forest,

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IF WAIT and Fulton had been unchangeable, we might never have known the luxury of river and ocean steamers.

A MAN'S first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart—his next to escape the censure of the world.

ERROR.—The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals;

THE PRISONER. His proud head bent upon his hands, Nor heeding not the noisy group,

THE CAPTIVE. Slow the hours drag by, Lengthening to months of sickening pain,

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LONG'ST thou for me, my blue-eyed boy, As o'er the flowers thy foot-steps roam,

A letter! Bright the sad eyes beam, Quick, eager fingers break the seal;

HOME! What name more familiar or welcome to every ear, than the name of home?

And in after years, when childhood has merged into youth, and youth into manhood,

THE LONELY TRAVELER, wandering far from the home of his youth amid some trackless forest,

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR OPINIONS? The other day we overheard a pompous and very self-satisfied-looking gentleman exclaim,

IF WAIT and Fulton had been unchangeable, we might never have known the luxury of river and ocean steamers.

A MAN'S first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart—his next to escape the censure of the world.

ERROR.—The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals;

THE PRISONER. His proud head bent upon his hands, Nor heeding not the noisy group,

Ah, the fondly remembered recollections of home are endearing to every one. It is not always in the gorgeous palaces of pomp that we can find a home in the true acceptance of the term.

A home to go to, is one of the greatest comforts of this world's gifts. The gentle scenes of home ever live; the pleasant fancies of the fire ever glow with the same smiles;

"Man, through all ages of revolving time— Unchanging man, in every varying clime— Deems his own land of every land the pride,

OUR OWN OLD HERO. I PRESUME every hamlet has its own particular hero, who has left his business, his friends, and his home for the war,

Many years ago he left the East and came to the West. He says when he first came here it seemed like a sacred place,—no sounds were heard but of the murmuring winds,

When the war commenced, and the first call for volunteers was made, he began to show his mettle—to feel the fires of youth anew.

When the news of the battle came and I inquired for our hero, JOHN DEXTER, I was told he came back to his quarters limping.

Who, during this or any other war, has left his comfortable home in his old age to fight the battles of his country more manfully than our own old hero?

Finally, he was mustered into service, and, according to his oft-expressed desire, met the enemy at Pittsburg Landing.

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Sabbath Musings.

A SHADOW LIKE AN ANGEL.

BY JAMES A. M'MASTER.

"A shadow like an Angel with bright hair." WHEN autumn once with matchless skill Had tinged the leafy trees with gold,

And music, like the gentle sound Of wavelets on the shelly shore, Came floating tunefully around

Then swifter flowed the silver stream, And brighter glowed the golden trees, And warmer grew the sun's soft beam,

Down through the portals of the east, Laden with joy, the morning came, And when the sun approached the west,

Down through the portals of the east, Laden with joy, the morning came, And when the sun approached the west,

JESUS, OUR ALL-SUFFICIENT FRIEND. JESUS; there is a peculiar charm in that name. Breathe it softly in the ear of the dying saint, and the purple lips that respond not at the mention of any earthly friend,

Is it not a sweet, a blessed assurance to feel, to know that we have one true friend, to whom we may all our joy and grief unfold,

When the war commenced, and the first call for volunteers was made, he began to show his mettle—to feel the fires of youth anew.

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Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"FLAG of the stars whose light First cheered the nation's gloomy night, And bade the world no more to sigh, Oh, can thy children gaze Upon their sapphire blaze, Nor kindle at the rays Which bid the brave of old to die? Hail, banner beautiful and grand, Float then forever o'er our land."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 19, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

The week's fighting began on Wednesday, with a slight skirmish. On Thursday it opened more vigorously. The attack was made upon our center near Mechanicsville, in which the rebels attempted to break the center, but were repulsed by Griffin's brigade. The left of our column was also attacked, but the gallantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves kept the enemy at bay, and the artillery poured such incessant discharges of grape and canister, as to compel the rebels at 9:30 P. M. to fall back, while we held our original ground.

On the following day, (Friday,) a great battle was fought at Gaines Hill, to the right of the Chickahominy. It began at 3 A. M.,—the rebels having been strongly re-enforced during the night, numbering probably 75,000 men, opposed to whom were only 29,000 federals,—and at day-break, Gen. Porter issued orders for our forces to fall back. At 1 P. M. the action became indeed terrible. By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac has been engaged was now progressing. Sixty heavy guns piled their work of destruction against the rebels, and as many more on their side sent death to our brave boys. Twice the enemy attempted to break our column, and although the troops were retreating, yet each time was the foe driven back. At 3 o'clock the enemy brought up re-enforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force exceeded ours by 50,000. The third charge was made at 5 P. M.,—the rebels descending Gaines Hill six columns deep in compact order. The artillery opened, and an immense amount of canister and grape was thrown into this moving mass of rebel, and hundreds were seen to bite the dust. But the artillery failed to check the advancing host—onward it came with the power and might of an avalanche. Gen. Butterfield, with uplifted hat, passed from one to the other end of his brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling upon them to fight like soldiers, and, if need be, die like soldiers. Every man stood at his post, and volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured in a tremendous fire, thinning our troops to an alarming extent. Our exhausted and despairing men began to fall back to the Chickahominy. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helterskelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

These were some of our losses in this action: The Fifth New York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300. The Forty-fourth New York went in with about 400 and returned with 250. The Sixteenth Michigan lost about 300 men. The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered terribly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line. Gen. Butterfield's brigade was cut up fearfully. Easton's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces was lost; Allen's Massachusetts battery lost four; Weedon's Rhode Island battery, three; Edward's Pennsylvania battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two; and Kern's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.

The next day, (Saturday,) our forces retired across the river, and were again attacked. Gen. Smith, however, succeeded in repulsing the enemy with great loss. The battle raged along the front of our entire army, but at no point were the rebels able to effect the purposes in view. Hooker, Richardson and Meagher, successively drove them back. They left at least 1,000 dead and wounded on that portion of the field at which they were repulsed by Meagher, who captured two of their guns. Our artillery wagons and commissariat trains were now started for the James river, which point, subsequent intelligence informs us, they had reached without disaster.

On Sunday, at 2 A. M., McClellan left Savage's Station, and crossed White Oak Swamp. General Hooker's division broke camp in the entrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's brigades proceeded to the outpost to relieve Col. Carr's brigade. At 5 o'clock A. M. the three brigades fell back to the second line of redoubts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's division, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that General Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the Eighty-eighth New York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood. None were killed in Hooker's division. In this battle, Gen. Anderson, rebel, was mortally wounded.

On Monday, Gens. Sedgwick, Keys, and Porter, with their divisions, crossed White Oak Swamp for the James river, which point they reached at Turkey Island, ten miles above City Point. Corduroy roads, bridges, &c., were built for the passage of our troops, and the retreat was conducted in admirable order. Not a gun or wagon was lost, and 2,500 fat

cattle were successfully driven along with our forces. Gen. McClellan rode ahead, and as our troops crossed the marshy grounds and swamps, and saw before them the beautiful plateau bordering on the James river, they gave vent to their joy in prolonged and hearty cheers. At 2 P. M. Ayers' battery, guarding the bridge in the White Oak Swamp, was attacked, and on Charles City Cross Roads a second fight was going on. The wagons of the army train were drawn up before the troops to serve as temporary breast-works, and a severe struggle ensued. The gunboats Galena and Arrostook, by means of signals, were able to fire over the heads of our forces, and with their fifty-four pounders to send death and destruction to the rebels. While the battle was raging, Gen. McClellan dispatched Prince de Joinville and Duc de Charters, by the Jacob Bell, to Fortress Monroe with dispatches for the Government. After two hours' hard fighting, the rebels, being unable to stand the fire of the gunboats, withdrew, and our troops slept for the night on the banks of the James river. The loss of the enemy in this day's fight is said to have been terrible. In this engagement Heintzleman captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, 1,600, including three Colonels—Pendleton of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Lamar of Georgia, and McGowan of South Carolina. Gens. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, Sedgwick, Smith, and McCall participated. The reserve under McCall suffered severely. Gens. McCall and Reynolds were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing on Tuesday night. The Richmond Examiner, in its report, concedes a great victory for the Federals. It admits the loss of 8,000 men in one of their divisions out of 14,000 who went into the battle, and says that the fight was the most destructive of life on their side of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

On Monday night Gen. McClellan began throwing up entrenchments, and prosecuted the work as rapidly as possible. Re-enforcements now began to arrive.

The most desperate fight attending the withdrawal of Gen. McClellan from the entrenchments, and the opening of communication with the James River, took place on Tuesday, July 1, at Charles City Court-House. In this battle the whole of Couch's division was engaged. It commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning, by a cannonade between an immense body of the enemy which had come down from Richmond the night before, and the troops of Gen. Couch, which had advanced their position in that direction to command the roads. This is the key to the present position of the army.

Many of the regiments engaged had been badly reduced by the previous battles. For instance, the United States Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. Shaler, had only 300 men; the First Long Island, Lieut.-Col. Cross, had about 350; the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Vallee, 506; the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. Williams, took in 370, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Neil, had about 400 men. These comprised the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, of Couch's division. When they left Washington they numbered over 4,000, and after the battle of Seven Pines only 2,993.

At about 7 A. M. the First Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. Shaler, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. Vallee, were advanced to support Gen. Howe. At 9 A. M., Griffin's battery was brought into position on the left, and Gen. Howe was ordered to occupy the center. His troops were mostly from New York State, comprising the Sixty-second, Fifty-fifth and others.

The shelling continued all this time from the enemy, and we were obliged to manoeuvre wholly under fire. At 11 o'clock the enemy was seen in large force advancing in an oblique direction, at the same time making a feint on our right, but all the time deploying in large bodies with a view to turn our left flank. At about 12:30 the engagement became general, the enemy shelling our re-enforcements by a continued cross-fire. At 2 o'clock, Gen. Couch announced to the troops upon the left that a stand of colors had been taken from the rebels by a charge of the Thirty-sixth New York, which greatly inspired our men, and they cheered lustily. In 15 minutes after that Griffin's battery captured the colors of a rebel battery—a splendid battle flag of crimson, having a black cross—the battery opposed to them. Gen. Couch rode up and exclaimed that Griffin's battery had covered themselves with imperishable honors. Column after column of the Confederates dashed forward to capture the battery, but they were piled in heaps of dead in front of the guns. The enemy pressed up frequently to within one hundred yards, and meeting the deadly discharge of grape and canister, staggered and fell back. They fell like wheat before the reaper's sickle. The enemy here must have lost from three to four thousand men.

The caissons of Griffin's battery now becoming exhausted of ammunition, they gave way to a battery of Kearney's division, which kept up the same murderous fire on the enemy's ranks. Meantime the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and the New York Chasseurs were ordered to the front. At this juncture the enemy made a desperate charge to capture the new battery, and the attempt was met by the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, led by Gen. Abercrombie himself, who drove them back beyond their lines into the woods, where a destructive fire was opened upon them. Several batteries were brought into play, comprising some twelve guns. Meantime, Abercrombie's and Howe's brigade remained in line of battle, delivering volley after volley of musketry among the staggering ranks of the enemy. They were so numerous at this point that as soon as one regiment gave way, another, fresh and furious, would take its place as if nothing had happened.

Night came on, obliging the infantry to cease, but the artillery kept up the same continuous fire as at the beginning, and our wearied and exhausted soldiers retired under the same galling fire which greeted them in the morning. They fell back, led by Gens. Couch and Abercrombie, who were omnipresent on the field throughout the day. Notwithstanding the severe character of the contest, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the loss of the Union forces, owing to the masterly manner in which the troops were handled, was not large.

During the thickest of the fight, while Col. Vallee's regiment was lying in front of the enemy in the form of the letter L, an Irish regiment came up on the double quick, and the Colonel addressing Vallee, asked, "Who commands this regiment?" "I do," said the Colonel. "I want to go through here," said the commander of the advancing regiment. It was now quite dark. "Roll over, boys, and let them through," said Col. Vallee; and through they went with a yell and a jump, and dashed upon the rebels in the most impetuous manner. This was very timely succor, for many of the guns had become foul from long use, and the balls would not go down in the guns.

Important Statement of a Refugee.

Dr. D. G. OLIVER, formerly of Grant county, Wis., recently of Holly Springs, Miss., who was impressed into the rebel service at the beginning of the war, and since the battle of Bull Run has been acting as Assistant Surgeon in the rebel army, reached Washington on the 6th inst. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, but was compelled to do so on the 1st. He was detailed in charge of twenty-five ambulances filled with wounded to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing confusion to get away. He bribed a negro in Richmond to swap clothes with him, and after passing the pickets by means of the countersign, he trumped to Fredericksburg, and got into the lines of the Union army at that point. He has had a good opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in rebellion. He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army.

The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the past two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully 250,000. They admit a loss of 25,000 to 30,000 in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what are termed half rations, by which are meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's rations. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whisky is pretty well exhausted. Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed, was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out 300,000 additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished, the rebel game would be ended. They have exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, and that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up.

Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army as stopped at Charleston and about 35,000 of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land. They admit that the recent movement of Gen. McClellan was a masterly stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. It is his impression that no further attack will be made upon him where he is. The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are exceedingly scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with only cold water and bandages. The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well in Richmond on Tuesday night. Jeff. Davis went to Raleigh to see his family.

Thurlow Weed on Foreign Intervention.

THURLOW WEED has written to the New York Aldermen, respectfully declining their offer of a public demonstration in his honor. We quote the following from his letter:

"While England, France, Belgium, and Germany begin to experience serious inconvenience and embarrassment from their short supply of cotton, I do not apprehend, immediately, that these Governments will intervene, though with the two former the subject has been considered. It is proper to say that France is even more impatient than England; not, however, from unfriendliness, but because the Emperor assumes, in the absence of employment, to supply his people with food.

"But we have nothing to fear from Europe, if we are successful in the prosecution of the war. Fort Donelson, Nashville, Winchester, New Orleans, and Memphis are our strongest arguments against intervention with Governments that determine all questions by military measurement.

"There are, however, but too well founded reasons for apprehending future embroilment with England. Nor can I doubt the propriety of dwelling briefly, but earnestly, upon a danger fraught with consequences so vital to the welfare of both nations. The Trent affair, through happily because rightfully settled, has left an arrow with poisoned barb festering in our flesh and irritating our nerves. The impression that England, willing to take us at disadvantage, availed herself of the erring judgment or impulsive zeal of a naval commander, to wage war upon us, has obtained throughout the country. That England expected war and intended war, making, with unparalleled alacrity and in gigantic proportions, preparations for war, is admitted to be true. But with opportunities favorable to a correct understanding of the views of the English Government, and of the feelings that sway the English mind, I am bound, in truth and fairness, to say, that that Government and people sincerely believed that we desired a rupture with them; that we sought occasions to taunt and snub them; and, egregiously unfounded as the supposition was, that the present Secretary of State was the representative of this hostile sentiment. In justification of these impressions, it was said that, by 'bullying,' we obtained advantages in the settlement of the North-Eastern and Vancouver Boundary questions; that we abruptly dismissed their Minister, Mr. Crampton, and their Consul, Mr. Barclay; that our sympathies, in their war with Russia, were with their enemy; that we had often threatened to wrest Canada from them; and, finally, that Secretary Seward had avowed hostile intentions toward England.

"Some of these grounds of complaint were, as we know, well taken, and all were believed to be so. 'We all felt that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, by England and France, was an over-hasty and unconscious act. But in submitting the proposition to the French Emperor, the English Crown Lawyers enforced it by arguments which, from that stand-point, were forcible. Both Governments supposed that the insurgent States had or could fit out vessels of war, and wished to relieve

themselves from the responsibility of treating such vessels as pirates. In this they erred; for, without the impunity thus extended to them, not even the Nashville or Sumter would ever have ventured to sea!

"But, notwithstanding these adverse influences, and the existence, in certain high quarters, of views not friendly to the success of our form of Government, the Union has many ardent, well-wishing friends in England, and can have many more, if we act justly ourselves, and labor to correct grossly erroneous impressions. The paths of peace are the only paths of pleasantness for England and America. In view of the dangers which I do not exaggerate—dangers growing out of mutual misapprehension of each other's real sentiments—it behooves the Government, the press and the people of both countries, by enlightened counsels, large toleration, and wise forbearance, to soothe rather than stimulate existing irritations. Nor, in forming our estimate of the degree and value of English sympathy during our domestic troubles, is the fact that her Queen and House of Commons modified harsh dispatches and resisted unfriendly legislation without significance.

Major-General Hunter on Arming the Blacks.

As part and parcel of the history of the present rebellion, we give the following correspondence between Secretary Stanton and Major-General Hunter. It was called for by one of our Representatives who was desirous of obtaining information thereupon. The Major-General seems to wage a paper warfare quite as successfully as that of a more deadly character, and the reading of his reply, in the House on the 2d inst., caused much merriment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

SIR:—On reference to the answer of this Department of the 14th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization of a regiment of volunteers by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, for the defense of the Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }  
PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13th, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer a certain resolution introduced in the House of Representatives June 9th, 1862, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky—their substance being to inquire,

First, Whether I had organized or was organizing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department; Second, Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; and, Third, Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter conveying inquiries at a late hour Saturday night, I urged forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday). The haste prevented me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points in detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for; but in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this Department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels, everywhere flying before the appearance of the National Flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves; so far indeed as the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugitive and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig. General T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me, by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defense of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of persons to be employed, or nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets—the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on plantations to welcome us, aid us, supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves, as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over rail-posts or rifle pits in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive master, loyal, deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy had not this time of treason given the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply, that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, equipments, arms, &c., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary and military, and the exigencies of the Department, being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient justification. Neither do I have any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars, when using them as lighter men, but these are not points indicated in Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that liberty to employ implied also liberty to supply them with necessary tools, and acting upon this faith, I have clothed, and equipped, and armed, the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, such more satisfactory results might have been hoped for; and that in place of only one at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave, thoroughly acclimated regiments, should, by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of soldiers. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers and men, had the charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to similar regiments so long and successfully used in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say, that it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other re-enforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized, and by the end of

next fall, to be able to present to the Government from 40,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor, Sir, &c., D. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Georgia on the "Rampage."

GEORGIA, it is well known, was one of the States which reluctantly drifted into the secession whirlpool, and its Governor, Brown, has at all times since the formation of the so-called Confederacy, maintained States rights doctrines and kicked against the domination of either the Jeff. Davis fire-eaters or the South Carolina lunatics, at times to such an extent as to cast grave doubts upon his loyalty to the Confederate Government. Some time ago the Governor took ground against the conscription act of the rebel Congress, and gave the rebel Government to understand that he proposed to repudiate it. Mr. Davis has written a long letter to Gov. B., arguing the constitutionality and necessity of the act, but manifesting a tone and temper which shows that he has no disposition to quarrel just now with the Georgia Executive. The letter, however, has no weight with Gov. Brown, and he replies:

Looking to the magnitude of the right involved, and the disastrous consequences which, I fear, must follow what I consider a bold and dangerous usurpation by Congress of the reserved rights of the States, and a rapid stride toward military despotism, I very much regret that I have not, in the preparation of this reply, the advice and assistance of a number equal to your Cabinet, of the many "eminent citizens" who, you admit, entertain with me the opinion that the conscription act is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederacy. Without this assistance, however, I must proceed individually to express to you some views in addition to those contained in my former letters, and to reply to such points made by you in the argument as seem to my mind to have the most plausibility in sustaining your conclusion.

After this sharp introduction, Gov. Brown proceeds to sustain his position, and concludes:

Viewing the Conscription Act in this particular, as not only unconstitutional, but as striking a blow at the very existence of the State, by disbanding the portion of her militia left within her limits, when much the larger part of her "arms-bearing people" are absent in other States in the military service of the Confederacy, leaving their families and other helpless women and children subject to a massacre by negro insurrection, for want of an organized force to suppress it, I felt it an imperative duty which I owed to the people of this State, to inform you in a former letter that I could not permit the Government to take place, nor the State officers to be compelled to leave their respective commands and enter the Confederate service as conscripts. Were it not a fact well known to the country that you have in service tens of thousands of men without arms, and with no immediate prospect of getting arms, who must remain for months consumers of our scanty supplies of provisions, without ability to render service, while their labor would be most valuable in their farms and workshops, there might be the semblance of a plea of necessity for forcing the State officers to leave their commands with the homes of their people unprotected, and go into camps of instruction, under Confederate officers often more ignorant than themselves. I must therefore adhere to my position, and maintain the integrity of the State Government in its Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Military Departments, as long as I can command sufficient force to prevent it from being disbanded and its people reduced to a state of provincial dependence upon the central power.

If I have used strong language in any part of this letter, I beg you to attribute it only to my zeal in the advocacy of principles, and a cause which I consider no less than the cause of constitutional liberty, imperilled by the erroneous views and practices of those placed upon the watch-tower as its constant guardians.

The Campaign in the West.

From the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial we gather the following hints as to what movements may be expected from our Western Army during the summer months:

The experience of the Southern summer the army has had so far in this latitude, is not at all conclusive to the minds of many, competent to judge, that further campaigning hereafter would be absolutely impossible in Mississippi and Alabama. For some weeks, at least, the army might be made to operate by taking advantage of the nights, that so far have been exceedingly cool, for movements, and of the shade of the woods for encampments. But, on the other hand, the retreat of the enemy into the interior for nearly a hundred miles—the uncertainty whether he would not again fall back for an equal distance, either South or East from his present position, if we should attempt to follow him—the slowness of movements that would necessarily arise from the great distance over which supplies have to be hauled—the thereby increased farness of the army from its base of operations—the probability that the swamps of Central Mississippi would really prostrate the energies of the troops by disease—render it unquestionable, that, all things considered, in determining to bring the campaign to a close, and place his army in summer cantonments, Gen. Halleck did the best thing he could do.

While it would be difficult to point out the advantages of a continuance of the campaign until, say the middle of July, those of holding the army where it is now are obvious. In the first place, this point, as well as most of the country along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads, now occupied by our troops, is perfectly healthy. Again, the rest will not only lessen the reduction of the present numerical strength by disease, but also result in adding to it, by filling up the sadly thinned ranks with the tens of thousands that have been stricken down and sent North to be cured, and will be enabled to join their regiments during the summer. Furthermore, in the interval of repose, a perfect system of railroad communication with the North, over the lines in Western as well as Middle Tennessee, will be established, and thereby a splendid new base of operations created along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the advantages of which alone will amply compensate for the loss of time, as well as render the further subjugation of the Cotton States a matter of comparative ease. With a stronger army than he now has at his command, with rolling stock and other means of immediately putting the different railroads at once to use, as the army will advance toward the Gulf, Gen. Halleck will accomplish, in the cool weather of the fall, in days what would now require weeks.

Items and Incidents.

RICH SOUTHERNERS SENDING THEIR PROPERTY TO EUROPE.—A letter from Liverpool, in the London Daily News, gives this information:

At a late hour last evening (June 18th), the steamship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie \$283,000, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The Hawkins, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes from Metamoros, a port on the Rio Grande del Norte. It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners, who may be desirous of saving what property they have from confiscation.

FREEDOM IN MISSOURI.—Col. Gratz Brown has written an interesting letter, stating as the result of recent investigation, that Missouri, which in 1860 contained 104,000 slaves, now has little if any more than 50,000.

GEN. BUTLER has surprised people in New Orleans by providing for the cleanliness of the city. He has directed the employment of scavengers at the rate of 50 cents per diem—and more if they are worth it—and the Piquette approves it.

A CURIOUS SET OF WOUNDS.—A soldier of powerful, brawny frame, belonging to the 21st North Carolina, so badly cut up at the late battle of Winchester, is lying at the Seminary Hospital, in that town.

VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.—Vicksburg, a city and port of entry, the capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi river, four hundred miles above New Orleans, and forty-four and a half west from Jackson, the capital of the State, with which it is connected by the Southern Mississippi railway.

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SHARP.—The Charleston Courier calls Jeff Davis "the Moses of the rebellion." The Charleston Mercury retorts that it is a pity such a Moses was ever taken out of the bulrushes.

The sutlers in North Carolina are doing a heavy business in hoop skirts. They sold \$1,500 worth of hoop skirts and calico to North Carolina women in one day.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

THE Federal Ram Monarch, which reached Cairo July 5, brings full particulars of the bombardment and partial destruction of the city of Vicksburg.

About daylight on Thursday, June 26, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, which mounted eight guns.

On Friday morning the attack was resumed and continued until the afternoon, when Capt. Porter signalled to shell the town, which was done for about two hours, with what effect could not be definitely ascertained.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all captains of divisions to report on board the flag ship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at eight o'clock that night.

On Saturday morning, the 28th, Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, got word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at four o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries.

During the passage, the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage, and disabling none.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting on every hand, trees overthrown, and the ground torn up by bursting shells, present a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

A large force of negroes are employed under orders from Major-General Butler in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburg is situated, which will change the channel of the river and leave Vicksburg an inland town, eleven miles from the river.

Captain Curry was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city dwelling to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson Railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills.

THE Navy Department has received dispatches dated U. S. steam-sloop Blackley, off Vicksburg, June 22. The following is from Capt. Craven to Com. Farragut:

In obedience to the orders of the 13th, I left Baton Rouge on the morning of that day, on my way up the river. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the marine guard and a party of seamen—in all about 100 men—in charge of Lieut. Mowry, to Bazen Saro, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph apparatus and cutting the wires, and with orders to inform the authorities of that town that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country and protecting its citizens, and at the same time to warn all, that if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed their town, by thieves and murderers, we would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contributions, if not dealt with more severely.

The Sunshine, from Vicksburg, arrived at Cairo on the 8th. The bombardment continued, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

News from White river, Arkansas, is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief had yet reached Curdis. The whole country bordering on White river is reported in arms, except those flying from conscription, which is enforced in the most vigorous manner.

The Grenada Appeal of the 3d says that large numbers of Confederate troops have gone from Tupullo to Water Valley, forty miles south of Holly Springs. Breckinridge's division has gone to Vicksburg. Large numbers of Mississippi troops have gone to Richmond.

Nearly all the government stores had been removed from Grenada to a place occupied by 2,000 to 3,000 rebel troops, who have burned all the trestle work of the bridges between Memphis and Cold Water.

Gen. Hindman has issued an appeal to the Arkansas people, and says that he intends to annoy the enemy in every possible way, and asks the people to do their part.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 28th ult., says the Federals evacuated Indian Bay and St. Charles and the whole lower White river, and are now gone in the direction of Memphis.

Gen. Curtis left Batesville and crossed Black river, and is supposed to be marching toward Cache Bridge, with a view to reaching the Mississippi river via Crawley's Ridge.

At New Hope, Nelson county, Ky., at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst., a party of the 35th Ohio regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moore, routed 450 rebel cavalry under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty-five minutes, the rebels were routed and fled. There were no Federal casualties. Later accounts say that the guerrillas burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located there.

Telegraphic communication is open to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which will prevent the reception of further particulars to-night. The Federal re-enforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon, could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but are in hot pursuit.

Rumors arrived at Louisville that Morgan's guerrillas, 1,700 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Dansville, stealing horses and destroying property. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the guerrillas. Effective means have been taken to prevent incursions.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 9th Michigan and the 3d Minnesota regiments, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., early on the 13th inst. There was desperate fighting till 3 P. M. The Michigan troops surrendered. The Minnesota was strongly entrenched, and out the enemy badly with Hewett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter, when flags of truce were sent in by Forrest, demanding their surrender. Col. Lester reported he could hold his position a week.

A later dispatch says:—The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not impossible. Col. Lester is reported falling back on Nashville. Cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Boone arrived with several companies. A special dispatch to the Associated Press, says Murfreesboro is taken by the Confederates, mostly Texan rangers under Forrest, but shelled by our own battery.

Stone reports the 9th Michigan captured, but 3d Minnesota, with water battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig.-Gens. Dufford and Crittenden,

of Indiana, were prisoners. Great excitement existed in Nashville, and an attack was expected. The Federals will make the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

A telegram from Corinth, dated July 12, says the rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations ever since their repulse at Boonville by Col. Snowden. The latter has fallen back near Romney. These movements are thought by some to be an advance guard to attack us. Others think it is a part of Bragg's force to re-enforce Chattanooga. The weather is very warm and water very scarce. The health of the soldiers is improving. Furloughs are returning at the rate of one hundred per day.

Reports received at Louisville at midnight, state that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 P. M. It is said the State archives are being removed from the capital.

A telegram from Nashville this (Monday) A. M., is to the effect that about 8 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, a large force of cavalry drove in our pickets and assaulted Murfreesboro. The 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. P. Crittenden, of Indiana, and Gen. Dufford, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d brigade, were taken prisoners; also Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Emmin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. The 3d Minnesota, Col. Lester, and Hewett's 1st Kentucky battery, made a gallant defense. Their bravery was beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot, telegraph office, and other property. The town was being shelled by Hewitt's battery at the last report.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt on Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By a reliable account he has 1,000 cavalry, but nothing in the line of artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. H. J. F. Miller, commanding the port, Capt. D. DeGree, of Gen. Buell's staff, Col. Campbell, Provost-Marshal, Capt. Bingham, U. S. Q. M., and Capt. Broden, of Gen. Beaumont's staff. Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

Army of the Potomac.

The feature in the Army of the Potomac for the week was the arrival of President Lincoln upon a visit. On the arrival of the President in the James river, off Harrison's Landing, he was visited by Gen. McClellan and staff, and soon after the whole party disembarked. Upon reaching the Landing, they mounted and proceeded to General McClellan's headquarters, and thence, without much delay, reviewed the whole army. The President rode to the extreme front. The welcome that greeted him, as described by those who witnessed it, was highly enthusiastic. He was not satisfied with riding in front, but dismounted and ascended the ramparts, in view of the rebel pickets.

The President is satisfied that affairs on the Peninsula are in better condition than has been represented. He gives credit to Gen. McClellan for having in no way exaggerated facts. He has seen for himself the necessity of re-enforcing the Army of the Potomac, and returns with the conviction that Gen. McClellan is in the proper position, that the army is devoted to him and full of confidence in his ability, and that all he requires should and shall be done without delay. The President expresses himself delighted with his visit.

An army letter to the Herald states that rebel prisoners say that long before the evacuation of Corinth, troops from Beauregard's army began to arrive at Richmond, and continued to arrive steadily until that event took place, by which time 50,000 had arrived; and that subsequent to the evacuation 25,000 more arrived from Corinth; and these 75,000 are the flower of Beauregard's army. The whole number of troops at Richmond amounts to fully 200,000.

Gen. Lee has the chief command, and Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Jackson were commanders of the corps under him. I infer from what their officers say, that the eight forts or earthworks on the north and east of Richmond are not of any great strength. They rely mainly for the defense of the city upon Fort Darling, the obstructions and batteries in the James river, and upon the fighting of their troops. They declare that it is an utter impossibility for the Union army to take Richmond either by land or water; by land on account of the number of troops, and by water on account of the defenses of the James river. Of the latter, Fort Darling is only one. Besides this fort three new batteries have also been erected, mounted with heavy guns, and casemated for the protection of the gunners. There are also two submerged iron batteries, each one containing five tons of powder, connected with the iron land batteries by wires, and so arranged as to explode at any desired moment. As regards the obstructions sunk and driven into the bed of the river, they are such that it will require so vast an amount of time and labor to remove, that it can never be done under the fire of their guns, and no vessel can pass while they remain.

A letter, dated James river, July 7th, says the veteran forces of Burnside have formed a junction with the beleaguered army of McClellan. Gen. Burnside had made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newbern, and on Tuesday last the command to advance was to have been given, but on that day dispatches were received which changed the complexion of things. They announced the results of the series of battles before Richmond, and urged Gen. Burnside that he should send a part of his force to Gen. McClellan. There was not an hour lost in answering the call. Orders hastily written were carried in hot haste, freight was discharged from some vessels, mails from others, the armament from others, and all coaled, watered and provisioned at once. On Wednesday all were aboard, and that morning at daylight the flag-boat Alice Price, with the General Commanding and his staff on board, steamed down the Neuse river, but another bearer of dispatches was met after the boat had gone a few miles, and a signal was given for the fleet to put back. A swift boat was immediately sent to Fortress Monroe, by way of the canal, to convey Capt. Briggs, Chief Quartermaster, with letters to the Commanding General. The answer being received, in due time anchors were again weighed, and led by the General himself, the fleet again sailed.

The steamer Daniel Webster, while on her way up the James river, on the 10th, and when opposite

Fort Powhattan, was fired into by the rebels. One ball passed completely through two of her state rooms. No one was hurt.

The rebels have entirely forsaken our army. Not a rebel soldier is left within front of it, nor are there any within several miles of it. It is the prevailing opinion here that the rebels will soon be heard from in some other quarter.

The correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan was sent to the House on the 9th, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Gen. McClellan says, in the course of his explanations, "Those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House and Spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official representations which, on examination, proved to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officers. They have necessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of the army in the midst of the most arduous duties."

Issues of the Richmond Dispatch, of the 7th and 8th inst., were received by the American. The Dispatch admits that Gen. McClellan has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of Federal prisoners is stated at 4,600, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

An important manifesto, in the shape of a Proclamation from the President defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the war, is not improbable at an early day. Mr. Lincoln has been waited upon by several Senators and members of the House, and will be visited by a large delegation soon, should he be able to receive them, urging him to issue a Proclamation, requiring Generals commanding departments to accept the services of all persons coming within our lines.

The President, on the 12th inst., sent for the Slave State Members of Congress, and had an important interview with them, urging upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this plan was not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

Accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, give a cheering view of the condition of things in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire losses on our part in the recent battles will not exceed in killed, wounded, and missing, 11,000. Stragglers are continually returning. The loss of the enemy is exceedingly large. It is understood that previous to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged with the rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that General Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

The Treasury Note Bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committee and passed by the Senate, is a compromise between the two Houses. Thirty-five millions are to be issued in small notes, and the amount to be reserved for the purpose of securing the payment of temporary deposits, is to be \$50,000,000, instead of \$75,000,000, as fixed by the Senate, leaving the issue for circulation \$100,000,000.

Mr. Colfax called the attention of Congress to the fact that the Post-Office Department had learned that an extensive business had been done in erasing, by chemicals or otherwise, marks on cancelled postage stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine of \$1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

It is understood an order is about to be issued reducing the time of enlistment of the 300,000 volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to enlist a large number of men who would not enlist for a longer period. Besides, the calculation is, the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, says this change is greatly desired.

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1862.

SIR:—I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogheads of 1,100 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop there were in New Orleans, when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations say 220,000 hogheads. It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun. These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign goods.

The importance of this subject and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means.

With great respect, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

The mission of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans is with a view to settle all claims and to pass upon all laws and regulations referring to the relations between the foreigners and the civil authorities of New Orleans. It is even surmised that he will gradually absorb all the civil powers now entrusted in the hands of Gen. Butler, who will retain the military command of that place.

Evidences have reached the Government of a well planned rebel conspiracy, of an extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles of Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off Gen. McClellan and annihilating his army by their immensely superior force, and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising in Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and the advance of Jeff. Davis upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of civil officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and impudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department, and to Gen. Boyle of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond, made it impossible for them to put their plan in motion.

In the final report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, Commissioners on Ordnance Contracts, they state that they have effected a saving on contracts made prior to Secretary Stanton's taking his office, of \$17,000,000.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Finest Farming Lands—Illinois Central R. R. Co. Improved Grain Thrasher and Separator—C. P. Gregg. The Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co. To Builders and Farmers—W. O. Olds. Foreign and American Horticultural Agent, &c.—C. B. Miller. For Invalids—George Mosher. Dairy and Fruit Farms for Sale—Geo. A. Moore. Superior Strawberry Plants, J. C. Thompson. Strayed or Stolen—Oliver Warner.

SPECIAL NOTICES. More about Draining Tile. The Cure for Stammering—H. C. L. Mears.

The News Condenser.

- Edward C. West, Surrogate of New York, died Tuesday week.
— June 20 completed the 25th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.
— Green corn forms a part of the soldiers' rations in Memphis.
— The Barbadoes sugar crop, about 40,000 hhd., was all shipped by the 1st of June.
— Confederate stock in Richmond ran up three per cent. after the retreat of our army.
— Twenty-five thousand tons of cheese were sent from this country to England last year.
— Three hundred and ninety-four bales of cotton arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday week.
— During the last quarter, 64,285,250 postage stamps were sold, of the value of \$1,232,756.
— The marriage of Princess Alice took place on the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.
— Up to the present time this year \$21,750,000 in specie have left the United States for Europe.
— Henry Luther, a shoemaker of Boston, claims to be a lineal descendant of Martin Luther.
— In one week, the birth of 1,782 children—900 boys and 882 girls—was registered in London.
— All differences between Garibaldi and the Italian Government have been satisfactorily settled.
— The policy of employing blacks in military operations is rapidly gaining favor in Washington.
— One thousand bales of cotton, captured in the Gulf, were sold in Brooklyn last week at 32 cents.
— The Richmond Examiner of the 4th says 4,281 Union prisoners had been brought to that city.
— During the present year, there have arrived at the port of New York, from California, \$12,255,070.
— Nickel cents that a while ago sold at three per cent. discount, now sell at one per cent. premium.
— Madame Susini (late Miss Isabella Hincley) died in New York, on Saturday week, of typhoid fever.
— The number of persons wholly out of employment in Manchester, Eng., is now reported at 7,337.
— Yorktown has not been evacuated by the Federal troops, but is being put in perfect order for defense.
— There are 105,544 members and probationers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.
— Diphtheria prevails to a considerable extent in Lyndon, Peacham, and other towns of Caledonia Co., Vt.
— Reports from the hop-growing districts in this State are quite favorable respecting the prospects of a crop.
— A large lot of concealed Government arms were found in palatial residences in Baltimore, on the 6th inst.
— The harvest season in Maryland has commenced, and the farmers are busily engaged in cutting their wheat.
— The citizens of Owego offer to nurse one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, without cost to the Government.
— The Provost Marshal of Memphis has decided that lager beer is intoxicating, and must not be sold to our troops.
— A single sutler in the vicinity of White House had property to the amount of \$10,000 destroyed on the 28th ult.
— Report has it that Gen. Bragg has 40,000 to 60,000 rebels at Tupello, Miss.; that they were short of provisions, &c.
— The health of ex-President Van Buren does not improve, and very slight hopes are entertained now of his recovery.
— Congress has appropriated \$40,000 for putting an additional story upon the War and Navy Department buildings.
— The county of Placer, California, owes but \$450, while she has in her treasury, to the credit of the county, \$29,089.
— Mr. W. H. Russell, of the London Times, is working up his notes of American experience, for publication in book form.
— Four thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken from one claim in the Nova Scotia gold region in one day, a short time since.
— About two hundred boats, used in the navigation of the Lehigh and connecting canals, were destroyed by the recent flood.
— In 1812, pins were worth a dollar a paper, and poor at that. Now, with one process, pins are made and put on the paper.
— C. C. Lathrop has resigned the appointment as Collector of New Orleans, to which he was, some weeks ago, commissioned.
— A number of sailors belonging to the redoubtable Warrior represent her as a most uncomfortable vessel at sea in bad weather.
— The shoe business in Massachusetts is reviving. In Lynn, Marblehead, Haverhill, and a hundred other towns, work is abundant.
— The fruit crop of Nova Scotia promises a most abundant yield. It is thought there will not be a short supply in any particular.
— The Littleton (N. H.) Journal says there is a fair tide of mountain travel for the season, and business in that town is flourishing.
— It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton, of good staple, will be sent to market from Illinois the present year.
— The Richmond papers complain of the want of hospital room, and demand that the theaters and churches should be taken as hospitals.
— All the patent medicines in Alabama belonging to Northern doctors have been sold at auction for the benefit of the Dixie Confederacy.
— Thirty men—twenty carpenters and ten wood choppers—left Owego on Monday week to work upon the railroads and bridges of Virginia.
— The proprietors of an oil refinery in Erie Co., Penn., are now using naphtha, or benzine, as a substitute for coal in heating their furnaces.
— The wheat crop of Alabama, Georgia, and Southern Tennessee, is a bad failure, while the corn crop is everywhere admitted to be far behind.
— There appears to be a very large emigration to the Mormon country this season. As many as 6,000 wagons started a few days ago to cross the plains.
— Advice from Naples speak of a fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain is throwing out lava toward Pompeii, and ashes on the Portici side.
— The wife of the late Col. Ellet died in Philadelphia on the 20th ult., of anxiety and grief, induced by the death of her husband, a few days previously.
— The young lady graduates of the high and normal schools at Boston, have contributed \$1000 in cash, and about \$300 in work for the relief of our soldiers.
— It is estimated that 100,000 men of the Federal army are loafing about the towns where they enlisted. This calculation does not include the sick or wounded.
— The London Exhibition has attracted to that city a band of the New York thieves, who are perpetrating their robberies in the banks with considerable success.
— In Utah, the Indians are growing more troublesome, stealing cattle, killing emigrants, and breaking up the Overland Telegraph and Mail establishment.
— The peripatetic Government of Arkansas has gone to Hot Springs. When previously heard from, it was on a flat-boat, being paddled up the river to Fort Smith.

Publisher's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

As a new Half Volume of the RURAL commenced July 5th, the present is a favorable time for renewals, and also for new subscriptions to begin.

Special Notices.

MORE ABOUT DRAINING TILES.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser. The subject of tile-making is very properly interesting the public a great deal in these days, for it has come to be understood that many, probably a majority of, farms must be well underdrained to be really productive.

THE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

PAMPHLETS (new edition) describing BATES APPLIANCE, the NEW SCIENTIFIC and only known means for the permanent CURE of Stammering, can be obtained, free of expense, by addressing H. C. L. MEARS, No. 82 Broadway, New York.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Flour—There is no change in Flour for the week. Corn Meal has advanced 6 cents on the 100 pounds. GRAIN—Corn has fallen off 2 cents per bushel.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 14.—Flour—Market heavy, unsettled and a shade easier, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption.

ter is selling at 82 1/4 for Ohio, and 80 1/4 for State. Cheese ASHES—Continue steady; pots at 35 1/2 (45 1/2); pearls at 36.

ALBANY, JULY 14.—Flour—The market opened quiet for Flour, and throughout the morning only a moderate business was done at the closing prices of last week.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE—First quality, 7 1/2 cwt. \$7.00; second quality, 6.75; third quality, 6.50.

ALBANY, JULY 14.—BEVES—The falling off in the receipts by railroad, as compared with last week, is considerable, but the difference is very nearly made up by the number that were held out from last week's supply.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: Cattle, 2,820; Sheep, 2,130; Hogs, 3,694.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 9.—At market, 330 Cattle, about 300 Beaves, and 30 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one and two year olds.

BRIGHTON, JULY 10.—At market, 1050 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1,500 Sheep and Lambs, 500 Swine. BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$7.75; first quality, \$6.50; second, \$6.00; third, \$5.50.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 10.—The market is decidedly firmer, influenced by the rapid advance in specie, and the tendency is toward still higher rates. The stock of old native fleeces is nearly exhausted, and all offerings are at very high prices.

TORONTO, JULY 9.—BEEF—First-class sells at 25.50; second class at 24.50; third class at 23.50. The demand for beefs is partially met, and the market is quiet.

BOSTON, JULY 10.—The market is firm for all kinds of domestic wool, and sales are readily made at full prices for both fleece and pulled. Very few New York fleeces have been made by the trade to manufacturers.

ALBANY, JULY 10.—The arrivals in the street during the week have been small. Prices both here and at all places in the West and North-west, a shade lower.

BUFFALO, JULY 14.—The sales of lots packed by city dealers here have been small. Prices both here and at all places in the West and North-west, a shade lower.

CINCINNATI, JULY 9.—The demand is less active, and prices are easier, though they cannot be quoted lower. Common to extra sells at 40 1/2 c.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS. In Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50% cents per line of space.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the premises of OLIVER WARNER, of Paw-Paw, Michigan, a French Pony about 10 hands high, color brown; the tip of one ear cut off.

DAIRY AND FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE. The Adams Dairy Farm, in the town of Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., containing 540 acres, with 73 cows, teams, farm utensils, &c.

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded.

FOR INVALIDS. AVON SPRINGS, N. Y. The waters of these Springs contain sulphates of magnesia and soda, variously combined in the different wells with other ingredients.

Foreign and American Horticultural Agent AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS. No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York.

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS. Building Brick and Drain Tile. The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile.

THE UNIVERSAL Clothes Wringer. It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wringer before the people.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition! We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will wash work that "Self-adjusting" Machines and other cheap washers from articles on which they have done their best.

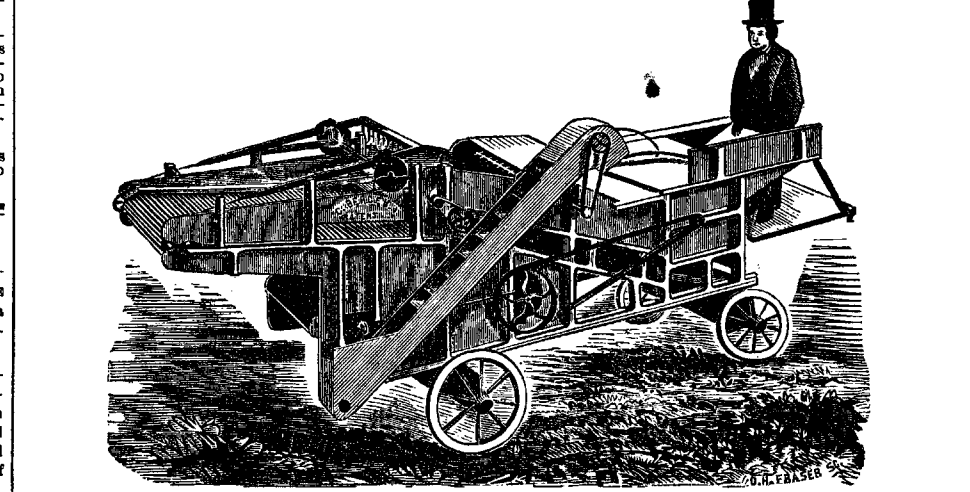
WE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. To men who have had experience as canvassers, or any who would like to engage in this truly valuable invention, liberal inducements will be offered and good territory given them (they paying nothing for the Patent Right) in which they shall have the exclusive franchise.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT—ON LONG CREDIT. 80 Acres at \$10.00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. annually upon the following terms: Cash Payment, \$48.00; Payment in one year, 48.00; " two years, 48.00; " three, 48.00; " four, 236.00; " five, 224.00; " six, 212.00; " seven, 200.00.

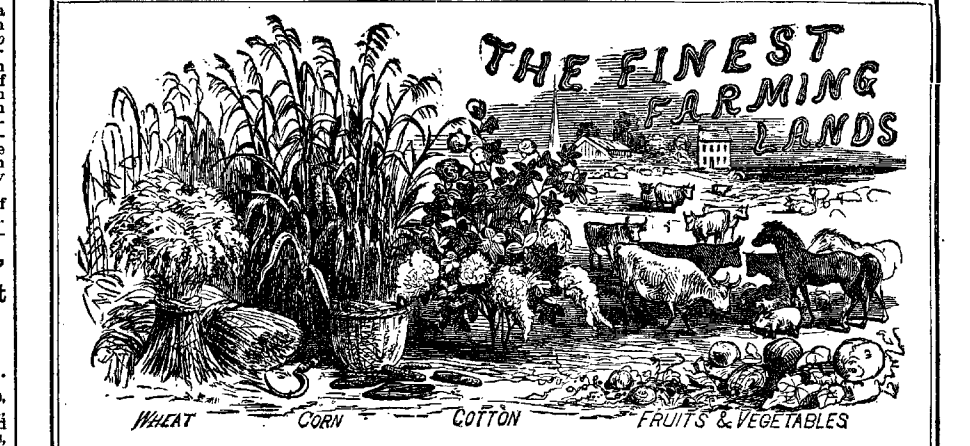
Address LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPROVED GRAIN THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.



MANUFACTURED BY C. P. GREGG, FARMER, N. Y. These Celebrated Machines combine many New and Valuable Improvements to which Attention is Called.

FIRST—The construction of the concave below the iron cylinder, so that it can be adjusted to any angle required, for different kinds of grain in any condition, thereby enabling the machine to thrash with greater rapidity than any other now in use, and at the same time doing its work well.



Equal to any in the World!!! MAY BE PROCURED AT FROM \$8 to \$12 PER ACRE.

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization. 1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS. Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON. The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great importance. Commencing in latitude 33 deg. 30 min. (see Map on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES. The great resources of the State in Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great network of links every part of the State to immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS. From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed of 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has tripled in ten years, and is now \$14,891. The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.

EDUCATION. Mechanics and working-men will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

STOCK RAISING. In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others.

MARCHING SONG.

BY ALICE GARRY.

UNLOOP the tents from the tent-poles,
Hands that are knotty and strong,
And yoke the teams to the gun-wains,
And drag the guns along!

The Story-Teller.

MANAGING A NEIGHBOR.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

LOCUST GROVE FARM was in a bad condition when JAMES WALTON first became proprietor. It comprised seventy-five acres of originally excellent soil, but was almost ruined by mismanagement.

property and character. He had heard that Mr. WALTON was going to "manage" him, but had mistaken the purport of the word. He was as vindictive towards Mr. WALTON as if that gentleman had done him some irreparable, life-long injury;

"What did Mr. WALTON send over for to-day?" asked Mrs. ZELL of her husband, who had just come in from the barn, one hot day in July.

"And are you going?" "Of course not." "But why not?" "Catch me going over, that's all."

"You needn't bother yourself, any how." "But I do bother myself about it," said the woman. "And I will bother myself about it."

"That will do, wife. I am not going to help him." "You have a hard heart and a hard head, JOHN ZELL. Kindness will not touch the one, nor the heaping coals of fire burn the other."

The good woman having "said her say," went into the house, while her husband returned to the barn. Early the next morning, however, ZELL was at work sharpening his scythe.

"So! and what has changed your mind? The manner in which I presented the matter yesterday?" "W-e-l-l, in part. I thought it all over. And another thing: you remember that I was to meet JONES at BEAD's store last night to pay the last installment on that upper tract."

"While I am pleased at your going, I depise the motive. It is so entirely selfish. It would—" "Now wife—don't scold"—said ZELL, in a tone so unusual to him, so kind and forbearing, that she opened wide her eyes.

"That will do, wife. I guess it wouldn't turn a saw-mill. You may look for me at dusk." The bustling little woman gazed after her husband as he walked across the fields with his cradle on his back.

"Both rhyme and truth in what you say," echoed his friend. "Crinky" ZELL had indeed been "managed." He grew clever and sociable, made his home happy, gave freely to charitable institutions, connected himself with everything promising social and intellectual advancement, and made hosts of friends wherever he went.

POETRY FROM THE BIBLE.—Milton, Young, and Cowper—names dear to every one who has capacity to know genuine poetry, and to enjoy its ennobling influences—made the Hebrew bards their models, and to their supremacy among the lovers of the lyre, let the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, the "Night Thoughts" of Young, and the "Task" of Cowper bear witness.

The Reviewer.

SKETCHES OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE OF SECESSION; with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels. By W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor of the Knoxville Whig. Philadelphia: G. W. Childs. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

This volume is now before the loyal portion of the Union, rehearsing the history of Secession in Eastern Tennessee, and, in fact, all that part of the country which concluded to sever the ties connecting it with the "North."

"I have prepared this work from the single standpoint of uncompromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction. My ancestors fought in its defense; and while their blood flows in my veins, I shall instinctively recoil from bartering away the glory of its past and the prophecy of its future for the stained record of that vile thing, begotten by fraud, crime, and bad ambition, christened a Southern Confederacy."

Entertaining such views, the Parson threw his whole soul into the struggle, and with tongue and pen battled manfully for the "Old Flag." Every means that could be employed by the rebels to have him over his course were brought into use, and when bribes and threats had both failed, his office (the Knoxville Whig) was taken from him, and himself consigned to the cell of a felon.

The volume is a plain, honest recital of the sufferings of Unionists, and the plundering, savage proclivities of Secessionists. Those who look for fine phrases, glossing over cruelty and sensuality, will not find them. The Parson says: "Extreme fastidiousness of taste may, perhaps, shrink with over-sensitiveness from some of the language I have employed."

"To write a book about the United States has been the ambition of my literary life," declares ANTHONY TROLLOPE, the well known English novelist, in the "Introduction" to his volume on North America, and after its perusal we cannot withhold the judgment that he has acceptably performed the work.

Thirty years ago his mother published a book concerning our country, the habits and costumes of "the Yankees," and many can remember the ire which it created, and the denunciations with which it was received. The son remarks: "That was essentially a woman's book. She saw with a woman's keen eye, and described, with a woman's light but graphic pen, the social defects and absurdities which our near relatives had adopted into their domestic life."

Concerning the author's style, comment is needless—the nine volumes of his writings already before the American public are sufficient guarantee of his fitness. We have given several selections from North America, and more will follow as space permits.

WE are sorry to see that our friends, the publishers, have permitted quite a number of typographical errors to mar so good a book. The remarkable correctness of their publications may make us more stringent in this respect, for when we take up a volume with their imprint, we anticipate an exhibition of all that is worthy in the "Art of Arts."

HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST: Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, and Ireland. By W. P. FETTERIDGE. New York: Harper & Brothers.

JUST such a work as this has been long needed, and its appearance will be fully appreciated the present year, when so many Americans and Canadians are journeying to Great Britain for the purpose of attending the great International Exhibition, and thence spending a few weeks on the Continent.

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events, 1860-61. Edited by FRANK MOORE, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.: I. A History of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdotes, and Incidents. III. Documents, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam.

THE nineteenth monthly part of this invaluable work has been received by D. M. DEWEY. It contains well executed steel portraits of Major-General POPE and Commodore FOOTE. The narrative of events is brought down to February. We have heretofore highly commended it to our readers, and each succeeding number proves its completeness and reliability.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. On the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. Illustrated with Maps and Numerous Wood Engravings. Published in Parts, price 15 cents each; to be comprised in six or seven volumes, similar in appearance to the volumes of "Chamber's Information for the People." Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott & Co.

PART 49 of this valuable Dictionary of Useful Knowledge has been received. The work is now dealing with "F," and the closing article treats of the French Language and Literature. We have heretofore highly commended the Encyclopedia, and the publishers seem determined to merit all the good words this publication has received. JAMES RATCLIFFE agent for Rochester and vicinity.

NEW UNIVERSITY ALGEBRA: A Theoretical and Practical Treatise, containing many New and Original Methods and Applications. For Colleges and High Schools. By HORATIO N. ROBINSON, LL. D., late Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and author of a Full Course of Mathematics. New York: Ivison, Phinney & Co.

THIS work is not a mere revision of the old University Algebra, but a new book. Such features of the original publication as gave it any claims to superiority, care has been taken to preserve, the aim of the author evidently being to make that which was pronounced good decidedly better.

New University Algebra is submitted to the public as distinguished for fullness of matter; for scientific arrangement; for ample discussion and rigid demonstration; for clear statement and close definition; for rules brief and of easy application; for examples numerous, apt, and strictly practical; for the nicest adaptation to the purposes of teaching; for whatever care, skill, and science can accomplish; and we do not doubt that it will meet with the most favorable reception by both instructor and pupil. Sold by STEEL & AVERT.

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE. By JOHN SAUNDERS, author of the "Shadow in the House," "Love's Martyrdom," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

HERE we have a "Factory" story—a relation of the joys, sorrows, and tolls of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners. The author, judging from his powers of delineation, is eminently qualified for the task of describing the lives of this class of operatives, both male and female, and is thoroughly conversant with their habits and conversation. The broad Lancashire dialect abounds throughout the volume, and seems true to the life. The work is paper-covered, belongs to "Harper's Library of Select Novels," and the reader will find its perusal very agreeable. For sale by STEEL & AVERT.

Wit and Humor.

PRENTICEANA.

THE fact that the fish in the streams of the Mammoth Cave have no eyes, is explained by the hypothesis that the organ has become extinct from disuse through successive generations. We wonder whether, if this rebellion goes on, the next generation of rebels won't be born without stomachs.

A PRIZE of twenty thousand francs has been offered in France for the best essay on the "Regeneration of Bone." The rebel Confederacy should try to get a recipe for the regeneration of bone and muscle.

A LONDON medical journal states the case of a man who lived a whole year after his back-bone was broken. We mention this as an encouragement and consolation to the Southern Confederacy.

IT is said that fear has been known to turn a man's hair from black to white in a single night. Buckner's flag at Fort Donelson underwent that change within a similar period of time.

IT is said that in some parts of Mississippi the poor rebels have to subsist on bran. Let them be sure to get it fresh, and then every meal will be "bran new."

A SPEAKER at one of the anniversary meetings in Boston, in referring to his Satanic Majesty, styled him "the original Jefferson Davis."

THE rebels, fearing that the battle may be to the strong, console themselves with the thought that the race is to the swift.

ACCORDING to the best calculation we can make, Memphis was last ditch No. 101.

THE rebels drew Porter on to New Orleans, but they didn't draw him mild.

THE most suitable currency for skeddaddlers—Shin plaster.

Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters. My 24, 23, 22, 21, 11, 25, 7, 26 is the name of a distinguished general in our army. My 18, 16, 17, 3, 2, 22 is what the Yankees are to Southern rebels. My 15, 10, 9, 13 is what we should improve. My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 is what we should possess. My 14, 17, 23, 20, 21, 18 is what some school boys love to play. My 11, 19, 20, 7 is a fish. My 12, 8, 15, 19, 26, 3 is what we should not do. My 1, 2, 23, 22 is a number. My whole was uttered by a wise man, and may be found in the book of Proverbs. Ruby, St. Clair Co., Mich., 1862. ANSWER: Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

WE are airy little creatures, All of different form and features; One of you'll find in fat, And a second is in jet; But a third is set in tin; And a fourth a box is in; And the fifth, if you'll pursue, It will never fly from you. Villa Nova, Norfolk Co., C. W., 1862. A. W. D. ANSWER in two weeks.

A QUESTION FOR SURVEYORS.

SUPPOSE it be required to run a line, of which, some years since, the bearing was N. 45°, E. 20 chains, and in running this line by the given bearing, the corner is found 20 links to the left, what is the present bearing of the line? Watertown, N. Y., 1862. J. J. TOWNSEND. ANSWER in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN NO. 651.

Answer to Acrostical Enigma.—All is not gold that glitters. Answer to Geographical Enigma.—Harriet Beecher Stowe. Answer to Poetical Enigma.—The father gave them \$600. One share was \$200, the other \$400. Answer to Mathematical Problem.—16. 70795 + inches.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, 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 IS THE TIME for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best medium—and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Seedmen, 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. 16, 1862.] MOORE'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 time. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its prospects 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 a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men, who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and 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. MOORE charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the worth of a New-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

Advertisements.

CIDER PRESS SCREWS—Five Feet Long, Four third more juice than Portable Presses. Sent for a Circular, Made by L. M. ARNOLD, Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Foundry.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The MONROE COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION has money to loan on improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties. J. E. PIERPONT, Secretary. Rochester, June 13, 1862. 649-4160

WOOD'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

WOOD'S NEW MOWER.

The Machine is too well known to need description, to having been awarded the Highest Prizes throughout this country. It is a new and improved Mower, and has been tested and approved by the three last United States Fairs down to State and County Fairs without number; also at the great French and English Exhibitions. It has borne away the highest prizes ever offered for Harvesting Machines.

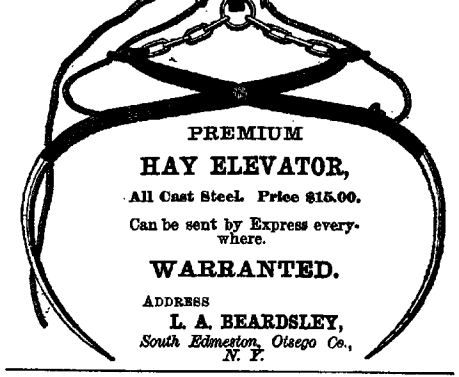
Wood's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined.

I have during the past year reconstructed my Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, and offer it to grain growing farmers, either as a Reaper alone, or as a Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined, in a form which I am sure will give entire satisfaction to any grain grower who desires to cut his grain in the most expeditious and economical manner.

Price of Wood's Self-Raking Reaper, delivered on the spot, as above, with less draft to the team. The Mower cuts a fifty-four inch swath, and is warranted equal to any in the market. I continue, as heretofore, to manufacture the MARY COMBINED MOWERS, with my latest improvement, to which I attach the Self-Raker if desired.

WARRANTED.

L. A. BEARDSLEY, South Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.



SCHENECTADY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Proprietors, MANUFACTURE THEIR PATENT

ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWERS,

COMBINED THRASHERS AND CLEANERS, THRASHERS AND SEPARATORS, CLOVER MACHINES, Wood-Saws, (Circular and Cross Cut), &c.

Also an improved pattern of LEVER or SWEEP HORSE POWERS and LARGE THRASHERS AND CLEANERS.

THE FIRST PREMIUM

was awarded our Thrasher and Cleaner, at the late New-York State Fair, which, with the many favorable reports from persons using them, prove them to be a superior machine, and as such are recommended to the notice of the public.

Also our Improved Clover Machines are offered to the public as possessing all the necessary requirements for hulling and cleaning clover at one operation in the most perfect manner.

Prices and description of the above named machines will be found in our Illustrated Circular, which will be sent free to all applicants. Address G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., 648-5160 Schenectady, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER,

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

Not a Cog in the Machine!

Friction Rollers upon the inner face of the drive wheel press up the flange of a revolving Screw, which gives the desired amount of motion to the cutter, which will be sent free to all applicants. PERFECT IN ITS WORK, and most simple and durable in its construction.

The Lightest Draft

Mower and Reaper in the World. Send for circular. Manufactured by RUSSELL & TREVELL, 641-181 Manlius, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

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 \$5,000. Said Farm lies IN THE TOWN OF PHELPS, ONTARIO CO.,

Two and a half miles south-west of Oak's Corners; has been under a well-directed system of improvement for several years, and is thoroughly underdrained. The desirability of location, convenience and durability of buildings, quality of soil, high state of cultivation, all combine to make it

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

Ever offered for sale. Said Farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given at any time. A year of the purchase money can remain on the Farm. Also, with or without the Farm, 1550 Well-bred Spanish Merino Sheep and Lambs,

Which, for quality, quantity and evenness of fleece, can't be best-combined 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.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c.

M. J. MONROE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 80 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatoes, Green and dried Fruit, Pure and Foreign Wines and Liquors, and Rectified Whisky, for medicinal purposes.

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