

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LRADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors

CHAS. D. RRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people o 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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.-No. II.

In our last on this subject, without designing to disparage labor, or show the least desire to make farmers gentlemen, in the modern or genteel sense of that term, we endeavored to teach the importance of thought, without which there can be no system and no management worthy of the name. It must be remembered that the inquiry we answered in part, and promised to continue in this number, was, How can I improve in my system of farming? which without any knowledge of the particular system adopted by the inquirer, we were compelled to discuss in a more general sense, as, In what respect does American farming most need improvement? In the first place, the work of improvement must commence with the man. He who looks upon a farm, and sees at a glance how things are managed, is at no loss to form a pretty correct opinion of the character of the owner; and when we see a farmer and hear him talk, and can get a pretty good idea of his character, we form an opinion at once of the condition of his farm and his style of farming. All effort at improvement that does not contemplate the improvement of the mind of the man, is at fault, and will fail. The improvement of the mind and the soil must always go hand in hand. Progress, like charity, should commence at home; and he who, like our correspondent, has become aroused to the necessity of making the necessary effort, has taken the first and most important step. The farmer, if he succeeds at all, does so by the exercise of skill, care and economy; and his success, as a general rule, is proportionate to the amount of these qualities that he may possess or put in practice. The merchant may have every element of character necessary to success, and yet fail. His business is, in many respects, one of chance - the winds may wreck, and the waves swallow up his richest treasures; and commercial disasters, which the wisest could not foresee, sweep away, in a few short months, the fruits of a life of toil. A few lucky strikes may yield a rich harvest of gold to the venturesome and presumptuous, which the more able and careful may never reap. The amount of success, therefore, is not always a sure test of the ability of the merchant. The farmer is subject to no such sudden and overwhelming calamities; for the sun shines and the rain falls alike on the evil and the good, and seed time and harvest fail not. If he succeeds, he does so by the ability which he possesses wisely to devise and promptly to execute - by the union of mind and matter, head and hands. A clear head and diligent hands ensure success, and without these failure is certain. But, on this point we have perhaps said enough, as our

remarks are designed to be suggestive only. The foundation of all agricultural improvement must be laid deep in the soil. Many a man has struggled hard to increase his products and profits, and failed, because he commenced in the wrong place. It would be just as foolish to spend a large amount of money in an imposing and expensive

resting on a poor foundation, as to expend n farming operations without making thore igh work with the soil. And yet this is a matter too often neglected, and for several reasons. It is natural to love to expend money and labor where we can make the most show in the shortest time. This is in some sense a national failing. We are a fast people, and have not patience to wait for results that are slow in their development. This is the reason why, no matter what plants may be set out, we seldom obtain a decent farm hedge. We want a hedge in two or three years, and therefore never get any; while the English farmer is satisfied to wait at least half-a-dozen years, and obtains a hedge that his youngest children never live to see grow old. Many a farmer has been taunted with the remark that he was burying money, while engaged in a work that, though slow and tedious and expensive, and that would not pay for the outlay in a year or two, would yield a harvest of good fruits for a score of years, and prove in the end the

most profitable investment that could be possibly

The roots of most plants, if they have an opportunity, extend far down into the soil for nourishment and moisture. As a general thing the roots will extend as wide, and often as deep below the ground, as the tops ascend above it. The vigor and productiveness of the plant depend upon the size and strength of the roots; and no plant will make a robust growth, and yield a good crop, whose roots are cramped, or starved, or rotted, in an uncongenial soil. This being the case, the importance of giving a proper soil in the right condition for the full development of the roots will be at once admitted. The roots of none of our ordinary plants will thrive in a water soaked soil. The water should have an opportunity to percolate through the ground and pass off as deep as the roots extend; in other words, the drainage should be thorough to the depth the roots will extend when they obtain their maximum growth. The soil should be permitted to hold only so much moisture as it will absorb and hold naturally. Fill a basket with earth, and it will absorb and hold a certain amount of water; add more, and it will pass through; and this is a good specimen of thorough drainage. Every farmer must have noticed that flower-pots are made with a hole in the bottom for drainage. Before the gardener places his plant in the pot, he puts pieces of a broken pot, or charcoal, over and around the hole, to make the drainage more perfect, and all water that is not absorbed by the soil passes off, and the roots are healthy and soon fill the pot; but let this orifice become choked by any means, so that the surplus water is retained, and the roots soon become black and rotten, and the plant sickens and dies, unless removed. This should teach us an important lesson as to the injurious effects of away vater upon the roots of plants.

But, many will say, my land does not need draining; it is high and dry. We were once asked, by the owner, the reason why the trees planted in his orchard became sickly, stunted, messy, and finally died. We soon ascertained that the cause was stagnant water around the roots, and recommended drainage as the only remedy. He could not believe this to be the cause of the difficulty, as the land was pretty high, and he had never thought it needed draining. We took a spade and dug a hole a couple of feet deep, and in ten minutes after the water stood in it within a foot of the surface. Those who read the discussion before the Fruit Grower's Society of Western New York, will remember that Dr. FARLEY stated he had drained his vineyard thoroughly, although it was not the kind of land that farmers usually thought required drainage, and water ran from the tile nearly the whole year. We will not say that all soils require artificial drainage, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a few hundred dollars expended in this way is the best investment the farmer can make, and without it all other attempts at improvement will be of little

REVIEW*

BY AD VALOREM.

Nor to be captious, dear reader, but simply to aid in fixing in the mind whatever is found most valuable. It is not unusual that the second reading of any work is more profitable than the first; and the third or fourth often results in new discoveries of much value and profit. The truth is, most of us read too superficially. We study and analyze too little-in other words, we think too little-don't we? Let us reform in this respect.

CAN YOUNG FARMERS SUCCEED?

The editor is cautious in his answer. Under certain circumstances, and with certain qualification, he says "Yes." Under different circumstances, and in the absence of these qualifications, "No."

Young farmers may succeed as well as any class of business men, if, in addition to a thorough business education, they have a practical, philosophical one—a professional one. Some may succeed as the blind man travels—by slowly feeling his way; but the pace in most cases would be unendurable to Young America. This article suggests the writing of some axiomatic qualifications essential to the success of the Young Farmer:

- 1. A good, strong, sound constitution.
- 2. To know how to take care of it. 3. A thorough business education.

mind.

- 4. A practical or professional education.
- 5. An inquiring, patient, investigating, reasoning
- 6. Industry and economy. 7. Enthusiasm and ambition in the prosecution of
- farm labor, stimulated by a love of the beautiful and the Creator of the beautiful in Nature. 8. Love of home, and a desire to render it "the
- canctuary of the highest human affection"—beautiful in all respects, and symmetrical in its beauty. Success depends upon the spirit which inspires effort. If the motive be high, ennobling, worthy, and the means used to secure success correspond in
- surely succeed. The editor has given the key to success in his remarks—"Labor produces wealth." Knowledge,

character with the motive, the young man will

* Of RURAL NEW-YORKER, No. I, Vol. XIII.

and the ability and disposition to apply it, with patience and perseverance, will insure success, whether in forest or on prairie.

A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

This article and these plans suggest the propriety of saying what is needed most by thousands of RURAL readers. Plans and elevations of Farm Houses and Cottages, combining convenience, cheapness, and beauty - adaptation to the wants and means of young farmers. The specifications and cost (estimating the material at a fixed price.) should be given in detail. There is the greater need for such plans, from the fact that the majority of those who build houses in the country are their own architects-make their own plans, and are guided in determining the same mainly by ideas picked up from plans and elevations in papers, and by visiting the houses of their neighbors. If the plans thus formed are modified, it is because the "carpenter and joiner," employed by the day to put up the frame and "do off the house," is strong-minded and a good logician. There are, of course, exceptions to this

It may be proper to suggest that the architect who will take the trouble to travel and study the wants of ruralists, and undertake to supply the same by improved, simple (yet ornate) plans and elevations for rural buildings, with specifications as above described, will build himself a name, if not a business. Such a man should have Downing's taste, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the practical wants of the class for whom he labors. It is true we have all sorts of works on architecture, with plans, &c. But these plans are so uniformly modeled after, or modified from, the city or suburban residence, as to render them unworthy, and in many rural taste. The country wants a distinct and distinctive style of architecture. Who will sup-

BAD TIMBER.

That is a good article—not bad timber—but Huch T. Brooks' jostlings and nudgings of ourselves. And I need say little more beyond commending the reader to re-peruse it. But there is a confession there that I want to apply to some of our ranting brother farmers, who talk—aye, and sometimes act too—as if there was but one profession in which we might look without finding rascals. I tell you, brethren, there is a great deal of "bad timber' among us — it is not always found in wagon shops and plow manufactories. If you could hear some of these same mechanics, that you charge with all sorts of dishonesty, talk about you when you leave after giving them "a blowing might discover a beam in your own eye as big as a bad plow beam.

Read Brooks' confession again, and confess your

POOR AND RICH FARMERS, AND WHY,

PETER HATHAWAY'S classification is believed to be correct, and corroborates what I have written above about successful farmers. There is a certain class of farmers who dig, delve, and struggle all their lives long to get a living; but they never think -they have no time to carefully calculate - they have no ideal position which they labor to occupy. They struggle and complain of their calling; spend their lives groveling and grumbling, and never sus pect that the fault is in themselves.

LOOK TO THE CELLARS.

Yes, sir, pray do so! It is an important and timely hint. The writer has visited cellars that were as near pest-cellars as anything else. One family, now remembered, lost three of its members with a fever. The physician happening in one day while the cellar door stood open, detected, by his olfactories, the source of the trouble. He explored the cellar and found it rotten with decayed and decaying vegetables and other filth. A thorough cleansing of the cellar saved the balance of the family, who never forgot the lesson learned at such a terrible

The potato bins, this year, should be frequently and carefully picked over; the apples assorted; the leaves of vegetables removed; and let it be emphatically understood the cellar is not the place to keep soap grease. It has often been found there by the writer in open cask or barrel, producing a stench which poluted fruit, vegetables, and meats. If articles of food are kept in the cellar, nothing that is not pure should be allowed therein. Especially is fruit affected by decaying matter of whatever sort.

THE ASTER FAMILY.

The editor's remarks upon this fine family of flowers are interesting; and I heard a lady say that she hoped the RURAL would contain more of that kind of talk, accompanied with specific directions for culture.

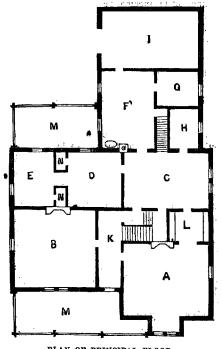
The description of the few best varieties, "from notes taken in our own garden the past season," suggest that each lady who loves plants and cultivates flowers (and vegetables, if you please,) will find it a source of much pleasure and profit if she 'take notes" of the peculiarities (good and bad) of each plant and flower she may cultivate. Have the lady readers of the RURAL ever made an effort to describe even a Bachelor's Button, (Centaurea cyanus,) and found it impossible? Although it is



FIRST PREMIUM FARM HOUSE.

BELIEVING that very many of the plans of houses published were unsuited to the use of farmers, and anxious to present our readers with those which would be more valuable, about three years ago we offered premiums for the best three plans of farm houses. In response, we received nearly a hundred designs, mostly from farmers, of houses built, were erected. These were examined by a committee, and the premiums awarded to the best three. which were published in 1859. We have been requested to republish them for the benefit of the many thousands of our readers who were not then subscribers, and have consented to comply with the request. In this number we give the design to which was awarded the first premium, with the owner's description.

THE accompanying design was prepared to supply the wants of a large and increasing class of farmers, whose well-to-do circumstances, and the demands of social life which their growing children make, prompt them to replace the "old house" by a more commodious, convenient, and beautiful building. A tasteful home, spacious enough to accommodate the entire family, with due regard to the eparate duties of life and the requisite individual privacy, and to offer that wide hospitality which so charms us in the country, is a better investment than bank stock or fertile acres. If it does nothing more than keep the children beneath the home roof, and make their associations of home pleasant. and their enjoyments pure, it will be an incalculable blessing to them, while at the same time it will prove a source of serenest joy to sweeten the declining years of the parents. In this house there are no apartments for show, merely, but all are arranged with reference to economy of labor, where the mistress of the house has rarely any other assistance than her own daughters can render.

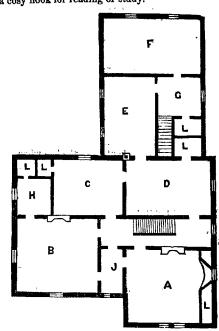


PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

4, Living Room-15x18; B, Parlor-15x18; C, Kitchen-12x18; D, Bed Room-12x12; E, Children's Bed Room-9x12; F, Back Kitchen-11x16; G, Dairy-7x8; H, Pantry-5x9; I, Wood House—12x22; K, Hall—5x15; L, Alcove—6x8; MM, Verandas; N.N. Closets.

The plan shows a broad veranda on the entrance front, extending so that its roof forms the top of the bay-window, giving access to a narrow hall, which seems roomy enough, as the staircase is in a and carpenters, and need not be discussed here.

recess at the further end. There is also space for a cloak closet under the stairs. The hall gives access to the three principal rooms; a parlor on the left, a living-room on the right, which may also be used as a dining-room, which has a bay-window, and an alcove showing through an arched opening, fitted up with book shelves on each side. The shelves should have glazed doors down to the usual height of wainscoting, and below, closets for newspapers, specimens in natural history, &c. If both sides are not needed for books, one side can be fitted up with an ottoman-seat, or lounge, thus affording a cosy nook for reading or study.



PLAN OF CHAMBERS

A, Bed Room—15x15; B, Bed Room—15x18; C, Bed Room— 12x15; D, Bed Room-12x18; E, Bed Room-11x16; F, Bed Room-12x22; G, Hall-7x8; H, Dressing Room-7x8, ▶, Bath Room-5x9; L L, Closets.

In the rear of the alcove is the kitchen, which has a china-closet, a pantry, and a door leading to the back stairs. A bed-room communicates with the kitchen, having a closet and a smaller bedroom for children beyond, which also has a closet. In case but one of the bed-rooms is needed, the other can be used for a library, when a door from the hall could be made.

A back-kitchen is provided in the wing, having doors to the dairy, cellar, wood-shed, and veranda. The chamber plan supplies four large bed-rooms

in the main house, one of them having a window seat, formed by a projecting closet, and another, a dressing-room with closets. A bath-room is placed above the hall, lighted by a small octagonal window, or by neled door. Two large sleeping-rooms a vover the back-kitchen and the wood-shed. lar amount of accommodation _ in the attic, if necessary.

can also be turn

The house can be built either of wood, brick, or stone; but in either case, the verge-boards, veran das, &c., should be made durable and plain. All ornamentation beyond what is strictly characteristic and suggestive of country simplicity, has no place upon it. We have endeavored in our perspective to give it an unpretending, rural aspect, with enough of dignity to mark it as the residence of a family of refinement and taste. If built of wood, in a plain but thorough manner, it could be erected in most parts of the country for about Two THOUSAND DOL-LARS. "aining details of construction are familiar to most persons, and especially to masons

a type of "single blessedness," (if there be any critical habits of observation, and enable us to dissuch "blessedness,") it is worthy the study of the tinguish the cause of the effect produced on the thoughtless, careless observer. Whatever will fix mind, should be adopted and practiced. There is

much practical knowledge lost or unavailable, because the observer does not "take notes" of facts and features." Let the lady amateur (and gentleseason. It is supposed all professional men do.

SELVENT.

THE EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

Those Westerners seem to be having a quarrel over the name of a Cherry, and yet, according to your correspondent, none of them recognize or adopt the true name of the cherry—the two-syllabled word "Kentish," of Downing. There ought to be uniformity, and somebody ought to be "standard" authority in nomenclature, and adhered to as such. And short names, other things being equal, ought to be preferred to long ones.

EDUCATED FARMERS.

Among the advantages which the world may derive from an educated class of farmers, is it too much to expect that we may in the future have authors of books, men eminent in literature, whose culture has not been exclusively mental? I regard it as an evil that, heretofore, nearly all who have occupied the public ear, and led and educated the public mind, have had an exclusively mental culture, to the almost total neglect of muscular development; and as a consequence our literature is tinged to some extent with cerebral disease. Cow-PER, among male authors, and CHARLOTTE BRONTE, among female, are examples of a high but diseased development of mind, attracting the admiration of the world, and acquiring for themselves a brilliant fame, and yet they were as the blooming and false ripe peaches which fall to the ground before the true peaches mature, and their works may be pictured by the same comparison.

Muscular labor can only be enjoyed, nay, can only be tolerated by those whose healthful muscles and hardy frames are inured to it by long practice. When it becomes habitual it is a source of enjoyment, and in time an element of happiness which cannot be spared. But when a lad is taken from agricultural labor and applied to a course of severe and long continued study, and at the same time deprived of abundant muscular exercise, that exercise soon becomes painful to him, and he regards it with aversion. The painful fatigue which accompanies continued bodily labor under such circumstances, seldom fails to disgust the young student with that labor as a means of subsistence, and to turn his hopes toward the bar, the pulpit, the army, or the counting room. The educated mind of the country being thus continually drawn from labor, and concentrated in other professions, a brilliancy of mental effort characterizes those professions, which still more adds to their attractions. And as "knowledge is power," the professions named become powerful, and surround themselves with much that is to the disadvantage of muscular labor. For amputating a finger twenty-five dollars will be charged by a surgeon; for cutting off a saw-log twenty-five cents is ample compensation to the laborer.

I have observed that in the generation to which I belong, and which is now approaching the close of life, the few farmers who have acquired wealth are mostly those whose literary qualifications have been forced on them by, rather than led to, their success. Their minds are powerful but not much educated by immediate contact with books The threshing machine, the reaper, the revolving rake, the improved plow, the best methods of cultivating the soil, and other fruits of mental effort have been theirs, because all these things surround them. Their minds are strong, and the fruit of mind is seen in their success. But if in early life they had passed through a course of study, I apprehend that, in most cases, agriculture would have lost, and other callings gained their services.

In early life I passed some years as a student, then some years in a commercial counting room, then I became a Western farmer. In the latter capacity I have swung the ax day after day for weeks in succession, also the grain cradle and scythe, have pitched from sixty to one hundred tons of hay and grain annually, have followed the plow with delight, and have bent over the hoe when, to use the expression of a fellow-laborer, "hoeing stuck by us like a brother." I claim, therefore, to know something by experience of both mental and muscular labor. I am convinced that either, when exclusive, will fail in making the best men and women.

If these remarks are true, two conclusions are apparent:-1st, That students designed for farmers should have daily muscular exercise; and, 2d, Those authors whose culture has been exclusively mental, had better write on other topics than that of muscular labor, for it is extremely doubtful if they can understand the subject. PETER HATHAWAY. Milan, Erie Co., O., 1862.

OFFICE-SEEKING FARMERS.

WERILY, Agriculture is looking up now-a-days. Only think of our friend, Col. PLOWHANDLE, going to Washington, and being sought after by all the dignitaries, from Old ABE down. I don't wonder he has concluded not to accept any more such common offices as Supervisor, Member of Assembly, &c. It is evident that your Western Correspondent hadn't heard of this, when he sent you the closing portions of Dr. Kennicott's address, published in the RURAL Jaunary 18th. Really, the Doctor should have lived in Western New York. Agriculturists are better appreciated hereabouts. Only think of it! Not more than five farmers in a Constitutional Convention for the whole State of Illinois! Why, it was intimated not long since that Col. Moore-another military man-might have been Mayor of Rochester, but he wouldn't. He was satisfied with the RURAL NEW-YORKER office. But let our Western friends be patient a while longer. The Doctor anticipates a better time for them in the future. Possibly they may do as well as their brethren in our section. For their encouragement, let me refer them to one or two instances-not isolated cases. for there are plenty more of the same sort.

Friend Jones was a farmer in good standingstarted in life with a large farm-out of debt and above board. Like many others, he wanted to serve his country in a political way-sought office and was successful-held all the town offices he wished for-went to Albany to help make laws several times, &c., &c., - always spending more receive the best management; for its owner was some unlucky move, he got in debt so far that he to be quite permanent.

Neighbor Smith commenced his career in a similar manner, was equally well off; sought official stations in the same way, but didn't succeed; spent man, too,) have paper and pencil at hand the coming a good deal of time and money in the pursuit, got nothing for his pains, and he is now no better off than Jones. But they have the consolation of reflecting, that it is sometimes necessary to sacrifice private interests for the public good. Perhaps if our Illinois friends are patient, they may do equally well in time. PRIVATE SIMPSON.

The Bee-Reeper

Bee Journal.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Please to inform me through the RURAL where and by whom the Bee Journal is published. and oblige a reader.—B. HIBBARD, Truston, 1861.

In answer to the above and two or three similar inquiries, we would state that the Bee Journal was published at Philadelphia, Penn., but has been discontinued.

Progress in Honey Gathering.

Almost general attention seems to be now directed to this subject. Bee-conventions are being held in various parts of the country, and farmers and dwellers in villages are beginning to realize that tuns of honey are wasted every year in every State and county, and we might say every school district of our land. A meeting was held in Watertown, N. Y., on the 8th ult., for the organization of an Apiarian Association, and after several interesting and instructive addresses on the subject, and the appointment of the necessary committees, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in February for the consummation of the organization. In Europe, as well as in this country, the people are arousing to the importance of gathering the honey which nature has provided in such immense quantities, and to be had for the harvesting, while she has given us the workers—models of industry—that will gather and pack down and seal over, just right for our use, the nectar which we all love. The leading article of a recent number of the Mark Lane Express was devoted to this subject, and contained the following interesting anecdote: Some years ago a bishop was holding his first

visitation of the clergy of his diocese, in a town in one of the midland counties. Among those assem bled he soon discovered an old college acquaintance whom he had not seen for a great number of years, but whom he greeted with all the warmth of a renewed friendship. On comparing notes with his friend, the bishop learned with regret that he was still a curate in a country village, at a stipend of one hundred pounds a year, and that he had a wife and large family to support. The worthy curate however, invited the bishop to spend a day with him before he left the neighborhood, and the latter, not wishing to appear proud, accepted the invita tion. On reaching the parsonage, he was surprised to find his friend's wife an elegant, well-dressed lady, who received him without any of the embar rassment which a paucity of means too frequently occasions in those who feel its pressure. The chil dren, too, were all well dressed, and looked anything rather than as having suffered from the pinching pains of unappeased hunger. But the good bishop's astonishment was still greater when he sat down to partake of a repast worthy of the traditional and customary fare of his ander, and was invited to "take wine" of the purest flavor and aroma with his fair and graceful hostess. Knowing that his friend was originally a poor man, he considered that he must have received a fortune with his wife. After, therefore, the latter and the children had withdrawn, the bishop introduced the subject, by expressing a fear that his friend had gone to an unusual and injurious expense to entertain him, and that it would entail privation upon him afterwards. "Not at all," replied the curate. "I can well afford to entertain an old friend once in a while without any inconvenience." "Then," rejoined the bishop, "I must congratulate you, I suppose, on having received a fortune with your good lady." "You are wrong again, my Lord," replied the poor curate; "I had not a shilling with my wife." More mystified than ever, the bishop resumed, "Then how is it possible for you to have those comforts around you that I see, out of a hundred a year?" "Oh, my Lord, as to that, I am a large manufacturer as well as a clergyman, and employ many thousands of operatives, which bring me in an excellent living. If you will walk with me to the back of the premises, I will show you them at work." He accordingly took him into the garden at the back of the house, and there was a splendid apiary, with a large number of bee-hives, the source of the curate's prosperity. The bishop never forgot the circumstance, nor did he ever fail to make use of it as an argument; for when he afterwards heard some poor curate complain of the scantiness of his income, he would cut the matter short by exclaiming, "There, there, let's have no grumbling. Keep bees, like Mr. ---; keep bees,

THE double stock, or double flower, having its seed vessels and parts of fructification transformed into petals, either by a diseased seed, or excess of nourishment caused by rich earth, cannot perform its duty to nature by replenishing its species by seed. This beautiful though unnatural flower would, therefore, soon become extinct, were not florists careful in sowing the seeds of the single or natural flowers growing near those which have double blossoms. On examining a number of the double blossoms, we sometimes find a single anther concealed between the petals, the fecundating properties of which, although as infinitely small as the pestilential particles in the air, are sufficient to carry disease to every pod of seed the stigma of which it shall have passed over, either by the aid of the air or the accidental assistance of insects. Bees and other insects which live on the nectar of plants. seldom rest on flowers that have become so double as to exclude the parts of fructification, because there is no honey or nectar where there are neither anthers nor stigma. But if a single anther be growing in a double flower, the bees are sure to discover it, and thus they convey the pollen to more perfect plants; since nature, which is so perfect in all her works, has not inclined the bee to luxuriate indiscriminately from flower to flower of different genera, for then would the pollen of the melon be wasted on the stigma of a rose or a poppy; but than he got, of course. Meantime his farm did not these industrious insects may be watched from blossom to blossom of every variety or species of a attending to more important matters, and finally, by | plant, without touching on one of a different family. Thus, one bee will be seen collecting from the was obliged to add to the ornaments of his farm a natural order Cucurbitaceæ, while a second is heavy mortgage—an appendage that appears likely | rifling that of Rosaceæ, and others that of Labietæ,

other insects which feed on the nectar of flowers. -

THE truth of the above, although from good authority, we are disposed to doubt. Stocks will become double if they have the right treatment, although not within miles of a double or semi-double

Bural Spirit of the Press.

Hoven in Cattle.

This disease is usually brought on by cattle being removed from confinement and winter feeding to the luxuriance of the clover field. In the article on Veterinary Science in the new Encyclopædia Britannica, the oils of linseed and turpentine are stated to be nearly a specific. For a large animal take linseed oil raw, one pound; oil of turpentine, from two to three ounces; laudanum from one to two ounces; and after mixing, administer the whole at a dose.

Lime for Potatoes.

THE New England Farmer gives the result of the application of oyster-shell lime to potatoes, at the rate of a handful to each hill, among the tops, after the hoeing was completed. The editor passed through his potato patch many times, without noticing any difference in the growth of the tops, but when they were dug he found that the limed rows gave twice as many bushels of potatoes as those without the application, and very fine in size and quality.

Weight of Manure.

A SOLID foot of half rotted stable manure will weigh, upon an average, 56 pounds. If it is coarse or dry, it will average 48 pounds to the foot. A load of manure, or 36 cubic feet, of first quality, will weigh 2,016 pounds; second quality, 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre-eight loads of first kind, weighing 16,128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod, and less than 21 pounds to each square foot. Five loads will give 63 pounds to the rod. An acre containing 43,560 square feet, the calculation of pounds per foot, of any quantity per acre, is easily made.—Plow.

Dressing Hogs.

FARMERS would do well to notice the following, which we clip from the Detroit Tribune, in regard to dressing hogs for market, and act accordingly in

"Complaint is made by shippers and packers, especially the former, against the practice of spreading' the carcasses after butchering. In shipping hogs that have been spread, the lard is almost certain to become dirty and otherwise damaged, and not unfrequently lost. The practice complained of used to be almost universally in vogue, but has now been abandoned in all the great pork regions outside of Michigan. The carcasses should hang until all the animal heat is out, but should under no circumstances be spread."

Large Potatoes for Seed.

L. G. Brown, detailing an experiment in the culture of the potato through the Boston Cultivator, writes thus:-I send you a fact upon the culture of potatoes, which I think none can gainsay. A man who helped dig them was astonished at the rosult I planted eight rows, twenty hills in length; weighed the seed of each row, and at harvest weighed the product. Each row was manured and cultivated alike. The following is the result of the experiment:

				r	roauce
	1st row, 2 piec	es in a hill, w	eighed 3	lbs	.45 lbs.
1	2d row, 1 who	ole one.	" 10	lbs	83 "
	3d row. 1	" halved	" 10	lbs	. 77 "
	4th row, 2 who 5th row, 3	ole ones in eac	h hill 2½	lbs.	56 "
	5th row, 3	" small	1%	å bs.	46 "
٠	6th row, 3	" very s	mall 1	lb	.42 "
1	7th row, 3 piec	ces, one eve in			

8th row, 3 pieces, seed end 2 lbs. 46 " Compare No. 2 with No. 6. To seed an acre like No. 2, having 7,260 hills per acre, would cost about \$18, the price of the potatoes being 30 cents per bushel. An acre producing like row No. 2 will give about \$60 per acre more than No. 6; in other words, for \$16 worth in extra seeding, you obtain about \$60. Let every farmer try a similar plan, and report results through the Cultivator, and the fact will soon be proved that large potatoes for planting are better than small ones.

Reducing and Applying Bones.

JAMES C. GRENNELL, of Greenfield, Mass., has sent to the office of the Country Gentleman a sample of bones, which had been softened and rendered fit for immediate application in the following simple way. Mr. GRENNELL says:

"I set an old cask with one head in some convenient snot back of the house, in the spring, and of the bones which have accumulated during the winter I throw in enough to cover the bottom, then enough of unleached ashes thoroughly to cover them: then another of bones, then ashes, and so in alternate lavers until the cask is full. On top is placed a sufficient covering of ashes, loam, or charcoal dust to prevent the escape of any gas. I usually wet down the ashes as I proceed, and leave the cask exposed to the weather, that they may be kept damp. By the next spring, when I wish to use them, the bones are thoroughly digested and in a fit condition to use."

In regard to this application and effect. Mr. G savs: "I usually take the mixed bones and ashes, and compost with well rotted manure, a liberal sprinkling of plaster, a little guano and salt, and a load of sweepings from the blacksmith shop, of iron scales, charcoal dust, horse-hoof parings, and the manure made there. This I apply to trees, especially pears. The growth caused by this is astonishing; as you perceive, this compost contains all the requirements. both for growth and fruit, better than any purchased superphosphate, for it has the potash so essential to the pear, and the iron, which is very important. I also prepared my grape border with this. I not only use the bones saved from our own family, but buy a good many, paying Irish and German boys for collecting about half a cent per pound, which is the market price obtained by the cutlery works for their refuse bones. I have great faith in the efficacy of both ashes and bones, and I think this combination of them is both cheap and useful."

Sheep-Raising in the West-

UNDER the head of "Sheep-Raising in Illinois," the Chicago Journal talks in this pertinent style:-"The impression has gone abroad that "sheep don't do well in Illinois." That is true in nine cases out of ten; and yet some sheep do well, even in our bleakest champaign country. The reason that so few have prospered in the business is, that they either knew very little about it, or knowing, failed to put their knowledge into practice. One word-&c.; and Jussieu himself is not better acquainted neglect—expresses all that need be said as to the

with the affinities of plants, than are the bees and disastrous attempts at sheep-raising on the prairies of our State. Present and continual successes give the lie to the popular error that has traveled so far and disheartened so many.

"In Sangamon county reside several quiet families, industrious and stay-at-home people—yet wellread and intelligent-who find sheep-raising and wool-growing no very mean business. One of their number is, at present, an active and useful member of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society. They own thirty-one thousand sheep. The average fleece at the last shearing was a few ounces over five pounds to the head, giving a total clip of about one hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds. One lot of several hundred averaged even pounds of wool per head. These sheep are herded in large flocks of from fifteen hundred to two thousand each, in Sangamon and Christian counties. A portion of them are sheltered in rainy weather. They are remarkably free from disease. The footrot will not stay among them; for they are moved from day to day to new feeding grounds. The per centage of loss by disease is very small. But these results are not attained by any hap-hazard operations. Everything is directed by skillful hands. The flocks are entrusted only to experienced shepherds, or those who prove themselves trustworthy and competent. This is the way sheep-raising can be made a successful and profitable business in

Inquiries and Answers.

YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER—TO "D."—Will the RURAL'S correspondent, "D., of Hannibal," in January 11, be more definite in his article on "Yellow Butter," and tell us what that "good, wholesome food" consisted of, that we may judge between temperature and quality of food?—E. M., Onondaga, N. Y., 1862.

OIL OF VITRIOL FOR FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Seeing an inquiry about the cure for hoof-rot among sheep, I would say that I have used the oil of vitriol, and believe it to be a perfect cure, as I have tried it in a great many cases, and it never failed to cure, unless the infection was in the field where they ran. By one application also among cattle troubled with the foul in the hoof, I have effected a cure. My vial of vitriol goes through the neighborhood where I live. - F. RICHTMYRR, Manorkill, N. Y., 1861.

PEA STRAW FOR SHEEP .- I have often been surprised to see how little some farmers value pea straw, when it makes excel-lent fodder for sheep. Sow two bushels of peas and about three pecks of oats, mixed together, to the acre; cut before the peas are dead ripe, the oats being somewhat green. House the straw after thrashing, and you will have fodder nearly equal to clover hay. We have fed our sheep almost exclusively on it this winter, with about one gill of ground oats per head, once a day, in addition, and they thrive finely. Try it, farmers.—James Burgess, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., 1862.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

Annual Meetings, &c., of State, County and Local Societies.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY .- The following is the board of officers for the ensuing two years: President-Hon. GEO. G. WRIGHT, Keosauqua. Vice President—Dr. George Sprague, Butler. Secretary-J. H. Wallace, Muscatine. Treasurer Mark Miller, Des Moines. Directors, for two years - Dr. S. K. Brook, Polk Co.; Edwin Smith, Scott Co.; Mr. Eddy, Jackson Co.; W. Robinson, Des Moines Co.; Oliver Mills, Cass Co. For one year-Dr. J. Wright, Marion Co.; Robert Severs, Mahaska Co.; Mr. Caldwell, Marion Co.; Peter Melendy, Chickasaw Co. It has been decided to hold the State Fair the romine full at Dubuque, where liberal subscription has been raised to fit up the grounds for the show.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held on the 21st ult., the following persons were chosen officers: President-John F. Anderson. Vice President - E. Holmes. Treasurer - J. W. Chase. Trustees-Horace McKenney, Seward Dill. Member of the Board of Agriculture—Calvin Chamberlain.

CHENANGO Co. SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this Society was held at Norwich, on the 7th ult. The Treasurer's report showed the Society to be in debt \$370. The sum of \$60 was subscribed by the members present toward liquidating the debt. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President-LEROY C. SWEET, Smyrna. Vice Presidents—John Shattuck, Norwich; Ira Crain, Sherburne; Jos. Juliand, Jr., Bainbridge; James M. Phillips, Coventry; Charles P. Tarbell, Smithville; David B. Parce, Otselic. Secretary—John A. Randall, Norwich. Treasurer—Dr. Blin Harris, Norwich. Monagers-Elisha B. Smith, Norwich; Joseph Smith, Sherburne; G. A. Cary, Oxford; Marvin A. Dimmick, Plymouth; Solomon Titus, North Norwich; Sol. A Cleveland S Columbus; Henry Sage, New Berlin; H. Floyd Thompson, Otselic; Giles Hyde, Pitcher; Aaron Strong, McDonough; Ansel Brown, Pharsalia; William Morse, Guilford; Zara Parce, Lincklaen: H. R. Caswell, Afton: Benjamin Skillman German; Fred. D. Bunnell, Smithville; Daniel Beecher, Coventry; John A. Banks, Bainbridge; N. A. Dederer, Greene.

SENECA Co. SOCIETY .- This sterling Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Bearytown, on the the 16th ult., when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President-O. W. WILKINSON. Vice President-Wm. Dunlap. Secretary-Charles Sentell. Treasurer-John D. Coe. Directors-Joseph Wright, Michael Hoster. The Directors holding over are—Ira Johnson, Helim Sutton, Orin Southwick, James D. Rogers. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts for the year amount to \$1,614.27—expenditures, \$1.614.20.

WAYNE Co. Sourry.—The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Wayne County Agricultural Society: President-SAXON B. GAVITT. Vice President-Henry P. Knowles. Treasurer-Wm. D. Perrine. Board of Managers -F. T. Palmer, H. J. Leach, Henry Graham, Jr., John Westfall, Eron N. Thomas, John Bradley.

Union Ag. Society of Springville .- At the annual meeting of the Union Agricultural Society, held at Springville, Erie Co., on the 14th ult. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-L. C. VAUGHAN. Vice President—William Smith. Rec. Secretary—M. W. Dayton, Cor. Secretary-J. B. Saxe. Treasurer-Pliny Smith. Executive Committee-Alex. Scobey, Wm. Smith, Edwin Wright, Mathew Weber, Luther Killam

The ladies also held an election, with the following result: President-Mrs. J. N. RIGHMOND. Vice Presidents-Mrs. Dr. Emmons, Mrs. Covil Vaughan, Mrs. Lysander Needham. Secretary and Treasurer-Miss J. M. Post. Directresses-Mrs. Horace Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Freeman, Mrs. Charles Stanbro, Mrs. Henry Wadsworth, Mrs. Luther Killom, Mrs. Abram Gardinier. Mrs. Mathew Weber, Mrs. Charles Shuttleworth, Mrs. Ray Green, Mrs. Dr. Gillette, Mrs. Wm. McMillen, Mrs. Lucere Eaton, Mrs. P. W. Mills, Mrs. Lyman Bailey, Mrs. Frank Holman, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Marriette Scobey, Miss Sarah A. Wells, Miss J. W. Emmons, Miss Charlotte Lincoln, Miss Elvira Beebe.

SANGERFIELD UNION SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Sangerfield and Marshall Agricultural Society, held in Waterville, on the 16th ult., the following officers were elected: President-Julius Cander. Vice President-Fayette Peck. Secretary-G. H. Church. Treasurer-J. W. Hubbard. Directors-O. Terry, M. C. Hotchkin.

SHELBY UNION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Union Ag. Society of Ridgeway and Shelby, held at Medina, on the 8th ult., the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President—GRORGE C. COOK. Vice President—A. B. Edmonds. Recording Secretary—S.
C. Bowen. Corresponding Secretary—Wilson Hoag. Treasurer-B. M. Anthony. Directors-Joseph C. Davis, A. S. Blair, D. B. Abell.

VERNON Town Society. - At the annual meeting of this Society, the following list of officers was selected for 1862: President-Josian Case. Vice President-Henry Wilson. Secretary-L. T. Fairfield. Treasurer-Everett Case. Directors-Sidney A. Bunce, Morris Cushman, Walter S. Todd, E. Webber Williams, Barnes Davis, Richard Barnes.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER continues quite seasonable, though for the east week it has been uncomfortable—heavy snow storms and nigh winds prevailing over a large extent of country. The railroads and stage routes have been blockaded in various ections, and the mails detained for days in succession in some instances. Hereabouts the snow is from 15 to 18 inches deep -an unusual depth for this region. Sleighing good, and

THE RURAL IN CANADA WEST .- The recent excitement relative to war between the United States and Great Britain, temporarily checked the efforts of many kind friends who vere recruiting for the RURAL in Canada; but since the war flurry has abated, our agent-friends thereaway are doing nobly, numbers of them sending larger lists than ever before. They also speak in the highest terms of the RURAL, and the satisfaction it gives the people. As an example, Mr. E. Wheeler, of Norfolk Co., (though there are other Rural agents in his vicinity who are doing well,) sends us a handsome list, and writes:-" As you will observe, I have succeeded in getting up a larger club this year than I ever before have done. The people of this section are beginning to find out that your paper is a necessity - that they cannot do without it, let the imes be as hard as they may—and if they are required to stop taking any papers, it must be others, for they must and will have the RURAL."

A HINT TO BORROWERS .- Quite a number of persons who have been in the practice of reading other peoples' RURALS, have recently reformed and concluded to read their own in future. Among the reformations of this character lately reported, friend Stephen Lewis, of Chenango Co., in remitting for some additions to his club, thus speaks of one of the new recruits:-"This subscriber, having fully tested the patience and liberality of a neighbor by borrowing the RURAL, has wisely concluded that it is asking too much for a person to loan this much-loved and cherished paper. Consequently be has resolved to take and read his own during the new year. A noble example for RURAL borrowers to follow. Considering the RURAL indispensable, though sixty-five years of age, he says he had rather work nights to pay for it than be without tt. The right kind of spirit, friend MOORE."

- Aye, it is the "right kind of spirit," and "a noble example for RURAL borrowers." Aside from taxing the patience and liberality of subscribers, borrowers infringe upon the rights of publishers. Of course those who are constant borrowers of the RURAL never thought of the heavy expenses of its publication, (over \$1,000 per week,) or they would have subscribed long ago! Now that they understand it, we will try to make room for all their names.

"SECESHERS" DON'T LIKE THE RURAL. - This is very apparent from the facts stated by several agents. Some of our ecruiting friends assert that the RURAL is a specially bitter pill to those who are inclined to sympathize with, or extend aid and comfort" to, the "seceshers." We are proud tolearn that said soulless "bodies" are opposed to the RUBAL, and also that in most instances Union men promptly fill the "the work goes places of seceders from our list. Hence bravely on," and if our agent-friends will keep up the fire they have opened upon the enemy, all will result satisfactorily. A club agent in Southern Michigan relates the following:-'All the secesh, (of which we have a few specimens,) to a man, refuse to take the RURAL this year. Said I to one of them, 'Friend C, I do not see how you can get along without the RURAL, you have read is so long.' 'Well,' said he, 'it is rather hard, but I must get slong without it; there are some things I don't like about it.' 'What are they?' said I. 'O, it is not necessary to tell.' [You see secesh is not popular among Wolverines.] 'If there is any real difficulty,' I will write to headquarters and suggest it,' I replied. 'It will do no good. You can't move Moore: I know him.' I told him I had found M. a very unyielding advocate for right, especially on the present state of our country, and it was the principal reason I liked him and his paper so well. By this time, byscanners began to enjoy the thing, and friend secesh, not discovering any sympathy in the orowd, pocketed his hands and walked away, with the air of an abused man!"

A MODEL LETTER.—In remitting for a RURAL club, under date of January 21st, A. K. Cowan, of Montgomery Co., Ind., sends us these interesting and patriotic expressing much in few words:-"The weather is mild for the eason. The wheat looks well here. The snows have been light here this winter. The peach buds are all safe here at this date. The culture of the grape, and other small fruits is increasing rapidly here. The improvement of this country moves steadily on, notwithstanding the war. The people here are anxious to have Secession put down as soon as possible, and the soldiers return to their former occupation. We will not be able to raise as large a crop the coming season as usual, in consequence of the number of laborers that have gone to the army; yet we will endeavor to renew our energy, and with the vast amount of all kinds of grain on hand, we hope to be able to furnish as near our former amount as possible. We are willing to sacrifice all we have rather than have the Biars and Stripes trail in the dust. Our Country first,

-There is the ring of true metal. And similar expressions of devotion to country—of willingness to sacrifice all to serve it-are frequent in our letters from all loyal sections. We believe the People are far in advance of their representatives in the National and State Legislatures, on the subject of paying the expenses of the War for the Union-for they justly consider a successful issue of the contest of more importance to the country, posterity, and the whole civilized world, than all the wealth they possess. While there is scarcely a statesman or legislator who has pluck enough to propose a tax upon the property of the country to pay for saving it, and maintaining the credit of the Government, the people are ready and willing to do their duty in the premises, unless we greatly mistake the general sentiment.

RURAL BRIEF-MENTIONS .- The Mass. Asylum and Farm, School for Boys has one hundred inmates, and the farm last year produced eighty-one tuns of hay, six hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes, barley, oats, carrots, and beets.—Size Spring Pigs, of a cross between the Chester County and the ative breed, were slaughtered last week by FREDERICK PHELPS, of Belchertown, Mass. Their average weight, dressed, was over 300 lbs. each. - Speaking of Pigs, Mr. GILLESPIE, the keeper of the Orange County Poor House, recently butchered twenty-two hogs, averaging four hundred pounds a head. We will venture the assertion that that has not been beaten in the State in the last ten years.—Rarey, the Horse-Tamer, has performed before the Queen of Spain, and offered to subdue the wildest bull that can be found. His offer does not meet with approbation from the patrons of the bull ring, as his system slightly differs from the popular mode of subjugation.—Forty Thousand New Farms, of eighty acres each, have been settled and added to the wealth of this Republic during the past year—an astonishing fact, considering the political and war difficulties of the country. The Agricultural Products of Hayti are reported (by the Commercial Agent of the U.S. at Port au Prince,) to be larger than ever before since the time of the French. The coffee crop is better in quality and more in quantity than at any time since the independence of the island. It will exceed 50,000,-

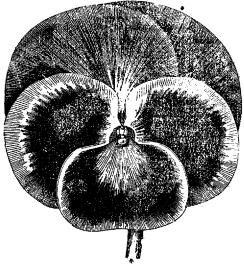
. WESTERN RURAL ITEMS .- The Iowa State Fair for 1862 is to be held at Dubuque, commencing September 30th.——The World's Exhibition of Horses is the modified and enlarged name of the exhibition to be held in Chicago next September. The premium list, it is said, amounts in the aggregate to \$25,000. Haven't seen it. - Fowler, with his English steam plowing apparatus, is going to attack the prairies in the -Coal Oil is said to have been discovered in Livingston Co., Illinois—in quality as good as the Pennsylvania oil.

SORGHUM IN IOWA .- The Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society states that he has reliable statistics in his office, showing that Iowa produced last eason seventy-six and a half per cent, of all the sirups the inhabitants of the State will require the present year. There are sections of Illinois that have done equally as well. counties are bringing in sirups, having produced all they need. Yet, as a State, Iowa has beaten all her sister States in the immense and successful production of Sorghum sirup. Next year she will have a large surplus for export.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE PANSY.

THE Pansy, or Viola tri-color, has long been a general favorite. It is about as easily grown from seeds as any of our hardy annuals, and as soon as young plants are obtained they begin to flower and continue until Christmas, if the weather and situation are favorable. In the heat of the summer, flowering is partially suspended for a time, but as soon as the weather becomes cooler the beds of pansies are again gay with their bright yellow and blue colors. It has often been said that we cannot grow good Pansies in this country on account of our hot, dry summers and bright sun; for it is known that even in the moist, cool climate of England, they, suffer sometimes in dry seasons, and a cool situation is chosen for their growth. Here the Pansy has had but little chance, for it is usually planted in any convenient spot, whether suitable or not. Those who will give the Pansy a cool situation, shaded a little if possible during the heat of the day, as on the north side of a fence, will have no reason to complain of the unsuitableness of our seasons. The soil is best if a little heavy, and for manure there is nothing so good as that obtained from the cow stable. The Pansy is a little tender in our winters, but generally suffers less when left entirely exposed than when subject to any process of nursing or pro



The later German and French varieties are more hardy than the English, with shorter, stronger stems, free bloomers; and though the flowers are not as perfect, and may not come up to the florist's standard, they are of beautiful and varied colors, marbled, and blotched, delicately edged with white, very much resembling the fancy geraniums, and make an exceedingly showy bed. This class has been subjected to improvement by the English florists, and we present our readers with an engraving of one of the best of the English marbled flowers.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

TLLINOIS APPLE LISTS-DISCUSSIONS.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society in 1860, the following lists of apples were recommended for general cultivation in the three divisions of the State. At the late meeting, in 1861. these lists were revised. I herewith give the lists of 1860, and the revision of 1861, with such facts as were elicited by the discussions, as may be regarded of interest and importance:

LISTS FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

GENERAL CULTIVATION, 1860.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina, Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Keswick Codlin, Sweet June. Additions in 1861-Early Pennock, Yellow or White June, Red Astrachan.

I cannot forbear giving in brief some of the sayings of members on these apples. They are instruc-

tive to Western men:

Early Harvest.-MERRITT, of Michigan, recom mended it as a market fruit. Dr. KENNICOTT-"They are good, but only men with brains, as well as stomachs, buy them." SHERMAN, of Rockford, finds the tree too tender for that locality. KIMBALL. of Rockford,-"The Early Harvest sells well; better than Red June. If top-grafted, it is hardy." MERRITT confirms the last assertion. His are hardy, and the most profitable apples going. Dr. K .- It is liable to attacks of borers, bark lice; dies in the forks; still he has never lost old trees. DougLAS, of Waukegan-It is not as hardy as many other varieties, but hardier than the Rambo, and many other trees. It occupies but little room. The trouble about its injuring in the forks may be remedied by growing it with low head. But it is safe to assert that all these injuries were incident to the hard winters, - it has not been affected since. MINKLER, of Kendall Co., confirms this.

Carolina Red June. - Dr. K .- It is one of the hardiest trees that grows. HAUSON, of Lee Co.-It is an excellent orchard and market apple. Dr. HASKELL has grown it twenty years, and known no superior Summer apple.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Dr. K.—Now come up to the work. This is my blarney apple, gentlemen. You can't kill the Duchess! Siberia will not kill it! It will bear when four years old; and when it is a dozen years older, it will not stop bearing. . Then their heauty! How they do steal my Duchess! It is not a good dessert apple, but is the best possible cooking or pie apple.

Keswick Codlin was allowed to remain on the list, because of its earliness and well known good qualities as a family apple.

Sweet June.—Overman—It is my favorite apple. I know no fault in tree or fruit. The latter is tender and luscious. As a sweet apple, it is an excellent .fruit for dessert.

Early Pennock.-NASH, of Ottawa, likes it as a Summer fruit, and moved that it be added to the list. Dr. K.-It was once cracked up, but we have been dropping it by general consent, for some rea-

son. It was added to the list. Cole's Quince.—HAUSEN—It is as good an apple as the Keswick Codlin, and moves it be added to the list for trial. It is hardy, productive, and an excellent cooking apple. It was so recommended.

Hocking.-Overman moved that it be added to the Northern list for cultivation. Dr. K. says it is an excellent apple for Central Illinois. Dr. Has-KELL-It is excellent at Rockford. It requires a rich soil in order to do well. SHERMAN-The tree is not hardy in the nursery. Dr. H.—They stood those cold winters at Rockford. Dr. K.-They died with me. The motion to recommend was lost.

Yellow June.—Kimball moved that the Yellow | Voted to add it to the list recommended for general | Fall Swaar, Snow, Trenton Early.

general cultivation. It is later than the Red June, (Carolina) and sells quite as well. Train boys cannot get enough of them. FLAGG, of Madison Co.—This apple is distinct from the Juneating. I am going to extend its culture. SHERMAN-It is worth three of the Early Harvest. It is better than the Red June. Kimball.—It is hardy and productive. FLAGG-It is, I think, identical with the White June, of Central Illinois. KIMBALL-The tree does not get lousy. It was recommended for general cultivation in Northern Illinois, and the question of name referred to the Committee on Synonyms. From the testimony elicited by this discussion, it is evident that the White June of the South, (which is said to have originated in Bond Co., in this State,) and the Yellow June of the North, (Winnebago Co.,) are identical.

Primate.-Dr. Hoy, of Racine, Wis.-This apple with us is found to be an excellent apple—a good bearer on young trees. It is larger than the Early Harvest, ripens at the same time, and sells much better. And it is beautiful. MERRITT, of Michigan-It is earlier, with us, than the Early Harvest, and I esteem it worthy further trial. STARR, of Alton—It is growing in favor in the South. Dr. Hox-It is a most delicious fruit. Voted that it is well worthy further trial.

FOR AMATEURS, 1860.— Summer — Benoni. Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Summer Queen. Of these, the R. A. and E. P., it will be seen by the 1861: Retained. foregoing, were promoted to the list recommended

the list, as unworthy.

Red Astrachan.—Dr. Hov —It is an excellent apple. (In answer to a question)—It does not overit be put on the list for general cultivation. It bears well, and is a good market fruit. It does not overbear, but fruits regularly and sells well. Kim-BALL-It is a shy bearer. SHERMAN-A little tender in the nursery. CLOUGH, of Cook Co .- It is an extremely hardy tree with me, and productive. CROW, of Crystal Lake—It is a good bearer and excellent fruit, with me. CHASE, of Chicago—Fruit dealers here name it as one of the best of apples to sell. Merritt-It is a good bearer in Michigan, and an excellent apple.

Summer Rose.—Dr. How moved that it be added to the Amateur list. It is tolerable hardy, but not so hardy as some other varieties. DougLas-It is a shy bearer here. Voted to add it to the Amateur

AUTUMN APPLES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION,-List recommended in 1860—Snow Apple, Maiden's Blush, Fall Swaar, (of the West,) Bailey Sweet, Lowell.

Snow Apple.—All agree it is valuable. Maiden's Blush.—Overman says if it is budded on hardy stocks it is an excellent apple. Fall Swaar.—Highly commended. Bailey Sweet: OVERMAN-It is a beautiful, hardy tree.

Sweet Pear. SHERMAN moved to add it to the above list. KIMBALL says it is the best sweet apple he knows of. Dr. HASKELL-It is a hardy, handsome tree. Fruit ripens in October, and keeps good a long time. Overman-It is a good merchantable tree. LITTLE, of Lee Co.—The fruit has spotted some with me this season. It was put on the list

for further trial. Roseau.—Kimbali.—A very tart, good cooking apple. Sure bearer. No action.

AUTUMN APPLES .- Amateur List for 1860-Fall Strawberry, Holland Pippin, Fall Wine, Northern Sweet, Striped Gilliflower.

The Holland Pippin was voted out of this list; and the American Summer Pearmain and Black Detroit added to it. No other changes were made.

Ramsdell's Sweeling was recommended for further trial by Dr. K. LITTLE knows it, and likes it. CLOUGH has it; it is good, and a great favorite with the babies!

Black Detroit.—This apple was presented by Dr. Hoy, and added to the Amateur list.

WINTER FRUIT FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION .-List adopted in 1860 - Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Domine, Jonathan, Willow Twig, White Pippin, Yellow Belleflower, (on clay soil,) Roman Stem, Red Romanite, (poor quality, but an abundant bearer and long keeper,) Tolman's Sweet, Fulton.

The two first apples on the list were allowed to remain without discussion. Of the Domine, PERIAM. of Cook Co., says it kills with him, root and branch. HAUSEN-It is a good bearer, though tender. Can afford to lose it and replant every five years. Doug-LAS—It is hardy on the lake shore, and a good bearer. A motion to strike from the list was lost. Jonathan,—Everything said in its favor. Willow Twig retained in the list. White Pippin.-Over-MAN says it is a special favorite in Central Illinois.

Retained. Yellow Belleflower, (on clay soils.)-Dr. Hox-Unprofitable, though a beautiful and excellent fruit. Dr. HASKELL-After it comes in bearing, it bears well. Douglas-It does remarkably well on sandy soils. PERIAM-It is hardy, and trees planted in 1852 have borne three years. Soil sandy. It is one of the best with us. Dr. Hoy-A neighbor has an orchard of it, which he will engraft with other fruit. DougLAS-I advise him to graft but half of his trees the first year. MINKLER-It is one of the best. It bears well with me. It is always fair, and always sells. Mann, of McLean Co., moved that "on clay soil" be stricken out, and it be retained in the list Carried.

Roman Stem retained. Red Romanite retained. after sundry spiteful and annual kicks. Tolman's Sweet retained.

Fulton.-Dr. K.-It is an Illinois apple. HAUsen—It is a good hardy tree, and a good bearer. It is worth ten times as much as the Yellow Belleflower. It was retained.

Peck's Pleasant.—At this point Dr. Hoy commended in high terms this fruit, exhibiting a specimen, which was pronounced spurious. He said the apple shown is profitable, and brings twenty-five cents more per bushel, where it is known, than any other variety. It bears well, is a beautiful apple, and the more one eats of them, the better it is liked. It will not be discarded in Racine. It was referred to the Committee on Synonyms.

Canada Red.—MERRITT, of Michigan, spoke of that well known and highly appreciated Michigan fruit, in high terms.

Northern Spy.-Bouglas moved that this apple be added to the list of Winter fruit for general cultivation in Northern Illinois. It is hardy, and a good fruit when it begins to bear. Dr. HASKELL-It is as hardy as an oak; should be placed on the list. Periam-It is not so slow in fruiting. It bears with me in eight years from planting. DougLAS-It bears as young as many apples which do not get the name of late bearers. It needs strong, rich soil.

June be added to the list of Summer apples, for cultivation. Subsequently, this vote was protested against by Mr. Ellsworth, but the arguments in its favor were too strong to be effectually resisted.

FOR AMATEURS-LIST OF 1860.- Winter-Westfield Seek-no-further, White Winter Pearmain, Herefordshire Pearmain, English Golden Russett, Michael Henry Pippin, Swaar.

Westfield Seek-no-further .- WILLEY, of Madison. Wis.-In Wisconsin it is a slow grower, but an excellent apple, and regarded every way worthy. WHITNEY, of Lee Co., has 600 trees of it in his orchard, which shows what he thinks of it. Wishes he had 600 more planted. PERIAM-It is hardy, and bears good uniform crops. Dunlap—Did not find it good in Cook Co. ELLSWORTH has had it many years, but has never had a bushel of apples from it Has discarded it. HAUSEN-It bears well with me. OVERMAN-Have old trees of it; get but few scattering specimens of fruit from it. Retained on list.

White Winter Pearmain .- OVERMAN gets fruit from it this year—the first since 1856. MINIER, of Tazwell Co,, thinks it valuable. Has seen fruit the past three years. HAUSEN-It is a tip-top apple; keeps well, but spots badly occasionally, and the tree is tender. BLISS, of Bureau Co.-It is not hardy in the nursery. Has not made good roots since the hard winters. GALUSHA, of Kendall Co.-It is liable to injure any winter. Retained.

Herefordshire Pearmain.-Dunlar planted it in Cook Co. in 1848, and it had fruit for the first time in

English Golden Russet. - GALUSHA-This is the for general culture. The Benoni was voted out of Russet with spotted shoots when two years old. It is a spreading, straggling grower. It is difficult to distinguish between its fruit and the Poughkeepsie Russet. The latter is an upright grower. Dr. HASbear. HAUSEN-It is tender. Douglas moved that Kell exhibited specimens of the crop of 1860. Retained.

Michael Henry Pippin.—Retained.

Swaar.-Dunlap-It bears good crops, and is an excellent fruit. Retained.

At this point, Mr. DUNLAP stated that he planted an orchard in Cook Co., in 1848, embracing about 200 varieties. He had carefully watched this orchard, and had selected the following varieties as the only ones worthy of cultivation among the 200: Twenty Ounce, Late Golden Sweet, Holland Pippin, Milam, Winter Bough, Stanard, Red Gilliflower, Winesap, Early Harvest, Sunmer Queen, Belmont, Keswick Codlin, Snow Apple, Tewesbury Winter Blush, Ramsdell's Winter Sweet, Jonathan, Autumn Swaar.

Stanard.—It was moved to add this fruit to the list of Winter apples for general cultivation. Dr. KENNICOTT said it is hardy, bears well always, and is a fair keeper. Dunlar-If I wanted to select one apple out of the entire Vinter list, it should be the Stanard! It is a good cooking and keeping apple-as good as the Yellov Belleflower. They are good to eat in December, and will keep and eat well in March. The tree is a straggling grower-one of the most awkward growing trees in the list. Its whole energies are exerted in the production of fruit. It requires good culture and feeding. The fruit is over medium size. MERRITT-I grows better if top grafted. STARR, of Alton-It is the Irish Peach, and good for nothing with us. Voted to add it to the Amateur list.

Wagener.—Galusha moved it be added to the Amateur list. Ellsworth moved to amend by adding "on dwarfs only." It is tender. BLISS-It is an early bearer. Other gentlemen would concur in the proposed amendment if they believed in dwarfs for the prairies. Dr. K.—It is a good tree, bears well, but is tender; dies with me. Galusha's

motion prevailed. Minkler.—ELLSWORTH moved to add it to the list for general cultivation - Winter fruit. The tree grows well, fruits early, bears well, and is very hardy. The fruit is good. DUNLAP believes it may be identical with the "Brandywine," from Quincy. ELLSWORTH-It has been regarded very similar to Ben. Davis. It is not claimed that it originated with Mr. Minkler, but the Society, failing to identify it, named it Minkler. GALUSHA—The tree is a rapid though straggling grower; it is hardy, and a July. "If thy son ask bread, wilt thou give him a good bearer. The fruit keeps well, and was in eating in February and March last year. It is not chucks and Northern bears, torpid half the year? a first class fruit in quality. MINKLER (after whom it was named, and who introduced it to the notice of the Society)—The tree grows large, with open head—perfectly hardy and productive. Have kept physically—should I say morally?—incapable of it until the Early Harvest was ripe. Voted to add

Ramsdell's Sweeting was again brought to the sweet apple he could not afford to do without. He

moved that it be added to the Amateur list. Added. Holland Pippin.—This apple, which had been voted out of the Amateur list, was again called up by Mr. Kidder, of Cook Co., who moved that it be reinstated in the Amateur list. Dunlar-It is a popular market fruit. It is tender, and needs protection. The fruit drops too much. Dr. K .- My experience exactly. GALUSHA-It is hardy with me. Have had it in bearing six years. Grows well and bears early. KIDDER-I endorse the last remark. It does not drop with me. It was rein-

Red Astrachan.—This fruit had been put on the list for general cultivation. GALUSHA moved that it be stricken from that list, and added to the Amateur list. It is an indifferent bearer. DougLAS-It bears well with us. It is a slow, upright grower, and a regular bearer. It is good when ripe, and a popular market fruit. OZANNE, of Wis., commends it. Cannot spare it. WILLEY, of Wis.—With us it is one of the first. Chandler, of Wis.—It is hardy; kind, or variety therein named. Having procured the fruit good and handsome, and popular with us. them, do the further favor (about the last thing to the fruit good and handsome, and popular with us. It will take the place of the Early Harvest in our | be expected from fallen humanity,) of watching, orchards. Galusha's motion was lost.

LISTS FOR CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

GENERAL CULTIVATION, 1860 .- Summer -- Early Harvest. Sweet June, Carolina Red June, Hocking, Benoni, Summer Pearmain, Keswick Codlin. The first four named were retained without discussion American Summer Pearmain.—Dunlar—There are two varieties under this name. The true one is a slow grower. Overman - The fast grower is Aldrich's Summer Pearmain; the fruit is not so good as that of the true American Summer Pearmain. STARR-The true one is of fine flavor. It is a good bearer, but a slow grower. Overman-Its head is conical, and easily distinguished. Retained. Keswick Codlin .-- Retained.

above list. Dunlap—I have heard of it in different parts of the State. It is well spoken of. Dr. Has-KELL—I have seen it under the name of Kirkbridge White. It is an excellent apple. The motion prevailed to add to Amateur list.

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION, 1860 .- Autumn

Fall Wine was, on motion of Dunlap, transferred to the Amateur list. He calls it a poor bearer. Maiden's Blush.-Retained.

Rambo.—Dunlap—If top-grafted, it is profitable. OVERMAN-It does not make good roots: Retained. Bailey's Sweet, Fall Swaar and Snow retained without discussion.

Trenton Early.—Overman.—The fruit is acid, and good for early drying; but it is a sparse bearer. DUNLAP moved that it be transferred to the Amateur list, saying "the women say it does not pare well; it is too irregular; it is rather a coarse apple, withal. Transferred.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—STARR moved that it be added to the Amateur list. It is a profuse bearer, hardy, and commands a good price. We cannot do without it. Added.

Winter .- Jonathan, Fulton, White Belleflower. Yellow Belleflower, Roman Stem, Domine, White Pippin, English Golden Russet, Milam, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Janet, Willow Twig, Limber Twig, White Pearmain, Red Romanite. The changes made in this list, with little discus-

ferred to the Amateur list. Limber Twig was stricken from the list. AMATEUR LISTS, 1860.—Summer—Sine-qua-non, Summer Rose. These were retained, and White

sion, were as follows:- White Belleflower was trans-

June added as above. Autumn.—Downing's Paragon, Fall Pippin. To these were added as above, Fall Wine, Trenton

Early, Hubbardston's Nonsuch. Downing's Paragon.—Overman—I introduced it fourteen years ago. It is the best Fall sweet apple. It is uniform in size, and luscious. The tree is too

tender to recommend for general cultivation. Winter.-American Golden Russet, Red Canada, White Swaar, Pryor's Red, Æsopus Spitzenberg.

No changes were made in the above list, except that made by the transfer of the White Belleflower to this list.

Ragan.-On motion of Mr. DUNLAP, this apple was recommended for trial. Overman asserted it

was a good apple. The Herefordshire Pearmain and Minkler were

both recommended for trial.

LISTS FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

At the meeting of 1860, the Committee reported the list of 1859 for this section of the State, and asked leave to report a revised or extended list in 1861. At the recent meeting, only one member of that Committee was present, and no report was made. The list of 1859 remains unchanged, and is

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION. - Summer -- Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan.

Autumn.-Maiden's Blush, Fall Queen or Buckingham, Rambo. Winter.—Rawles' Janet, White Winter Pearmain.

Limber Twig, Winesap, Yellow Belleflower, Caro-

This ended the work of the revision of the apple lists. With the exception of the list for Southern Illinois, they were pretty thoroughly revised. The few members from the South did not choose to take the responsibility to alter or amend" that list.

GOOD FRUIT "ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

AN EXHORTATION.

Bur if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.—1st Timothy, ch. v.: verse viii.

I take it, my friends, this applies to the man who goes to the nursery bent on buying just two kinds of apple trees, and no more—Baldwins and Roxbury Russets. If such men kept a sharp look-out for their own families, would they, abjuring all other fruits, cleave only to Baldwins and Russets? These are, beyond all doubt, eminently proper apples - excellent and indispensable apples - but what is a Russet in November, a Baldwin in August, a refrigerator in February, or an iron-shod sled in stone?" In our relations to fruit, are we like wood-Or is it true that many of us, overborne by commercial considerations, have an eye single to "fourteen shillings and the barrel found," so that we are rising to the sublime height of a good flavor and a social repast the year round?

Baldwins and Russets, forsooth—sent in mercy to notice of the Society by Dunlar, who said it was a fill a gap—become not only the "corner stone," but the entire edifice!

The savans of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Society have been to the trouble of indicating the kinds of fruit, in their judgment, best adapted to this climate, and to the varied wants of families throughout the year. In the department of apples they recommend, for Summer - Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Primate, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet. Autumn varieties-Twenty Ounce, Gravenstein, Duchesse of Oldenburgh, Porter, Munson Sweet, Jeffries, Pomme Royal. Winter varieties-Tolman Sweet, Rhode Island Greening Tompkins Co. King, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Spitzenburgh, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet Peck's Pleasant, Fameuse, Wagener, Ladies' Sweet.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: A grave body of men, wise in such matters, have, with patient consideration, formed this list, supposed to contain apples suited to the varied wants of human life! Be so kind as to take the list and order from three to five trees of each several and particular sort guarding, cultivating, pruning, and otherwise doing for the same; thus you will have, Providence willing, (and Providence is generally willing when we are faithful,) good, first-rate apples, all the year round.

Beginning with the Red Astrachan and Early Harvest, and ending with the Northern Spy and the Russets, we may have, in summer's heat and winter's cold, in balmy spring and breezy autumn apples eminently fit to be eaten, excellent for pies baking, and sauce! Apples ripe, and not over-ripe -apples in the very height of their excellence, the perfection of their flavor, and the exquisiteness of their aroma.

"Will you take an apple, sir?" "No, I thank you. Not fond of apples," says the prudent man, White June.—Starr moved to add this to the as he is offered Yellow Bellflowers in September. How many men have tasted the full list given above -and they are mostly old varieties—when they are at their prime.

The first thing I did, "when I went for myself," was to go into a back town and buy a yoke of oxen -all my professional pride was up. I wanted to Maiden's Blush, Fall Wine, Rambo, Bailey's Sweet, buy cheap, and have them just right, so I inquired if they "would draw," "stand the heat," "hold up in bright red papers, very tastefully. Get a paper and try it.

back good," "wouldn't kick," &c., &c., &c. Bought, and started on. "Hollo, there," Aid the next neighbor, "bought Smith's oxen?" "Yes." "What did you give?" (that's perfectly allowable, my dear friends.) "A hundred," says I. "Did I get cheated?" "Well-well-they don't know what a fence is made for." I saw I was sold, and looked down for a moment, and replied, "Very likely—I presume they never saw one," looking round at the same time at a rather poor description of fence that seemed fashionable in that neighborhood.

I make bold to say that the great majority of our citizens have never seen many of the superb apples that connect the leading varieties with each other, and so link the flavors together into a golden circle to run round the year.

A learned friend of mine says he should die of dyspepsia if he did not "eat an apple as the last part of every meal." The last part, mind you. It won't cure, to eat even an apple when you have eaten too much already.

How much good baking apples are worth in a family I need not say, and I need not remind my readers that apples, like men, are for specific purposes. While some of this list are unrivalled for some purposes, they are inferior for other purposes. So get them and use them, as GoD and Nature intended; and by all means get them.—H. T. B.

Domestic Geonomy.

ABOUT DINNERS.

What is a bad dinner? Is it a plain one? That, in a country like ours, where the viands are, or ought to be, in their primitive condition first rate, is the best you can sit down to. The French and Germans are no doubt much more scientific in their cookery than we are: but that arises from the fact that they have worse raw materials to deal with. Their art has its origin in poverty. Their meat is stringy and lean-their fish poor and tasteless; but these they can dress up with sauce of rare poignancy and merit; and from their ovens miserable veal and flaccid carp emerge as positive dainties. All honor to them for their ingenuity! They are attempting, through culinary and almost chemical science, to make palatable and digestible food out of substances which rank low in the natural scale: and that they do succeed, what traveled gastronome can deny? But here, where the beef and mutton. the fish and game, poultry and vegetables can be had, not only in exceeding variety of kind, buts of the primest quality-why should people make a desperate but really unavailing effort to introduce foreign appliances, which only serve to spoil that which, reasonably treated, would furnish forth the finest banquet that the broad universe can display?

GOOD WAY TO FRY MEAT .- A great many of the recipes in the RURAL have been very acceptable to me, and I will give you my method of preparing meat, (which "our folks" pronounce "excellent,") thinking perhaps it may prove good to some of your readers:—Take one egg, beat it till it becomes thin, add a little pepper, also a little flour and some water, till it is about the thickness of cream. Have your greece melted, if not hot, then dip your meat (cut a little thinner than for frying alone) into it, lay it in the frying pan, and when nicely brown, turn; brown the other side, when it will be done. Lay on a plate without pouring the gravy upon it, as that will make it soft.

An Inquiry.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL give me a recipe, through its columns, for coloring straw brown, or purple, and oblige-ALLIE M. B., Deerfield Prairie, Ill., 1862.

SANDWICHES FOR EVENING PARTIES.—Chop fine some cold dressed ham, say about quarter of a pound; put it in a basin with a teaspoonful of chopped pickles, and a teaspoonful of mustard, a little pepper or Cayenne; put about six ounces of butter in a basin, and with a spoon stir quickly till it forms a kind of cream, and add the ham and seasoning; mix all well; have the sandwich bread cut in thin slices; have already cut, thinly intermixed with fat, either cold roast beef, veal, lamb, mutton, poultry, fowl, pheasant, partridge, &c., either of which lay evenly, and not too thick, on your bread: season with a little salt and papper, cover over with another piece of bread; when your sandwich is ready, cut them in any shape you like, but rather small and tastily, and serve. You may keep them in a cold place, if not wanted, as they will keep good under cover for twelve hours. - Lady's Book.

CORN BREAD.—The recipe for making corn bread which took the first premium offered at the office of the American Agriculturist is as follows:-To two quarts of meal, add one pint of bread sponge; water sufficient to wet the whole; add one-half pint of flour, and a tablespoonful of salt; let it rise; then knead well for the second time, and place the dough in the oven, and allow it to bake an hour and a half.

POTATO CAKES.—The following is both economical and good:-Take of cold mashed potatos, (which would otherwise be thrown away,) say one pint, to which add three eggs, well beat up; one cup of flour. Seasoning is generally added on first cooking, (salt, pepper, butter and cream.) Make into cakes and fry in butter. To be eaten warm.-W. P. B., Concordia, Darke Co., Ohio, 1862.

HARDENING TALLOW OR LARD FOR CANDLES .-To eight pounds of lard add one ounce of nitric acid. Heat the lard hot, but not so as to scorch it, (in iron,) set the vessel out of doors, add the acid and stir until it stops spattering. The candles must be run in molds.-E. R., Metomen, Wis., 1861.

STY ON THE EYELID .- An exchange says:- Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag; pour on it enough boiling water to moisten it, then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it.

INFORMATION WANTED .- How can I get the fulling out of white flannel that has been shrunk by improper washing? A satisfactory answer will much oblige-Antoinette, New York, 1862.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A WORD TO THE WISE .- D. B. DE LAND & Co., of Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., are manufacturing a Saleratus known as Chemical Saleratus, by a process not used by any other manufactory in this country. The process is a secret, discovered by one of the proprietors while traveling in Europe. The process removes every impurity from the article, and makes it as white as the driven snow. It is put

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY JANE JONES

KINDLE the fire up, WARREN, Kindle a brighter glow. Just so our young hearts warmly burned-Twas fifty years ago. Twas fifty years—they only seem The pleasant changes in a dream.

Twas in the summer, WARREN, The days were bright and fair; You woed and won for yourself for aye The maid with the golden hair. Twas fifty years ago—and now White locks are folded from her brow

Twas in the little church, WARREN,-The church beside the hill,-The ivy crept around the door And o'er the window-sill. Twas fifty years ago—yet now I think I hear our marriage vow

We've had some trials, WARREN; The life-bells sadder chime Than did they in those other days, The heart's young summer-time A measure full of joy and woe Is numbered with the "long ago."

And I am thinking new, WARREN, The way will not be long Ere we shall cease to "wait"-ere w Shall sing the angels' song. Twill not be long ere we shall see Our angel children-blessed three.

And when we fall asleed, WARREN

Hillsdale, Mich., 1861.

I hope our bed may be Beside the dear old church, WARREN, Reneath the ivied tree There by the little graves we made so many years ago, Our rest shall be as truly blessed as fifty years ago.

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

I HAVE a horror of Sunday faces, and never see one but I want to turn and run with as great speed as our brave officers did from those masked batteries, invented by that nefarious Southern Confederacy, at the time of that badly arranged "political necessity," the Battle of Bull Run, when JEFF. Davis "won a glorious but dearly bought victory."

Sunday faces! It is my misfortune to meet them often, and I find myself wondering if their mirror at home is a true one, -if it really reflects their long, melancholy visages, so doleful and pharisaical as they look to me. Enter any of the numerous churches on the Sabbath, and if you are at all subject to the "blues," or very sympathetic in your feelings, if you don't go home with a long, Sunday face, your self-control is remarkable.

'A merry countenance doeth good like a medicine." King Solomon, doubtless, had a horror of Sunday faces, and what a smiling, cheery countenance the old King must have worn in order to keep his seven hundred wives all pleasant and agreeable, beside hosts of other friends that surrounded his Golden Palace. I wonder if among his numerous wives there were any that dare put on a Sunday face. Probably not one. imagine they appreciated their position in life too well to commit such a blunder; and if they had, do you suppose Solomon would have written a divorce as coolly and indifferently as "Napoleon Le Grand," or "England's great DICKENS?" We read of no such sensible affair concerning "the wisest man that ever lived." What a beautiful example he has set for modern husbands, and what a pity they do not heed it better.

But my text is Sunday faces; so if you are on the shady side of life,-if sorrow, and affliction, and dark days, follow as closely as your shadow,-if the grim skeleton, poverty, looks out of your doors and windows, and stern necessity compels you to ask a favor,-never go to that man or woman that wears a him to share his home while among them, which he Sunday face, unless you wish to receive a withering did, and soon found that he was with the friend he had look and cool rebuff, which will leave your heart so long desired to meet. In him he found a parent heavier than the nether millstone. You will be glad to leave them, although you may feel to say, "it is far easier to die than to live."

I once thought (how unsophisticated) that a long, meek-looking, Sunday face, concealed a heart brimfull of benevolence, and kindness, and charity, and good-will toward all men. I smile now when I think how verdant, because I have learned since, by observation, that they are just the reverse; and to prove it, I will give you an example. During one of my walks, a few days since, I met an elderly lady, who considers herself one of the "chosen vessels" commissioned to go forth and administer the balm of consolation to the afflicted (if they are rich.) She was returning home from one of her visits of love, when I chanced to meet her. She stopped instantly, and such a face! I wish I had CHARLOTTE BRONTE's descriptive powers, that I could give you some idea how dreadfully ludicrous (if I may use the expression) she looked. She whined, dropped her eyelids and then raised them, rolled her eyes like an expiring swan, drew down the corners of her mouth, and after a great effort snivelled out, in a tone that sounded like a whipped school-boy, "I suppose you have heard that Mrs. LE GRANDE is dead? Oh! it seems so dreadful that one so young, and lovely, and rich, and with such a beautiful home, should die!" I stopped to hear no more; merely remarked that death was very sad and mournful to all homes and hearts; but business was pressing, I must hasten-hasten from that hypocritical face. I well knew that if her next door neighbors were perishing with cold, or starving with hunger, she would turn a deaf ear to their cry, although comfort and plenty sat smiling around her own hearthstone. "Without charity ye are nothing." There was no genuine sympathy in the woman, no religion, no spirit of CHRIST, although she made great pretensions. She expected that Sunday face would be her passport through the gates of Heaven. I wonder, at the Great Day, when every secret thought, be it good or evil, is revealed, what tereible

doom will rest upon Sunday faces! AGNES PATTERSON. Forrestville, N. Y., 1862.

BEAUTY.-After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth. For all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face; and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth is still the perfection.-Shaftsbury.

THE object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

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

·· A LITTLE word in kindness spoken. A motion or a tear, Has often healed the heart that's broken, And made a friend sincere."

How beautiful are the sentiments expressed in these lines so clear, so free and pure from the stains of affectation, breathing the real feelings of the writer, and speaking volumes to the lonely ones of earth, which are not a few in number. Ah! many a lone orphan has never been accustomed to kind words and loving smiles of friends around him, even though they cost nothing. Day after day passes along, and the same cold looks and cross words greet him, no earthly joys seem to fall to his lot, and the heart becomes almost hardened to its daily sorrows. Sad is the fate of such an one. But, perchance some kind heart has been touched by the cheerless fate of such as these, and given the sad heart cause to rejoice. It is but a little thing; but a kind word, when one feels friendless, is never forgotten; or, we might say, but seldom so. If remembered, a friend is gained worthy of friendship's name. No light word will cause them to turn from you; but they will love on, truly, more deeply as the years are passing,

It has been but a short time since we saw the influence of a kind word in the case of a young orphan. While yet a mere child, having been placed in charge of a relative who ought to have cared for him tenderly, he received harsh words and often hard blows for not performing more than his strength did admit; and when the heart was almost ready to break from the injustice he met with, the tears would roll down his pale cheeks in rapid succession. One morning, while engaged in the duties of his vocation, a middle aged man came along by the roadside whistling a merry tune, which bespoke cheerfulness. Ah, thought the little boy, "if I could only feel as lively as he, I might get along better." He paused when opposite the man to see if he could trace aught of ill nature in his looks. The eyes of each met and the feelings of the man were touched by the sorrowful gaze of the lad. "Good morning, little boy," said he, "this is a pleasant day, why are you looking so sad and friendless?"

No answer came from the child's lips; but looking at the man in astonishment, the tears came forth and choked his voice with emotion. It was the first kind voice that had greeted his ears in some time and he felt such a thrill of pleasure that he could not speak. Coming nearer, the man seated himself on a large stone, and after awhile learned from the child his sorrows. Childish as it might have been it caused the man to draw a deep sigh when he had heard his story. On leaving him he gave a little book which he had in his possession, and told him to read and study that, and he would receive more consolation from it than he could give him. It was a Testament; and as he promised that he would read it, he did so, always remembering his friend, the stranger.

Years grew on, and the little boy has become a man, not only in form, but in character, and we will briefly sketch his happiness derived from this one act of kindness on the part of the stranger. He studied the book, and finding therein such precious promises, he felt an earnest desire to spread the consolation which he derived from it among his associates and friends. Accordingly he fitted himself for a minister, and set out to meet the world face to face, hoping to find some one at least willing to accept of the "pearl of great price." In many instances he spoke of the stranger, and often gazed about him, thinking perhaps he might meet him once again on earth, that he might be permitted to tender his feeble thanks to him for the blessings which he had enjoyed from his kind words.

One evening he had taken his place in the house of worship, and an old gentleman leaning upon the arm of a young lady came in and seated themselves in front of him. Through the course of his lecture he again related the scene of his early days, and of his desire to behold the face of his friend. As the meeting closed the old gentleman kindly invited indeed; for the lady who so kindly supported his feeble form was his only daughter, and soon became the wife of the poor minister, and he helped her to smooth the last of her father's days, by returning his deeds of goodness.

Such proved the influence of a kind word and deed; and the good effect of such a course is seldom lost. Speak kindly, then, to your associates, if you wish for kindness. Never allow one harsh tone to escape your lips if possible; but consider the return which you have a right to expect will be given in the same key as your own, and address another accordingly. MARY BELL. New York, 1862.

EARLY INFLUENCES. — There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood - if there be health and a good constitution - but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh, young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy. are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind and heart-quite otherwise, God be thanked; but children must at least have, love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play, and some good companionship outside; otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.—Dr. Oldham,

A MOTHER.—By the quiet fireside of home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing as in vases of earth the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit shall be as a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering she can make the ever ascending and expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Philosophers tell us in their speculations, that we cannot lift a finger without moving the distant spheres. Solemn is the thought, but not more solemn to the Christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips-every expression of her countenance, even the sheltered walk and retirement of home, may leave an indelible impression on young souls around her, and form as it were an underlying strain of that education which peoples heaven.

Choice Miscellang.

SNOWBALLING BY JOSIE S. HUNT.

THE soft, loose gold of her tresses And the wind through its silken meshe Is running a froliceome race. Her violet eyes-how they darken and flash! Her rose-red cheeks-how they glow! As she stands ankle-deep in the milk-white drifts Pelting me with the snow

She tosses the soft flakes round her, In her pretty, hoydenish play, Till she looks like a sea-nymph rising Through the billows of foam and spray She molds the ball with her little bare hands Do you think she would pout or scold If I nestled the pink palms down in my breas To warm them?-they look so cold!

Her white woolen mittens are flung on the snow, Each one in itself a flake, And her silken scarf beside them lies Coiled up like a crimson snake. All about me tracks of her soft brown feet Have printed the downy snow, And I know by them where, another spring, The prettiest flowers will grow

She laughs and scoffs when my snow-balls ty Harmless over her head. And she flirts her curls in a saucy way, And crouches in mimic dread: And she calls me a sorry marksn An awkward fellow-and still The sly little witch knows well enough It isn't for lack of skill.

She knows I would sooner think Of tearing a butterfly's wing, Or beating a lily, or throttling The first sweet robin of spring, Than of aiming at her in earnest, Or hitting her if I could, Or harming so much as a tassel Of her little searlet hood

Gay, beautiful Madge! oh, what would she do If my mouth was half so bold.

As the crystals which fall on her lips and her hair, Like pearls among rubies and gold? Will her pride and her willfulness trample my love As her light feet have trampled the snow? That the missiles she flings, which are ice to my face, Are fire to my heart, does she know?

Sweet tesze! does she guess I am wondering now Whether she'll ever be, In the lorg, long future before us both, Anything else to me Than a litle hoyden, with wild, gold hair, And row-red cheeks in a glow, Who stards ankle-deep in the milk-white drifts Peltingme with the snow?

[Writen for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR.

> "Livis of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, Anddeparting, leave behind us Fortprints on the sands of time.

FOOTPRINTS that the waves of advancing years cannot obliterate. A life made brilliant by good deeds.—by the record of pure and lofty thoughts, such a life as others will desire to live. In order to leave such traces, we must cultivate the mind and the affections also; for though we may be exemplary in some respects, yet if we do not build a character upon the foundation of right principles, and cultivate a love for the good and holy, our fabric must fall

A popular writer says, "It is not true that mankind are made better in proportion as they are enlightened. It is hardly true of the world generally; it is far enough from being true of the individual. SATAN himself is said to have been, on one occasion, transformed into an angel of light: but we do not hear that he was made better by the transformation. He was, in all probability, SATAN still."

The choice of companions and books contribute largely to the formation of character either for good or evil. One can from a good selection of books, store his mind with choice thought-gems, and become not only a graceful conversationist, but also a deep thinker. To him is accorded a high range of thought, and for solitary hours a companionship within himself, unexperienced by those too indelent to employ their leisure time in reading.

Many think if they cannot enter College and have written in connection with their names."graduated with honors," they can never obtain any eminence. But will not the "honors" be all our own, if, by struggling with many disadvantages, and practicing self-denial, we acquire the character that others have gained so easily? Did ELIHU BURRITT, the master of so many different languages, have the advantages of an Academy or College? He was a blacksmith, and gained his knowledge by hard study before and after working hours. And do any withhold the meed of praise, because he toiled for knowledge. ABRAHAM LINCOLN affords another instance of what may be accomplished by perseverance. He was a poor boy, and obliged to work hard for an honest living. But he set his mark high—his courage failed not—and he has stepped from one honorable position to another, till he now occupies the highest place in the gift of the American people.

Those are always our best and most reliable men who have braved adverse winds and fought every step of their way to the mountain top. Could we turn back the leaves in the life-book of many if not all of those whom the people now "delight to honor." we would find many dark and dreary passages—many sentiments written with anguish and stained with bitter tears; places where, to all appearances, misfortune had claimed them for her own, and was testing their power of endurance. And then, when they began to make some progress in their choses occupation—to obtain some reward for their labor envy's darts flew thick and fast around them, and we find they have earned—nobly earned—the homage that is paid them. Therefore we find if we would fill the soon-to-be vacated places of the best and noblest in our land, we must labor to fit our selves for the momentous trust, to be awed by no obstacles however imposing, but to dare and do.

> "He fails, alone, who feebly creeps; He wins, who dares the hero's march."

Untiring energy, application, and a perseverance that nothing daunts, are the true stepping-stones to fame. "Springside," N. Y., 1862.

THE charter of man's liberty is in his soul, not his estate. No piled-up wealth, no social station, no throne reaches as high as that spiritual plane upon which every human being stands by virtue of his humanity.

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

THERE are cases in the lives of all, to which the heart gladly turns, even after weary years of pilgrimage. There are few which are greener, few to which memory more gladly reverts, than Saturday night. Oh, those Saturday nights of the long ago! How they brushed the dust from weary hearts, and kindled the love-light instead! How they girded the laborer for his toil, and strengthened the arm of the faltering! And the quiet, holy rest they brought to the world-weary.

It is a fitting place to stop and look back upon the six days' labor done. I believe if the world ever tires of its continual revolving and stops to take breath, it will be on Saturday night. Then the business man lays aside all thoughts of loss and gain. Stock and bank notes sink into insignificance with him; as he closes the blinds of the counting room, he shuts in all those long lines of dollars and cents, and there they must remain to disquiet him no more until Monday morning. If his heart, by constant contact with the coin, has not become too metallic, he turns to Nature for rest. He finds her richer far than he can ever hope to be, though he be but a careless observer. Then he says to himself, "No more shall my mind be so absorbed by the desire of gain that the contemplation of the beautiful is entirely neglected," and becomes a better man.

To the professional man it also brings a blessing. He welcomes Saturday night as the time when he can close his dusty office, with its rows of books and hasten to a charming little bird's-nest of a home up-town, where slippers and dressing-gown and arm-chair await him; and, better than all, where those blessed blue eyes will give him a dearer welcome than tongue could ever frame. As slender fingers wander over his aching brow, and part the locks on which a mother's hand used to rest so lovingly, he forgets that this is Saturday night, and that, a few hours of light and darkness passed, he will again be a man among men, striving for wealth, or fame, or --- what?

To the student it is an ever-welcome guest. The problems which will not be solved, the translations which positively refuse to be brought out of their native language, the sciences which will not be explored, are all laid away. The ghosts of half-learned lessons, and of teachers in whom patience has long since ceased to be a virtue, disturb no Saturday night dreams, and he is free-free to revel in the thoughts of a blissful future, when, after his diploma shall be sealed, there will be nothing left for him to

To the teacher it comes no less cheeringly. The thankless task of imparting knowledge may be suspended for a time. The ingratitude of pupils shall no more wound the sensitive teacher's heart. The wished for Saturday night has come at last. Its calm quiet rests upon the weary with heavenly spell. These silent, peaceful hours are the times in which great effects may be wrought. The germ of good may be planted in some heart, which; perfected and brought to light in the shape of action, may brighten the lives of others, and cause the name of its author to be remembered while time lasts.

Litchfield, N. Y., 1862.

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

How many there are who make themselves and those around them miserable by their continual grumbling. Everybody is doing what they do not wish them to do, and neglecting to do anything that they wish done. It always rains when they want a fair day, and it is always dry when they want rain. It is always too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold, too early or too late, for their convenience. They have more work than they can do, and their tools are not suitable. Their crops are poor, produce is cheap, and wages are high. They are never ready to eat when dinner is waiting, and dinner is never ready when they are anxious to eat. The boys always come in with muddy boots when the floor is clean and are sure to make a noise when the baby is asleep, but are never in hearing when there is some wood wanted. In short, they have general bad luck: everything that is done by man or beastby human or divine authority—is all wrong, and is sure to do some injury to them, at which they grumble-they complain—they find fault.

This disposition may be in part natural in some cases, but in many it is a cultivated habit. But what is the use of grumbling? Do grumblers derive a particle of benefit from grumbling all their lives? Assuredly not. Then why can't they learn that what can't be cured must be endured," and quit grumbling about things which they cannot helpmatters which they cannot mend. We ought to maintain a respectful silence in regard to the working of things over which we have no control - an humble submission to the decrees of fate. There is no use of grumbling at anything that is wrong which it is in our power to right. It would be far better if we would go to work and improve things, so that they would be better adapted to suit our convenience, or conform our actions to things as they are. Reader, don't grumble; it disgusts others, SINE DIE. and will not do you any good.

P. S. I hope I have not committed the same error I have attempted to reform. East Aurora, N. Y., 1862.

SHOW AND SUBSTANCE.

WE suppose it is useless to tell those who have little money to spend, and have worked day and night to get that little, to think twice before they make an outlay of their hard earnings; but we can't refrain from saying "What a pity!" when we see the children of parents in very moderate circumstances tricked out in flimsy finery, when good substantial clothing might have been procured for half the money, in which they would have looked much prettier, and much more respectable. We often say 'What a pity!" when we see a working girl flaunting a showy dress-bonnet, that ill assorts with her gown or shawl. We often say "What a pity!" when we see a clerk dressed more extravagantly than his employer, or putting into the hire of a dashing carriage all the earnings of a week, or sporting the equipage on the promise of doing so without any expectation of performing that promise. The rainy day of disaster that is sure to follow all this sunshine of folly they will not see, though disgrace and sickness, and a work-house bed, and a nameless grave. loom up in the future for many of them. "We can be young but once," is capable of more than one interpretation, as they seem to forget. None but the fool looks to reap the harvest in sowing time; and none but the fool expects, when harvesting comes, to reap wheat where only tares have been sown.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LOOK ON THE SUNNY SIDE.

THE sunny side! Yes, why not there? Why should we court the cloud despair, And make all beauteous things thus seem But vagaries of fitful dream? When God pronounced this world so good, Why should we, in a sullen mood, With sombre vail obscure the light, And call it all a gloomy night? The world its shadows hath, I know,-How many feel their power to bow The soul, with anguish deeply riven, And earth seem but a cheerless even Oh, look thou upward, and descry A pure, soft light within the sky; The cloudlet's silver edge reveals The brightness it but half conceals. Through Faith's sweet vision thou mayest see A dove-like spirit whispering thee; While the rich dews of heavenly grace May every sorrowing tear efface How dark soe'er the cloud may be, Look upward, and you still may see Some glimmering light, though faint, perchance; Oh, greet it, and you'll thus enhance The joy of life. When woes betide, Look forward to that sunny side, Where clouds ne'er dim its radiance fair,-Tis one eternal sunshine there. Vernon, Conn., 1862. PLAVIA.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] . WORD POWER.

THERE is a force well nigh Omnipotent in the words we daily utter; "yet wielding them so easily we are apt to forget their hidden power." They bring the sunlight of joy in brilliant flashes from the sparkling eye, or extinguish it forever in floods of blinding tears—they cause the throbbing heart to pulsate with joy, or flutter painfully with intense woe. Cautiously, then, should we use so powerful an agent for good or ill; anxiously striving to make not one life the darker by an unkind or careless word of ours. Like the blighting sirocco, do harsh words wither -- blasting forever the tender flowers of happiness, so that no after dews of kindness can restore them to their old life and beauty.

Some one has very truthfully said, "words produce their own image on men's souls." Would we imprint on the souls of all with whom we meet images of beauty, upon which the owners will often love to look, then must we use only sweet and loving words in our daily intercourse with our fellow-beings, and the silver pictures that hang in the gallery of the soul shall gleam with apples of gold, whose brightness and beauty shall be "a joy forever."

"A gentle word—it hath the power. To win the erring back, Though they have wandered far away From virtue's beaten track.

Speak words of kindness, then, to the erring, for it is not given us to know what magic power there may lie in one encouraging word to arrest the deluded ones floating carelessly on, while smaller and smaller grow the circles as they near, with increasing rapidity, the fatal maelstrom, in which all their fond hopes are lost-forever lost.

We have often much to encounter that chafes our sensitive natures, provoking other than gentle, loving words; and we are not surprised that DAVID should offer up this petition: "Set a watch before my mouth, O, LORD; keep the door of my lips." We have daily need to employ the same prayer, else before we are aware, we find ourselves using words as blighting in their effect on the moral sensibilities as "the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest," are to the green and luxuriant verdure of Summer.

O, let us not be forgetful of the power of words 'fitly spoken," and so order our conversation that the angry, idle, and vain expressions, may not be found in the balance outweighing the kind and loving words, remembering that not one word we speak falls powerless to the earth, but "continues to vibrate in ever-widening circles till time shall be no more." F. M. TURNER.

Oxford, N.

PRAYER, THE LIFE OF THE SOUL.

It is a law as fixed and unvarying as that which regulates the revolution of the seasons, that he will be found the most established and steadfast believer who most abounds in prayer. All who are taught by the Spirit know that what the air of heaven is to the body-what sunshine is to the eye-what spring is to flowers, and herbs, and trees-prayer is to the believing soul. Without it, that soul would sicken and die. As a means of increasing faith, of drawing forth affection, of purifying the heart, apart from all that is obtained in answer to prayer, this privilege ranks among the foremost in the estimate

Every new visit to the throne becomes a means of augmenting the believer's stability; and, as each season that revolves adds a new layer to the oak, which, in the end, assists in determining the age of. the tree, each new petition sent up from the heart to the Hearer of prayer, brings increase of strength, the soul gradually reaches its appointed staturethe stature of a perfect man in Christ.

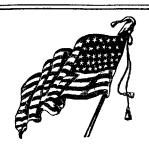
Is the heart fixed in prayer? Is it speaking in all earnestness to God? Does it feel its wants, and wait on him for a supply?-its weakness, and wait on him for strength?—its utter helplessness, and wait on him for all that the soul requires? Then, its strength will grow: its graces will multiply; it will shoot up like willows by the water-courses. The promise is, "It shall grow as the lily, and cast forth its roots like Lebanon,"-Pathways of Many Pil-

A BLESSED DAY.—What a blessed day is Sunday to the weary man who necessarily catches but brief glimpses of home during the toiling week; who is off in the morning while little eyes are closed in slumber, nor back at night till they are again sealed in sleep. What would be know of the very children for whom he toils, were it not for the blessed breathing respite of Sunday? What honest working man's child ever forgot this day? When clean and neat it is his privilege to climb papa's knee, and hang about his neck, and tell him all the news which goes to make up his narrow little world. "Narrow," did we say? we recall the word; for it widens out into the boundless ocean of eternity. Sunday for the working man's children! So we would have it-a day hallowed by sweet influences; when the little hand, quite complete, shall rest from labor, and love shall write it down the blessed day of all the seven.

WE sever what God has joined, and so destroy beauty, and lose hold of truth.

Aural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"NEVER forget," exclaimed the Father of his Country, "the memorable words of WARREN: Let them go with the flag."-

' He who was first in war and first in peace, First in our hearts will be till time shall cease. With the death-dews of his devoted band, Baptized the banner of his ransomed land! Preserve it, freemen, to your latest breath, And keep the watchword, 'Liberty or death! Our FATHER spake: 'In trust that flag is given: Its stars are the forget-me-nots of Heaven."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Scene of the Late Battle in Kentucky.

THE following description of the natural surroundings of the position recently held by the rebel Zollicoffer, on the Cumberland river, will aid the general reader in obtaining a proper idea of the manner in which the battle was conducted, and a glorious victory for the Federal arms secured:

It is well known that Gen. Schoepff has been stationed, for the last three months, at the little town of Somerset, Southeastern Kentucky, about six miles north of the Cumberland river, with a force of some 8,000 men under his command,—the object being to prevent the advance of the rebels any further north until such time as we were prepared to move on Tennessee through Cumberland Gap. On the Cumberland river itself, and on both of its banks. near directly south of Schoepff's position, the rebel Zollicoffer has for some time had his stronghold, with a force of about the same strength as his adverdreading an assault, was re-enforced by the division

About ten days ago, however, Zolicoffer, under the rebel Crittenden, (eldest son of Senator Crittenden,) who has lately been stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., and still later at Cumberland Gap. Crittenden, being a Major-General, ranked Zollicoffer, who was only a Brigadier, and consequently took command of the whole rebel force on the Cumberland, numbering, probably, some 15,000 men. Previous to this junction, however, Gen. Buell had detached from his main body a division under Gen. Thomas, to do the very thing which Zollicoffer dreaded-attack him "in the rear."

At the latest advices, our forces under Thomas had reached the town of Burkesville, on the Cumberland river, about thirty miles southwest of what is known as "Zollicoffer's Den." It was then expected that Thomas would at once move up the river on the rebels, and assault their works. Putting together the dispatches from Louisville and Cincinnati, it appears that the rebels were assailed by the combined forces, driven from their fortification, and completely routed. It would seem that Zollicoffer first imprudently came up on Saturday, the 18th, and assaulted our position in the vicinity of Somerset, but his army was repelled by Gen. Schoepff, and he himself slain. His forces were pursued, and a combined attack by Thomas and Schoepff was next day made upon his works on the Cumberland river, which resulted in a complete and overwhelming victory for the Union banner.

The position of Zollicoffer on the Cumberland, was one of the three great rebel strongholds in Kentucky,-the first being at Columbus, in the extreme west, soon to be assailed by the great flotilla; the second, at Bowling Green, in Central Kentucky, now imminently menaced by Gen. Buell, and the third and most important of all, in the east, being the one which has just succumbed before our gallant troops. Naturally, the latter position was the strongest of the three, and indeed it was, for defense, one of the very strongest points possible. Selecting the mountainous region on both sides of the Cumberland river, at a point where its course runs from due south to due west, and where the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of 300, 350 and 400 feet above the level of the river, Zollicoffer occupied and fortified these hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of the creeks on the north and on the south. Behind these immense natural and artificial defenses the rebels were posted, capable, apparently, of bidding defiance to any force. His forces on the north side of the river, prior to his re-enforcement by Crittenden's troops, consisted of six regiments, stationed on a height 400 feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and on the south side, of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadon Creek, and a depression through the hills from the south, about a mile to the west. The geographical position of this entrenchment is as follows:-From Somerset, about fifteen miles southwest: from Columbia, forty miles southeast, and about six miles below the head of steamboat navigation. The position commands all the coal mines, and many of the salt wells south of the Cumberland. Unluckily for the rebels, their main body moved out of this strong post to assail our forces, and Gen. Thomas coming up opportunely as they began to fall back, he pursued them, and the glorious victory chronicled is the result.

The column of Gen. Thomas, when he left Colum bia to move forward, consisted of 15,000 well-appointed men. They were nearly all Western troops -mostly from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In Gen. Schoepff's Brigade were the two famous regiments of East Tennessee, who have been burning for a fight with their enemies and persecutors for nearly-half a year.

This victory opens the way for our gallant army of the West to penetrate into East Tennessee. through Cumberland Gap; and if promptly followed up to the capture of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, will will compel the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green, and will compel Beauregard to retire from Manassas.

SKETCHES OF PROMINENT ACTORS.

Brig. Gen. Schoepff, to whom this glorious Union victory is in a great measure due, is a Hungarian

own country on the fall of its liberties, he took refuge in New York city. From there he went to Washington, and his great abilities and genius were discovered by Hon. Joseph Holt, who procured him a situation in one of the Departments, and was afterward the means of procuring him a command in the army. Absurd stories have been extensively circulated by the press about his being at one time a porter in one of the hotels in New York; but in truth he never held any such position. He was appointed five months ago to Eastern Kentucky as Brigadier General, and was there first brought into notice by the disastrous engagement and retreat at Wild Cat. Gen. Schoepff, however, was in no way to blame for that melancholy affair. His present victory will elevate his fame high in public estimation, and confirm the opinion of those who know that he is one of our most scientific and bravest soldiers.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is a native of Virginia, and graduated at West Point in 1840, entering the artillery. He was breveted 1st Lieutenant for gallant service in Florida, Captain at Monterey, and Major at Buena Vista. He is now Colonel of the 5th Cavalry U.S. A., and Brigadier General of Volunteers. When the rebel General Lee was in our army he was Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, and General Thomas was Major of the same regiment. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel resigning to enter the rebel service, Major Thomas became Colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Under the new organization, his regiment became the 5th Cavalry. He is said to be a gruff, tamed bear sort of looking personage, with a face hidden by a profuse growth of 'sandy" beard, and a manner that partakes rather of years command in camp than of the courtesies in the drawing-room, but that is frank and direct.

Gen. Zollicoffer, if antecedents are worth anything, instead of being in league with the enemies of the Union, should have been one of its defenders. Politically he was a Whig. He was a Conservative in his instincts. He had fought the anarchists of his own State and the South all his life. Having turned his back upon his own past, and the Government which had so generously befriended him, he died miserably, his body left upon the field by his cowardly followers, and his memory tarnished by an ineffaceable stain. The first to invade Kentucky, he became one of the first victims of retributive justice. He was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, in 1812. After receiving an academical education, he entered a printing office; "served his time at the case;" became an editor—first of a newspaper at Paris, Tenn., afterwards of the Columbian Observer, then of the Nashville Banner. He was successively elected State Printer, Comptroller, and State Senator. In 1853 he was elected Representative to Congress, where he continued to serve until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Later particulars of the Battle of Somerset, state that Bailie Peyton, as well as Zollicoffer, was killed, and his body left on the field. Mr. P. was a Tennessean—son of the distinguished Congressman of that name.

The Fight at Prestonburg, Ky.

CAPT. WILLARD, of Co. F, 42d Ohio regiment, was in Cleveland on the 15th, and detailed many incidents connected with the battle at Prestonburg, to the editor of the Herald. Capt. W. was on the sick list at the date of the fight, and did not, therefore, participate; but being only a few miles distant was witness to many occurrences.

Prestonburg is about twelve miles beyond Paintville. After the cavalry skirmish at the latter place, Col. Garfield pushed on with the advance of his brigade for Prestonburg. Before reaching that place he found the enemy posted on and behind a range of hills. The Federal force forming the advance was less than seven hundred, but Colonel Garfield at once prepared to make an attack. A body of the enemy was posted on a commanding hill, and it became necessary to dislodge them. The 14th Kentucky volunteered for the service, as they knew the nature of the ground. Said Col. Garfield, 'Go in, boys, give them Hail Columbia!" The hill was cleared, and soon the reserve of the brigade came in at a double quick. When he saw them, Col. Garfield pulled off his coat and flung it up in the air, where it lodged in a tree, out of men threw up their caps with a wild shout, and rushed at the enemy, Col. Garfield, in his shirt sleeves, leading the way. As the Federal troops reached the top of the hill a rebel officer shouted, in surprise, "Why, how many of you are there?" 'Twenty-five thousand men." velled a Kentucky Union officer, rushing at the rebel. In an instant the rebels broke and ran in utter confusion.

Several instances of personal daring and coolness are related. A member of Captain Bushnell's company in the 42d was about to bite a cartridge, when a musket ball struck the cartridge from his fingers. Coolly facing the direction from which the shot came, he took out another cartridge and exclaimed You can't do that again, old fellow."

Capt. Willard says that the two men killed on our side were Kentuckians. The loss of the enemy is not known. In addition to the twenty-seven bodies found on the field, a number of human bodies were found in several of the houses burned by the rebels in their retreat from Prestonburg. The rebels burned most of their camp equipage and baggage. Some arms fell into the possession of our forces, and a large number of knapsacks and overcoats. The property found was wretchedly poor, the coats being made almost entirely of cotton.

Prestonburg is now held by a detachment of our forces, the main body being encamped at Paintville. where there is better camping ground.

The Louisville Journal speaks thus of Col. Garfield:-There has been no more brilliant movement since the rebellion broke out. Colonel Garfield was expecting the arrival of Col. Lindsay's regiment at Paintville, and several regiments under General Cox, but with daring bravery he led his inferior numbers against Marshall, drove him before him for three days and completely routed him, "horse, foot, and dragoons." On Saturday last we stated that our friends anticipated by the 10th to the 12th reaching Marshall's position and compelling him to fight; and on that very day, the 11th, the Stars and Stripes were floating victoriously over the town of Prestonburg. For well-concerted strategy, celerity of movement, and recklessness of opposing odds, Col. Garfield certainly bears off the palm. It is to be hoped that this second repulse of the rebels from Big Sandy will convince them that it is useless to contend against loyalty on the soil of Kentucky.

The Strategic Plan of Gen. McClellan.

THE New York World gives a plan of the campaign which it says "Gen. McClellan seems to have adopted," and which it thinks will be attended with decisive results, and bring the war to a speedy issue. officer of great distinction. Compelled to leave his This great strategic plan is to be developed in the the falling shells.

South-west, and we quote the following from the World in explanation of it, with the remark that if it works as well as it reads, it will be entirely satisfactory:

General Buell will advance against General Sidney Johnson, whose forces he outnumbers, with a view to cut his way through and get possession o the Virginia and East Tenressee Railroad. He will thus intercept the supplies of the army at Manassas, which all come from the South-west. The attainment of this cardinal advantage is the object of all the military operations in the West. A powerful armament will proceed down the Mississippi from St. Louis and Cairo, and give full employment to all the forces of the rebel General Polk, and prevent | place before the shell reaches the ground, strike the any of his troops being sent into East Tennessee to meet the advance of General Buell and obstruct the consummation of the capital part of the operations intrusted to him.

The rebel generals at Manassas, seeing their communication with their supplies threatened, will be compelled to do one of these three things: - They will either (1) send a large force by railroad into East Tennessee to thwart General Buell, or (2) they will withdraw their whole army southward, or (3) they will make a desperate push toward the Potomac, and offer immediate battle to General McClellan. If they adopt the first of these expedients, they will be so weakened that Generals Banks and Stone can safely push forward their columns in a flank movement on Manassas. If the rebels come out to meet this, General McClellan immediately marches to Manassas and takes it. If the rebels should withdraw their thin army from Manassas southward, (which is highly improbable,) the several coastwise expeditions, particularly that of Gen. Burnside, will be beforehand with them, having penetrated inland and destroyed the railroad com munications.

Considering the danger that would follow the first of the movements above indicated, and the disgrace that would attend the second, it is more probable that the rebel generals will think it impolitic to weaken their army at Manassas by dispersion. They will be more likely to keep it together, and advance toward the Potomsc and give battle. This course would appear to their own people more bold and heroic; it has, at least, 18 many chances of success as either of the others; and success in this would be worth infinitely more to them in every point of view. They cannot weaken their army at Manassas without being compelled to abandon the position. They cannot retain their army there without losing their communications both with the South-west, the source of their supplies, and with the Southern Atlantic coast, which would then be at the mercy of the expeditions we are sending thither by sea. General McClelan's comprehensive and masterly strategy will, it all human probability, compel them to advance and give batte. He is fully prepared for them; but I is not probable that he will repel them and put them to row without terrible fighting. The rebels will feel that they are a forlorn hope, and will fight with the desperation of devils. If they succeed, they will expect to take Washington, and bring Maryland ino their Confederacy; if they fail, their retreat will be cut off both to the South-west and the South, and they must either surrender or disperse:

The Late Pensacola Bonbardment.

From the correspondence of the N. Y. Commer cial Advertiser we gather the following intelligence relative to the renewal of hostilities between Pickens and Pensacola:

FORT PICKENS, January 1-2 P. M. A shot has just been find from Battery Lincoln at the steam tug Neafie, which is steaming away from the havy yard towards Pensacola. Battery Cameron also has fired a shell, which exploded over

the navy yard. 3 P. M.—The firing has ceased. Several round shot were sent after the Neafie as she slowly got away, but the distance was so great that probably none of them took effect.

The 10-inch Columbiad at the navy yard replied to our fire, without doing any damage. The last shot was from this side.

A half hour's interval of silence. There seems no

Just as I was about to cease writing, the firing commenced again from the enemy's batteries along the beach, and was immediately replied to from our side. There is every prospect of a general engage

6 P. M.—Since three o'clock the firing has been continuous. Batteries Lincoln, Cameron, Scott and Sutton are paying their warmest respects to Gen. Bragg. All the large guns on the fort are also emoloyed.

I have just returned to quarters from Battery Lincoln. The men employed in working the large gun there, a detachment of regulars, with Company G, of the 6th regiment New York volunteers, are in the highest spirits, jumping up on the sand bags whenever a shot is fired, and cheering most vociferously as they observe its effect on the other side. On the top of the battery a flagstaff had just been erected, as I arrived. In a moment or two a shell from the other side exploded over the heads of the gunners. No one was injured, and quickly up went flag, and as the stars and stripes waved forth to the breeze, a joyous shout bore defiance over the waters to the enemy.

At battery Cameron a rifled gun is most efficiently vorked, and is playing havoc with the navy yard. Bt battery Scott a 60-pounder Parrot gun is paying its respects to Fort McRae and the water battery on the beach beyond. Every shot must tell fearfully, for this is the most effective gun on the island. Battery Sutton has a large 10-inch mortar, and a 2-inch also, both of which are being worked. Much better gunnery is witnessed than at the first bombardment.

Many of the enemy's shells fall within the fort. Ours are aimed with great precision, and drop into the navy yard and the batteries along the beach, in a way to make them uncomfortable, to say the least. The amount of damage cannot be known, as the effect of the shots is not immediately seen. One battery, the second below the navy yard, has not fired a shot since one of our shells dropped in it, and exploded. Doubtless the gun is dismounted.

8 P. M.—The firing since dark has slackened up on both sides; the mortars, however, still continue at work. The sudden flash of light as a mortar is discharged, the glimmering of the fuse as the shell slowly revolves in its passage through the air, and the final explosion, all can be seen from any of the adjoining sand hills, and form truly a brilliant sight.

The 6th regiment, with the exception of two companies that are employed at the batteries, are ensconsed safely behind the sand hills above their camp. The 75th is up the island, out of the way of

A private of Co. G., 6th regiment, has just been carried to the hospital with a bad flesh wound in the right leg. He was struck by a small fragment of a shell.

The rebels have displayed increased strength: Several new batteries opened fire to-day, but there is evidently a scarcity of ammunition, for they reply but tardily to our guns.

A mortar battery, east of the large marine hospital, which the rebels claim is occupied by their sick, and over which the yellow flag floats, continues firing away every half hour. Its proximity to the hospital is such, that fragments of shell thrown at the battery might easily, if the explosion takes building. Should this happen, doubtless General Bragg will again assert that Col. Brown has been guilty of firing upon the hospital. Has he the hardihood to expect that his batteries will be protected by the yellow flag?

As I write, I see through the door of my tent that the sky, in the direction of the navy yard, is luminous with flames.

FORT PICKENS, January 2-10 A. M. The firing was kept up until 4 o'clock this morning and then ceased, as a dense fog had settled down over all the enemy's works as well as over our own. The navy yard was in flames all night. The amount of damage cannot be seen. It is reported that the Fulton, a new steamer on the stocks there, is destroyed.

The fog has just cleared away, revealing the long line of batteries on the opposite shore. The rebels have evidently been repairing damages during the night, anticipating a renewal of the fight this morning.

At Fort Pickens the havor made by the enemy's shells does not equal that of the first bombardment. One gun, a 32-pounder, mounted on the parapet, was dismounted, but as this gun has not been in use, and was not needed, it was a trifling matter.

The only man injured is the one I have already mentioned; his wound is somewhat more serious than at first supposed. It is quite likely an amputa tion of the leg may be necessary.

Many of the enemy's round shot and shell struck the fort, and exploded around within the walls, scattering the bricks, and plowing up the sand in every direction.

It would require weeks of steady firing to breach Pickens, and even this accomplished, bags of sand are always ready with which to close an aperture of any size. The rebels can expect nothing from a bombardment. They exhaust their ammunition without obtaining any satisfactory results.

Upon our side, heretofore and now, all has been accomplished that could reasonably be expected. Their steamers have been crippled, the navy yard has been nearly destroyed; or left in such a condition as to be useless to them, and several of their guns have been silenced.

The light house is undermined, so that a very little thing would send it toppling over. This is not desired, however; it would have received no injury, had not a battery been planted just before it.

Every preparation has been made at the batteries to renew the fight this morning. The orders are to answer the fire of the enemy; not to commence. I think it more than likely that hostilities will cease for the present.

Despondence at the South—Rebel Confessions.

THE Richmond (Va.) Examiner of the 2d inst. publishes a rather curious article, from which we extract the following:

The year closed under gloomy auspices, with a check at Drainesville, and a rumored disaster in Missouri. The year which yesterday began has opened with evil tidings. We fear that there is no doubt of the fact that the Northern Union has consented to the surrender of Mason and Slidell; and with that event all hope of an immediate alliance between England and the Southern Confederacy must cease.

land and the Southern Confederacy must cease.

The present condition of our army is a cause of severe and painful anxiety. * * * There is too much drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac, and too much vacant idling among the men. We are informed, as a positive fact, that in the majority of the army on the Potomac, the practice of regimental drills has fallen into complete disuse. * * * What can be predicted but utter demoralization for an army whose condition is that of tens of thousands of men living in utter idleness, groveling in their tents, with no other occupation than what is afforded by the greasy pack of cards that is the inev-

afforded by the greasy pack of cards that is the inevitable inmate of every tent, or the yellow-covered novel, whose wretched and perhaps fifthy entertainment has more than once gone the rounds of the company.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the army

is becoming a name of terror and dread to the minds of our citizens. The newspapers are still filled with advertisements of bonuses for "substitutes," although the War Department has adopted a rule restricting the number of substitutes to one in each company. The rates paid for substitutes are enormous. We are informed that they average from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars; and we have beer told of a recent instance where fifteen hundred dol lars were paid for the prompt procurement of a sub-stitute to take the place of a private suddenly con-strained to leave the army. Evidences stare us in the face of the unwillingness of men to accept the life of famine, dirt, and vacant idleness in the army. Richmond is filled with soldiers who have come out of the hospitals, or who have got here on some pre-tence or other, applying for discharges, and striving and wriggling in all sorts of ways to get out of the army. It was but a few days ago that a soldier, dis-charged from one of the hospitals here; committed suicide rather than be constrained to return to the

army.
So long as the armies of the Union and the Conso long as the armies of the control and the control and the control of the contr and divisions.

The Examiner concludes by hinting that certain of their leaders are already "meditating the means of escaping the penalties of rebellion," complaining of appointments, and growling generally, with the significant declaration — "Revolutions are epidemical. And revolutions never go backward."

The Richmond Enquirer is in no better condition than its neighbor, the Examiner, if the following is any indication:-"There is a sombre aspect on many faces; and the belief prevails that if the war is not waged in earnest we are doomed, and that Virginia and all the Border States must inevitably be re-occupied by the Federal authorities. But we differ from the faint-hearted in one respect of opinion. We think the army will not submit, whatever may be the stipulations of others.

The New Orleans True Delta says that the so called Confederate Government is a vast machine for robbing the people. "Buchananism" - such is the expressive name by which the New Orleans journal designates the system of organized public plunder-"Buchananism is in full and magnificent development, the machinery to conduct it is perfect, a complete espionage over the telegraph, the exera complete explonage over the telegraph, the exercise of unregulated and unrestrained power over the export trade of the country, the unlimited and recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of

arbitrary control of legal machinery, by which the property of one citizen is illegally and despotically taken from him, without adequate compensation, while that of another is paid for at enormous prices, and the most profligate abuse of authority generally in every department, is the rule."

From a copy of the Memphis Appeal we make the following extracts of a report of a safety meeting held in that city a few days since:

held in that city a few days since:

Mr. A. P. Merrill, the Chairman, in stating the object of the gathering, said that after a few months of preparation we found ourselves in great jeopardy in reference to the defence of the Mississippi Valley. Our force was not large enough to protect the city. The time had come when we had to endanger our own lives in the defence of our firesides. Every house had arms to use when the enemy approached, but it was a sad mistake to suppose that Memphis was to be successfully defended when the enemy had passed Fort Pillow. Every one who had a gun should either use it himself or give it to some one who would use it. The enemy is marching upon us in immense force, and with iron fleets, and we owe it to ourselves to make preparations to assist our friends who are struggling for our defence.

Mr. Watson then came forward and said, that while at Columbus he made particular inquiries of our officers and men, and all concur in one sentiment, and urge upon us to come into the army and assist them. They had had a tarville heltle and

ment, and urge upon us to come into the army and assist them. They had had a terrible battle, and found that the enemy they had to meet there was a different sort of material from those met at Manassas, Bull Run, and Leesburg. They were men who would fight face to face until the last man was slain, as was shown in the fact that one whole regiment would fight face to face until the last man was slain, as was shown in the fact that one whole regiment was cut down except forty-three men. * * * The presumption now is, that Lincoln's forces will be sent down the Mississippi from the Kentucky side. They are expected to come down from Cairo and Paducah, and flank us on the right and left. If they succeed in flanking Col. Bowen, they have only a few miles to go to tear up the railroad, thus cutting off our subsistence supplies, and taking Columbus without firing a gun. * * * When the enemy takes Columbus, it is folly to talk about saving off our subsistence supplies, and taking Columbus without firing a gun. * * * * When the enemy takes Columbus, it is folly to talk about saving Memphis. There is not an artillery company but what can find accommodations for fifty men. Go and help the flying artillery—go and help the heavy artillery. Fort Pillow has not enough men to man the fortifications. There are plenty of guns there, but not enough men. Our great duty now is to go where the fight is to be—Columbus and Feliciana—and attempt to keep them from flanking Bowen and

Mr. Howard then came forward and briefly but forcibly addressed the meeting. He said we ought to fight the enemy at Columbus; for when they passed Fort Pillow he was willing, for one, to make a Moscow of Memphis. He feared that there were those among us who ought not to be here. Our move-ments were all known to the enemy. We ought to organize, and if we have no guns, go up as a blank regiment and take the guns of the enemy as they fall. He thought we had about 4,000 men in our city who could be spared to fight at Columbus.

and attempt to keep them from flanking Bowen and

The Mobile Register and Advertiser of December 31st comments thus upon the situation of affairs in "Dixie."

"Dixie."

It seems to be the popular impression—we see it in men's faces when we do not hear it in their words—that the military affairs of the Confederacy are not very cheering just now. We may chiefly account for this tone of feeling by the fact that some time has elapsed since our arms have achieved any success of moment. Thus victories seem, at the first glance, to be as much the cause as the consequence of patriotism. But because when our arms are glorious with triumph our patriotism effulges, and we swear most enthusiastically by the "Stars and Bars," one man must not infer from the quietude and cheerless aspect of another that his patriotic

and Bars," one man must not infer from the quietude and cheerless aspect of another that his patriotic confidence is less fixed and earnest than if he were hurrahing over a fresh success of arms.

The affair at Drainesville contributed its mite to the depression of public spirit. We are so unused to adversity that anything which is not brilliant success seems defeat. There the invading enemy seems defeat. There the invading enemy slew Col. to adversity that anything which is not brilliant success seems defeat. There the invading enemy seems defeat. There the invading enemy slew Col. Terry, as noble and brave a man as wears the Confederate uniform, at the pass of Green River. They have crossed that river, which many thought would be their Styx, and are advancing in force. In Missouri, too, our banner seems to trail; for the telegraph tells us Price is in full retreat. Thus one enemy seems to be progressing along our northern frontier, while all around us he lords it on our coasts, organizes his expeditions on our soil, and coasts, organizes his expeditions on our soil, and threatens us with further invasion. These are the points of the situation.

points of the situation.

A lull, a pause, a suspense exists, preceded by minor events, which cause a feeling of apprehension more than of confidence as to the future. We know that the enemy are in great power and meditate mischief, and feel that ere long their blows, the heaviest of the war, must fall. We trust that their hammer will strike our anvil; but we are not sure, for we are in doubt whether at some points there is an anvil to meet the hammer. These points can only be on our coast, for we are ready to meet their worst at Manassas, in Central Kentucky, and at Columbus, and also at most points on the coast. Columbus, and also at most points on the coast But we do not know with what overwhelming force they may not make an onslaught at some unprotected point, and gain a success to inspirit them and dispirit us. Let us remember, however, that our determination in the prosecution of this war is not dependent on victories, though theirs may be. If every battle ended in our defeat, we must still offer battle, and make new sacrifices of slaughter upon the alter of independence. If we could not win that inevitable goal of our effort by defeating the enemy, we could do it by exhausting him by his very victories. Were hear to wor. very victories. Wars have been so won. "Live or die, survive or perish," we are "for independence."

Beauregard on the Battle of Manassas.

AT a select dinner party tendered to General Beauregard upon New Year's day, in reply to a complimentary toast, Gen. B. made a speech, which was sent to the New Orleans Delta for publication by the reporter of that journal. We copy his remarks to show how slight a cause may turn the tide of battle; and how even the most calculating commanders may waver between hope of victory and fears of defeat, even on the best planned and best contested fields.

The closing sentence is a puzzle, - what does Beauregard mean? Some of the leading Southern papers are propounding this query, but as yet have failed to elicit any response. Is it the mere expression of a humane desire to avoid bloodshed, or does it intimate dimly some dream of adjustment, reconciliation, and re-union? But we leave the reader to his own speculations, on the following speech of the

On the 21st of July, at about three and a half o'clock, or perhaps four, it seemed to me the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a dispatch from Captain Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left, that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell.

At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came reluctantly to the conclusion that after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. yield to the enemy the nard-fought and bloody near. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has SELA-DYELDY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

arms—General (then Colonel) Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case, I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Col. Evans to proceed to General Johnson, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement.

Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance,

to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, [here the General turned to Col. Hay, who sat behind him,] the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance, was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As soon as you was recognized by our soldiers tour coming was of General (then Colone) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which foreward become a confused and total rout. which afterward became a confused and total rout I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

Department of Missouri.

Two companies of cavalry under Major Halderman, of the 1st Kansas regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition on the night of the 16th ult, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Whiting, Joseph Shelby, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., of Colonel Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes, and other articles taken from the steamer Sunshine by the rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the Federal troops at Lexington.

The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck:

Headquarters Missouri State Guards, }
Springfield, January 12, 1862.
I have received information that you, as Major General commanding this Department, have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations, and that men, officers, and privates, belonging to this army have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offence or crime, have been shot. In some cases I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subjected to the same thing whenever and wherever they have shown themselves; and that in others they have been, by military coercion, forsed into a servitude unknown military coercion, forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases. I have obtained information that individuals and

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts, and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested, and subjected to general court martial, for alleged crimes, which all the laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful. I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offense or offenses as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital nunishment. This statement I cannot for capital punishment. This statement I cannot believe to be correct. But let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens

engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits, and to treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I will make for

similar cases?

Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving of death whenever and wherever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of civilized warfare?

Do you regard the destruction of important roads for the transportation of facilities for military purposes as the leval right of a helligrent?

poses as the legal right of a belligerent?

Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, &c., as amenable to an enemy's court martial? or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of the State?

Structure Tries and Commercial Commercials Device Missey. Major-General Commanding Dep't of Missouri.

The following is General Halleck's reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, January 22d, 1862.

To General Sterling Price, Commanding, &c.: GENERAL-Your letter dated Springfield, the 12th

of January, is received.

The troops of which you complain in the Kanss frontiers and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my ronners and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major-General Hunter, commanding the Department of Kansas.

You also complain that individuals and parties of

You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by yon to destroy railroad culverts and bridges by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial for the alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. When individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried; and if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not.

You must be aware, General, that no order of

You must be aware, General, that no order of You must be aware, General, that no order of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes; but let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroad bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them if possible in open wariare, if we capture them we shall treat them as prisoners of war. But it was well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in garb of peaceful citizens and under false pretence through our lines into Northern Missouri to rob and in garb of peaceful citizens and under false pretence through our lines into Northern Missouri to rob and destroy property of Union men and burn and destroy railroad bridges, &c., thus endangering the lives of themselves, and this, too, without military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder, and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers but under false

der, and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretences, and in the guise of private citizens.

You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war.

Will you refer me to a single authority in the laws of war which recognizes such a claim?

I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate

exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General Commanding. The following dispatch was received from St.

Louis on the 26th ult., at the War Department: St. Louis, January 26.

Official reports just received from the expedition sent to Cape Girardeau, state that Lieutenat-Colonel Palmer and eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates, with a quantity of arms, horses, saddles, &c., have been captured. Most of the rebel officers were surprised in a ball room.

Brigadier-General Halleck.

The following special order was issued in St. Louis on the 26th ult.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, January 27.

above officers who shall neglect to file their oaths in the office of the Provost Marshal General within ten days of this date will be deemed to have resigned; and if any neglect to file their oaths within the time prescribed, and if any one attempt to exercise the functions of any of their offices, he shall be punished according to the laws of war.

2d. It being officially reported that carriages are in the habit of carrying the enemy's flag, and driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the prison guard will hereafter seize and take possession of every such carriage bearing the enemy's flag, and the carriage, horses, and harness shall be confiscated.

3. It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the military prison waving hostile flags, for the purpose of insulting our troops and carrying on communications with the prisoners. The commanding officer of the prison guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

4. Army carriages or other vehicles bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol guard are directed to arrest persons in such vehicles under such flag; also, persons wearing or displaying hostile flags in the city. By order of Major-General Halleck.

A. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General.

the city. By order of Major-General.

A. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General. Several of the secessionists of St. Louis who were recently assessed for the benefit of the South Western fugitives by order of Major-General Halleck having failed to pay the assessment, their property has been seized within a day or two past, under an execution to satisfy the assessment, with 25 per cent additional, according to general order No. 24.

On the 23d ult., Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, and one of those assessed, had a writ of replevin served on the Provost Marshal for the property so seized from him, whereupon he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arrested and lodged in the military prison.

General Halleck has issued a special order directing the Provost Marshal to send Mr. Engler beyond the line of the department of Missouri, and to notify him not not to return without permission from the commanding General under the penalty of being punished according to the laws of war.

General Halleck also adds: Martial law baving been declared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all the civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order from these Headquarters, or impede, molest, or trouble any officer duly appointed fore, to recur to the position of affairs there, and to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offense and punished accordingly. The Provost Marshal will arrest each and every person of whatever rank or office who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order from these Headquarters. He will call on the commanding officers of the department for St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

Department of the Ohio.

In our last issue we gave brief telegrams relative to the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., and the death of the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer, and now lay before our readers such authentic additions as have come to hand.

On the 23d ult. the following dispatch was received at headquarters, in Washington:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22. To Major-General McClellan, commanding U. S.

To Major-General McClellan, commanding U. S. Army: — The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting 2 pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of 50 wagons, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountainous by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to 10 six-pounders and 4 Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse wagons, and upwards of 1,400 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1,000 muskets, mostly with fiint locks, but in good order, subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days. Also, a large amount of hospital stores. As soon as I receive the reports of brigade commanders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss is 39 killed and 137 wounded. Among the wounded was Col. McCook, of the 9th Ohio regiment, commanding brigade, and Lieut. Burt, of the 18th U. S. infantry.

Among the wounded was Col. McCook, of the 9th Ohio regiment, commanding brigade, and Lieut. Burt, of the 18th U. S. infantry.

The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom are surgeons, and Lieut Col. Carter of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Correspondents of the Cincinnati Press state that the battle was a fair, open one. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the rebel force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry, altogether about ten thousand men.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio, and 10th Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock Col. Haskin succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks and the rout began. They fied pell-mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment. It appears that Gen. Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes and suddenly emerged before Colonel Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mutual mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The Federal Colonel immediately drew his revolver, and brought Gen. Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesseean, writing to the Commercial, says all the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky and the 2d Minnesota regiments; for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never moved from their fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder from the discharged pieces burned their faces

It was arranged that Gen. Thomas should leave Jamestown, and Gen. Schoenff advance from Somerset, thus hemming Gen. Zollicoffer in from the West and North. Some secession spy carried the intelligence to the rebel camp, and General Zollicoffer making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, The present Secretary, Librarian, Directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, and the President and Secretary and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, are requested to take the oath of allegiance presented by Article 6th Indiana, Col. Harlan's, and the 4th Kentucky, Col. of State ordinance of October 16th, 1861. Any of the

march of 25 miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them before him until they reached their entrenchments at night.

A private letter from Somerset says that citizens and soldiers are straggling in, loaded with trophies of the battle. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim.

Many of the rebels were shot in the forehead, breast, and stomach. The Union men have flocked to the battle-field in droves, and are jubilant over the result.

The rebels admit their defeat in Kentucky. The Norfolk (Va.) Day Book says further particulars of the Somerset disaster are not so bad as first reported by our side. The 6,000 Confederates attacked 14,000 Federals.

The Petersburgh (Va.) Express sends in the following:-Gen. Crittenden began the attack at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be 1,500, but atterwards found to be 14,000. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action. Gen. Crittenden was wounded. Gen. Carroll took command and escaped to the Cumberland. Our loss was 300. The enemy lost 400 cr 500. Rutledge's and Mc-Clerny's batteries were left on the field. We marched seven miles. The enemy were repulsed three times, and fell back to the fortifications. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our breastworks, surrounded and crossed the Cumberland under fire at 8 o'clock P. M. We lost all our horses, tents, equipments, 14 gans spiked or thrown into the river. Colonels Povell, Buttlestahn and Cummings, were wounded. Major Cobb was wounded in the hip. Gen. Zollicoffer's body has not yet been recovered.

Our forces were 6,000 strong. We are still falling back.

A second dispatch dated Petersburgh, the 24th, says:-" A dispatch from a friend at Knoxville has just been received, saying that General Crittenden rallied at Monticello, and will make a stand there."

Department of Western Virginia.

THE quieness that has prevailed in Western Virginia, since the driving out of Floyd, has served to distract public attenton from that Department in a great measure. It may not be out of place, therereview, as accurately asmay be, the "situation."

Gen. Schence's brigace of three regiments is stationed at Favette Court House, a deserted village ten or twelve miles south of Gauley Bridge, the troops being quartered in houses left vacant by their owners. Two regiments are at the bridge and within a couple of miles of it. Three regiments are at Charleston and another at Point Pleasant, ready to march eastwardly vhenever occasion shall require. There was a report a day or two ago that the troops on the Gauley had advanced to near Clintonville, but we have seen no confirmation of it. One regiment is at the "Led House," on the Kanawha, and one near Clifton. In the North-western part of the State the troops are very much scattered; one regiment leing at Beverly, another at Buckhannon, two atElkwater and one at Phillippi. A cavalry regiment is at Clarksburg. We do not know the exact force at Romney; but Generals Reynolds and Kelley are there with quite a number of troops. At least four regiments are guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Rullroad at points between Wheeling and Cumberland.

We estimate the troops now in Western Virginia at fully twenty-five regiments. Except Gen. Schenck's brigade, the volunteers are wintering in tents warmed by camp stoves, and there is said to be three months' provisions for all the men, who are made as comfortable in all respects as circumstances will allow.

Department of the East.

At no time since the army of the Potomac has been organized, have the roads in Virginia been in such a condition. Rain and snow have fallen daily for nearly three weeks, and the "sacred soil is sensible to the least moisture. It is with difficulty that army wagons can move over the regular roads.

Washington specials state that Assistant Adjutant-General Fox feels confident that the Burnside Expedition has ere this struck a blow at a point which with the advance of Gen. Buell into Tennessee, will cut off all rebel communication between Virginia and States south of it. Gen. McClellan interprets the absence of all news from Burnside by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, as favorable; for, if the Expedition had failed, we should soon have heard of such a fact through rebel sources.

Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, in a communication to the National Intelligencer, deems it due to the interests of the public service to proclaim the utter falsity of the statement made in several journals of the country, and repeatedly brought to his notice, that the projected plan for the continuance of the Burnside Expedition was abandoned, in consequence of a disagreement or misunderstanding between Commodore Dupont and himself. He says the most friendly and cordial feelings, and entire harmony, have always existed between them.

According to General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, the military department to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted as follows:-The Tortugas and the main land on the west coast as far as Appalachicola. and Cape Canaberal on the east coast. Gen. J. M. Brannon, of the U.S. Volunteers, is assigned the

command. The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag-Officer McKean, dated Ship Island, Jan. 8th, in which he reports the arrival at that place of the U.S. steamer Mercidita, and the U.S. gunboats Winona and Sagamore. By the first named, he had received the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, and, in accordance therewith, he shall dispatch the frigate Potomac to Vera Cruz. Having been informed, on the 31st of December, that a rebel steamer was at anchor near Biloxi, he dispatched Commander Smith, with the Water Witch, New London and Henry Lewis, to endeavor to capture her, but on reaching Biloxi, it was found that she had been removed. Commander Smith demanded the surrender of the town, which was complied with; a detachment of seamen and marines was landed, a small sand battery destroyed, and two guns, a nine and six pounder, brought off. The place was found to be almost deserted by the male population, but it was crowded with women and children. A schooner loaded with lumber was also captured and brought out by the Henry Lewis. She is a very useful prize, the lumber being much needed by the army quartermaster for the construction of storehouses, and the schooner making a serviceable lighter. Both have been transferred to the quartermaster, at a valuation fixed by a Board

We gather the following from Southern telegrams as they appear in the rebel press:

The Norfolk Day Book of the 18th says:-A private dispatch to a gentleman in Richmond, from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, says a fleet of thirty vessels was at anchor off Cape Fear river, and a demonstration on Wilmington was hourly expected. "Such telegrams," the Day Book remarks, a should be suppressed, as they only excite the people, and God knows we have trouble enough, without trying to create a panic."4

Refugees report that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of, and the two rebel regiments there had been taken prisoners.

The Day Book has an article from the Charleston Mercury, headed "Important from Florida," giving an account of the capture of Cedar Keys. There were five schooners and three fishing smacks loading there at the time the Yankees made their appearance. They were loading with turpentine The Mercury thinks that they were burned as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the town. The President of the railroad went down, with two companies of infantry, to protect property; but a messenger was sent to Gen. Wapier for assistance. During Thursday, firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Keys, and the Yankee fleet has no doubt taken the place.

Norfolk papers of Wednesday contain the following telegram: GOLDSBOROUGH, January 21.

A large number of women and children have arrived here from Newbern. A fight is reported there. There is no other news. Our express has arrived here from Newbern. He reports that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 100 vessels of the Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound, and 25 large transports outside of Hatteras Inlet. Private information received here says that the enemy will attack Newbern and Roanoke Island simultaneously. Our forces are completely prepared for

SAVANNAH, January 22.

A report of this morning learns of a gentleman from Florida, that Cedar Keys was captured by Federals on Thursday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same day. MOBILE, January 22.

them.

The schooner Wilder, from Havana, was captured on the 20th, three miles below Fort Morgan. The 21st, Cotull's company had a sharp combat vesterday over the schooner Wilder. No loss of life on our side. The enemy lost a ship's gig and a number of men, but succeeded in taking possession of the schooner's cargo.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE postal reform bill introduced by Mr. Colfax, now pending in the House, proposes a tax of three cents on all telegraphic messages except those on business of the government or the company owning the line; except also, news and Congressional reports for the Press. Mr. Holt, the predecessor of the present Postmaster-General, estimated that by telegraphic dispatches the government lost \$1,000, 000 of revenue annually; and Mr. Blair, the present Postmaster-General, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Colfax, which Mr. C. was authorized to read to the House:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1861. SIR:—I respectfully recommend for the considera tion of your Committee the propriety of charging postage on telegraphic communications. I have no doubt in my own mind that they should pay postage, and at a rate of not less than five cents for every ten words. We can compel payment by requiring copies of the accounts now kept to be furnished the Department, and requiring the agents to take an oath to keep them faithfully, and by making the debt a lien on the lines, or even by authorizing the Department to take possession of them, on a failure either to account or to pay.

Eventually, I think, telegraphic communication will be taken charge of by the Government itself, and but for existing patents and the constant improvements being made in the apparatus used by the private companies, I should favor taking charge of it now. I have not considered the question whether under the weads of the Constitution without of it now. I have not considered the question whether under the words of the Constitution authorizing Congress to establish post-offices and post-roads, we are authorized to collect postage on telegrams. But it seems to me clear that even if we had no other authority than what is contained in this clause, our right to do so would be sufficient. It was intended to give Congress a monoply in the conveyance of intelligence for hire. This is well settled. The language used in the Constitution to confer this grant refers in terms only to the modes of conveyance then known, and if they are not to have a wider meaning than to authorize Congress to of conveyance then known, and if they are not to have a wider meaning than to authorize Congress to convey intelligence by roads, it may not be a great while, perhaps, till the grant will cease to be valuable, for it is very possible to conceive that with the progress of invention and by the expiration of existing patents much the greater part of letter communication will be by telegraph. But the language of the Constitution has not been literally construed. It is held, without question, to include conveyance It is held, without question, to include conveyance by water as well as by land, and can with equal reason be applied to communications by telegraph But the measure now proposed can be sustained under the general power to levy and collect taxes. These views have been communicated to the Senate Committee on the Post-Office and Post-roads.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. Blair.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed Judge Swain as U.S. Supreme Court Judge, and P. H. Wilson as one of the Assistant Secretarys of

The bill reported by Sherman proposes to attach to the Navy Department, in addition to the bureau now existing, a Bureau of Detail and Equipment, and one of Steam Engineering and Machinery. The present Bureau of Equipment to be transferred to the Bureau of Detail and Equipment. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint from the naval officers not below the grade of Captain, a Chief for each of the Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Detail Equipments, Ordnance and Hydrography, and in like manner appoint a Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs, who shall be a skillful naval constructor; and also appoint a Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering and Machinery, who shall be a skillful and scientific engineer; and Chief of the Bureau of Provision to be selected from the Paymaster of the Navy; also Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, selected from the Navy Surgeons. Each of these bureaus to have a chief clerk and messenger, and such clerks as may be necessay.

The Secretary of the Navy and Chiefs of Bureaus shall constitute ex-officio council of administration in the navy, to meet every Tuesday for the consideration of such questions and to transact such business operations as may be referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy, or any of the Chiefs of Bureaus. The Secretary of the Navy may assemble it whenever its advice is required upon questions touching the control and discipline or efficiency of the navy, or upon proposed modifications of its material, equipments, arms, &c., before their adoption into service.

The new Secretary, Stanton, had an interview of two hours, in one of the Senate committee rooms, reduction.

on the 22d ult, with the Military Committee of both Houses. All the sixteen members were present. The Secretary gave his views freely, on his plan of conducting the war, and expressed a desire to be at all times informed for his guidance of matters of public interest coming before either committee, adding that the Department would always be open to any member of the two committees. He stated that a full and complete list of all the contracts made by or for the War Department since the commencement of the war, with the name of every contractor or purchaser, should not be made before the first of February, or until full investigations be made.

Mr. Stanton also gave his plan for systematizing the business of the Department. Col. Scott is to have special charge of railroad and transportation matters, and Congress has been asked to give to the Secretary of War control of all the railroads in the United States, whenever the interests of the war shall demand it. John Tucker, the Second Assistant, is to have charge of all the transportation by sea, the chartering of vessels, &c. Mr. Watson, the Third Assistant, is to have control of the rolls, and generally the business connected with the troops in the field.

It is understood that a thorough re-organization of the War Department is rapidly progressing, and that it will in a few days be fully up to the demands of the times. Among other things it is not improbable that the following will occur:

First-In order to leave room for promotions for gallant acts in the field and other reasons of public policy, no future appointments to any rank will be made in the army, except of men in the field, until the 1st of March.

Second - All nominations which have been made or are now pending in the Senate, will be suspended until after the 1st of March.

Third—That the disorganization by the officers visiting the city instead of remaining in the camp to instruct themselves and their commands in military exercise, will be checked by dropping from the list those who frequent the city for other reasons than those pertaining to military duty and by the express command of the superior officers.

Fourth - That in order to transact the business of war, the War Department will be closed four days in every week against all other business except what appertains to active operations in the field.

Fifth-That Saturday of each week will be devoted exclusively to the transaction of business of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that Monday of each week will be devoted to the business of other persons, and personal interviews with the Secretary.

Sixth-That the Secretary of War will transact no business whatever and will see no persons on business at his private residence, but will receive his friends socially, Wednesday evenings. Seventh - That the dispatch of business by mail

or written communications will have the preference, and will receive the personal attention of the Secretary in the morning of each day, before entering upon other duties.

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, on United States credit, \$100,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury or at the office of Assistant Treasurer, in the city of New York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than \$5 each, and such notes and all other United States notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place on the 21st ult. The following named States were represented:-- Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Receipts the past year were \$112,200, and there are over \$1,100 now in the Treasury. The Society's operations since the last meeting have been principally confined to internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year. Ninety-eight emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee, were to have left this country in May, but were prevented by political troubles.

The following has been issued by the War Department:

"This Department recognizes as the first of its duties to take measures for the relief of the brave men who have imperilled their lives in the military service of the Government, now prisoners and cap-tives. It is, therefore, ordered that two commis-sioners be appointed to visit the city of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the United States army may be held, and there take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and comforts of such prisoners, at the United States expense, to such extent as may be permitted by the authorities under whom such prisoners are held.

E. M. STANTON, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

The following is the general order in respect to the battle of Mill Spring:

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States army over a large body of armed traitors, rebels, at Mill Springs, in Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won the victory; and when official reports shall be received, military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished a greatly superior number of the enemy, pursued and attacked them in entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and deliver the country from danger. Menaced by traitors, alacrity, daring, and courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under all circumstances are expected from the United States army, in prompt and spirited movements and daring, as at the battle of Mill Spring. The nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with bayonet and storming entrenchments in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

By order of the President,

enemy's fire.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A proposition will be offered in the Senate to impose a tax of 10 per cent. upon the pay of soldiers from Major-General down to a private. The army prefers a tax to a reduction. From this source the Government will receive a revenue of about \$25,-500,000. The petition from the officers states that they prefer a tax of from 15 to 20 per cent. to the

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Granberry and its Culture—George A. Bates. The Sunday School Times.
A First Class Farm for Sale—C. B. Smith.
Paving Business—Agents Wanted.—E. G. Storke.
N. Y. State Agricultural Society—B. P. Johnson.
Lands for Sale or Exchange—W. T. Flint.
Astounding — A. C. Ballou & Son.
Correct Thermometers—Robertson & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The stock and floating debt of Baltimore is \$16,025,000. - The regular forces in New York harbor add up to 3,55
- The debt of the State of New York amounts to \$32, 926,264
- A Scotch regiment, now organizing in Chicago, advertise for pipers.
- In Indiana, during the last year, 91 executive pardon were issued.
- Barracks are being erected in Detroit for the accommoda tion of 10,000 men.
- It is known at Washington that the rebels have erected 26 forts at Manassas.
- The coroners of New York hold about twenty-five hun dred inquests annually. - Some of our soldiers at Port Royal have died from eating
- poisonous surf oysters. - One hundred and twenty-five tuns of hay are supplied to
- the Potomac army daily. - Boston has furnished 278 commissioned officers for the
- war since April 15, 1861. - The Detroit Law Library, founded in 1853, now has 2,000
- volumes, valued at \$10,000. - Congress is considering the propriety of adding tobacc
- to the rations of our volunteers. - Forty-two persons were killed by the city railroad cars in
- Philadelphia during the year 1861. — The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says the ice on the Missis
- sippi in that vicinity is a foot thick. - A bronze statue to Sir John Franklin was inaugurated at Spilsby, his birthplace, on the 24th ult.
- -- More than 11,000 horses were sold in Chicago last year, for an aggregate amount of \$1,151,387.
- It is stated that during the past 40 years Mexico has had no fewer that 55 different governments.
- The Senate have confirmed Mr. J. L. Motley as Ministe to Austria, and Robert Pruyn to Japan.
- At Hilton Head, the Federals have begun a pier, intended to be 940 feet in length and 88 in width.
- The Charleston Mercury recommends the shooting of
- slaves who refuse to follow their masters. - The new jail in Toronto, Canada, was damaged by fire
- to the extent of \$30,000, on Sunday week.
- The Quebec Chronicle supposes that the Canadian Parliament will meet about the end of February.
- During the last thirty years four thousand million feet of lumber have been surveyed in Bangor, Me.
- Some of the cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., have stopped running entirely for want of cotton.
- The thermometer stood 20° below zero at Milwaukee. and 35° below at La Crosse, on Monday week.
- Sixty-four thousand four hundred of the present population of Canada are natives of the United States
- The Legislature of Texas has passed a law placing the entire militia force of the State on a war footing.
- House rent and board in Washington city have run clear
- out of reach of men with ordinary depth of pocket. - Cassius M. Clay, who resigns his Russian mission, is to come home and take the field as a Brigadier-General.
- A bill is pending in the Legislature of Michigan authorizing the manufacture of fire arms in the State Prison.
- In his maiden message, Mayor Opdyke suggests uniting
- New York and Brooklyn under the title of "Manhattan," - Doctors say that the children of German parents in New
- York are more liable to drospy on the brain than any others. --- Congress has authorized the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of \$3,000, for a term of one
- The passport system is most strictly carried on in Poland To get a passport to leave the country, costs 400 rubles, about
- The venerable Josiah Quincy, the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard, will be ninety years old on the 15th of this
- Cedar Kevs, which the telegraph reports as taken by the Union troops, is a group of small islands on the west coast of Florida. - A serious fire occurred in the business portion of
- McGregor, Iowa, on Monday week. The loss was about \$30,000. distress in Lyons, France, is so great, says a local
- paper, that 700 young men have enlisted in the army to avoid starvation. A rifle, capable of firing forty shots in as many seconds, has lately been invented by the Rev. J. D. Moore, of Birming-
- ham, Iowa. - A published letter says that Federal officers at Paducah, Ky., have delivered up fugitive slaves for money, ranging from
- Thousands of the persons drafted in Tennessee are offering large prices for substitutes. The supply is not equal to

the demand.

- The shock of an earthquake was felt Wednesday evening week in the vicinity of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Lynn, and Wenham.
- The office of "Marker" in the New York Custom House has been abolished, thereby effecting a saving of about \$50,000 a year. - The President has nominated Noah A. Swain, of Ohio,
- as Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of the late Judge McLean. - Eight hundred million dollars have been coined by the U. S. mints within 20 years; five hundred millions of it from
- our own mines. - Ruth Croswell, who danced with Washington - mother of a late editor of the Albany Argus - died at Cattskill, Jan.
- 14, aged 98 years. - Three hundred barrels of flour and nine barrels of provisions have been donated by Buffalonians to the loyal people of North Carolina
- The Southern papers say that a considerable quantity of cotton has been sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio river for the North.
- The loyal merchants of Baltimore have organized a Corn Exchange of their own, there being too much secession sentiment in the old one. - Mr. Johnstone is erecting a large paper mill at Burnside
- farm, near Alva, Eng., for the manufacture of paper from wood ground to dust. -- In Chicago, last year, there were one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six marriages, an increase of thirty-three
- over the previous year. — The Governor of Illinois has obtained a supply of sabers and revolvers for four full regiments, all the force of the State
- that remains unsupplied. An arrangement is on foot between Prussia and Switzer. land for the gratuitous relief of the natives of either country when resident in the other.
- The whole amount received from all sources at Charleston for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, we learn from Southern papers, is \$152,000.
- The first shipment of coal oil from N. Y. city to Italy was recently made, and the first vessel entirely freighted with coal oil for Europe is now loaded.
- The price of ordinary boots in Virginia, at present, is \$20 pair. The leather of old trunks is made into slippers. Clothing of all kinds is scarce.
- Sheppard, the bellicose editor of the Toronto (C. W.) Leader, has been discharged from that paper at the request of the business men of Toronto.

POSTSCRIPT.

Important from the Burnside Expedition-Bear regard transferred to Columbus, Kentucky-Jet Thompson defeated and a prisoner - Gen. Crittenden wounded and retreating to Tennessee.

JUST while closing up this paper for the press, we received telegrams from Fortress Monroe, with interesting intelligence relative to the Burnside Expedition; and others from the West, with news of importance. We present the following summary: EThe steamer Eastern State arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 27th, having left Hatteras Inlet on the afternoon previous. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the Expedition.

The Burnside Expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th of January, and consisted of over 125 vessels, of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th ult. having been greatly retarded by the severe storms and adverse winds which prevailed during that time. After their arrival at Hatteras, they experienced a series of storms, of such unparalleled severity, that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold any communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm it was discovered that instead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet of water being able to go over the swash or bars, as Gen. Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over 7 teet 3 inches could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel either could pass outside the bar drawing over 13 feet of water, unless very skillfully piloted. Consequently the steamer City of New York struck outside the bar. The City of New York was loaded with a cargo valued at \$200,000, consisting of rifles, powder and bombs, and proved a total loss. Her crew were saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the light house, and became a total wreck. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board of her, and were all drowned. The Grape Shot parted her hawser and went down at sea. The crew were saved. An unknown schooner loaded with oats, and another schooner, name unknown, and five of her crew, were also lost on the

beach. The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar, where she still remains. The Eastern Queen and the Voltigeur are, also ashore; the latter will probably get off. The water vessels attached to the Expedition had

not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels, and a vessel on shore, the most terrible suffering must have occurred among the troops. As it was, the water casks were composed of old whiskey, camphene, and kerosene oil casks. It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras have proved traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore.

Despite all these adverse circumstances, General Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar onehalf of his vessels, including all the gunboats and 7,000 troops. Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. Southern papers state that Beauregard has been

appointed to the command of the army at Columbus on the Mississippi. Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him on the Potomac. Rumors are rife at Cairo that the expedition

which left Bird's Point on the 25th, had a fight with Jeff. Thompson, and that guerilla chieftain is now a prisoner. The Richmond Dispatch of Friday, 24th ult.,

states that Gen. Crittenden was badly wounded and in full retreat on Knoxville. It admits the rebel loss at 500 killed and wounded at Mill Spring.

Publisher's Notices

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

ALL disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL by forming clubs, or making additions to those already formed, are advised that we shall continue to give extra premiums, &c., in the most liberal manner, for the ensuing two months. Those forming new clubs (whether of old or new subscribers) will receive free copies and premiums as offered below. We have already paid a large aggregate amount in premiums for lists obtained this year, and wish to pay still more in that line previous to the 1st of April. It is nor too late to form new clubs, and every person doing so will not only no good. but receive some remuneration for the kind service. We can still furnish back numbers from January, so that all who wish can have the complete volume.

A GOOD BOOK PREMIUM.—After examining the Manual of Agriculture, (the new book advertised in this number.) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men) which we could offer to those forming clubs, and purchased two hundred copies for distribution as premiums. We wish every Boy or Young Man who reads this paper could have, and would carefully peruse, the *Monacol*; and premiums. to enable many to easily obtain it, we will send a copy, postpaid, to every person remitting \$5 for a club of three subcribers, or \$8 for a club of five. For \$10 we will send six conies of the Rurar, with a free copy of the paper, and also the above work. We will also send the *Manual*, and a free copy, to every person (competing for no other premium) who remits \$15 for club of ten, \$21 for a club of fifteen, or \$25 for a club of twenty, whether the subscribers areold or new. "Do You Hear That?" If any persons prefer "Lossing's Pictorial History of the U.S., (price \$1.) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower Seeds, we will send either, post-paid, instead of the *Manual*.

FREE COPIES. PREMIUMS, &c.-We give only one free copy to each person competing for premiums, however large the list procured; but those who do not compete for any premium, are entitled to an extra free copy for every ten subscribers over Most agents understand our offers correctly, and remit accordingly, but as some suppose we give both extra comes and premiums, we make the above statement that none may be

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of alling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. We also send twelve to sighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy,) where he person sending is laboring for and is confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait

BACK NUMBERS of this volume can still be supplied to new ubscribers, and are sent in all cases, unless otherwise ordered Any agent receiving more extra copies than he or she may e entitled to, will please use them as specimens, or in supply ing new subscribers—notifying us as to the persons who have been furnished the early numbers. [As our clerks usually mail a copy to the agent in the package responding to each orde ome of our friends may receive several extra copies for use as above mentioned.]

Direct to Rochester, N. Y -All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester. N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note.

FOR TERMS and other particulars, see last page.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, January 28th, 1861.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-Not a single change does our market present, and but very little is doing MEATS.—Mess Pork is offered freely at \$11,00 @ barrel. Dress

ed Hogs are a little better than when last quoted. Hams and Shoulders have fallen off \$1,00@1,50 % cwt. Poultry in little demand and prices drooping.

No other alterations of note to be made.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

	Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 13@14c
	Flour, winter wheat,\$5.25@6.50	Honey, box 10(@11c
.	Flour, spring do, 5.00@5.25	Candles, box 916010c
1	Flour, buckwheat 175 @1.75	Candles, extra. 12(2120
1	Meal, Indian 1.00(a)1.00	
1	Wheat. Genesee 1.00(a)1.25	Fruit and Roots.
	Best white Canada. 125(a)1.28	Apples, bushel 38@63c
		Do. dried to the 5% a6c
- 1		Peaches, do 14(0)16c
1	Corn, new 46@48c.	Cherries, do 14@16c
	Rye, 60 the 19 bush . 45(a 50c.	Plums, do 12/a/14c
1	Oats, by weight, 28@30c.	Potatoes 40/a/50c
j	Barley 40(a)50c.	Hides and Skins.
	Buckwheat 36@38c.	Slaughter 5@5%c
1	Beans 1.25(a)1.62	Calf 6@7c
	Meate.	Sheep Pelts. \$1.25@2.00
1	Pork, mess\$11.00@00.00	Lamb Pelts 75cgi 25
	Pork, clear 14.00 @14.00	Seeds.
	Dressed hogs, cwt. / 3.50(a) 3.90	Clover, bushel \$3.50(24.00)
1	Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	Timothy 2.00(22.50

	Suring lamba such $1.25(a)$ 1.75	Sundalaa
	Spring lambs, each 1 25(0) 1.76	Wood hard #2 myarm
	Mutton, carcass 304c.	Wood, hard\$3,00@5.00
	Mutton, carcass 304c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft3.00@5.00
	Mutton, carcass 2@4c. Hams, smoked 6@0c. Shoulders 35@4c.	Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft 3.00@8.00 Coal, Lebigh 7.00@7.00
	Mutton, carcass 3@4c. Hams, smoked 6@0c. Shoulders 35@4c. Chickens 5@8c.	Wood, hard
	Mutton, carcass 2@4c. Hams, smoked 6@0c. Shoulders 356@4c. Chickens 6@8c. Turkeys 7@8c.	Wood, hard
	Mutton, carcass 3@4c. Hams, smoked 6@0c. Shoulders 3½604c. Chickens 6@6c. Turkeys 7@8c. Geesse 40@50c.	Wood, hard
	Mutton, carcass 2@4c. Hams, smoked 6@0c. Shoulders 3%64c. Chickens 5@0c. Turkeys 7608c. Geese 400000.	Wood, hard. \$3,0005.00 Wood, soft. 3,0008.00 Coal, Lebigh 7,0007.00 Coal, Scrunton 6.50(25.50 Coal, Pittston 5,50(25.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50(25.50 Coal, Char 7686
	Mutton, carcass 30.4c. Hams, smoked 60.0c. Shoulders 35.604c. Chickens 50.06c. Turkeys 70.08c. Geess 40.050c. Ducks & pair 3c.	Wood, hard. \$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft. \$.00@5.00 Coal, Lehigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Scranton 6.50@6.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@6.50 Coal, Char 760%6 Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.56
	Mutton, carcass 304c. Hams, smoked 6(dbc. Shoulders 3×64c. Chickens 608c. Turkeys 708s. Gesse 40,650c. Ducks & pair 82,044c. Butter, roll 1236/013c.	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. \$9,00@5.00 Coal, Lebigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Seranton 6.50,06.50 Coal, Statton 5,50,06.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50,06.50 Coal, Char 7,76% Salt, bbl. \$1,50@1.56 Hay, tun 7.00@11.50
	Mutton, carcass 3,04c. Hams, smoked 6,00c. Shoulders 3,46,4c. Chickens 6,08c. Turkeys 7,08c. Gesse 40,050c. Ducks pair 82,44c. Dutter, roll 12,4(2)13c. Butter, firkin 126,13c.	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. 3,00@8.00 Coal, Lehigh 7,00@7.00 Coal, Screnton 6,80@6.60 Coal, Pittston 5,50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 5,50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 5,50@6.50 Salt, bbl \$1,50@1.66 Hay, tun 7,00@71.50 Straw, tun 5,00@6.00
	Mutton, carcass 304c Hama smoked 6a9c Chickens 5c64c Chickens 6a8c Chickens 7a8c Carcas Carcas	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. \$0,00@5.00 Coal, Lebigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Pittston 5.50@6.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@6.50 Coal, Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal
	Mutton, carcass 3,04c. Hams, smoked 6,00c. Shoulders 3,560.4c. Chickens 6,06c. Turkeys 7,08c. Geese 40,050c. Ducks pair 82,44c. Dutter, roll 12,420.13c. Butter, fixin 12,420.13c. Butter, fixin 12,615c. Cheese 5,526.6c. 566c.	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. 3.00@5.00 Coal, Lehigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Screnton 6.80@6.60 Coal, Pittston 5.00@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 6.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 6.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 7.00@6.50 Coal, Char 7.00@6 Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.66 Hay, tun 7.00@71.50 Straw, tun 5.00@6.60 Wool, 74 lb. 55@45c Whitefish, half bbl. 3.00@6.20
	Mutton, carcass 304c Hams, smoked 6@0c Shoulders 5@6c Turkeys 7@8c Turkeys 7@8c Turkeys 5@4c Butter, firkin 12a 3c Cheese 5%@6c Lard, tried 5%@6c Swood 5%@6c Swood	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. \$0,00@5.00 Coal, Lebigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Scranton 6.50@5.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 Coal, Char 760%5 Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.56 Hay, tun 7.00@11.50 Wool, 74 tb \$5@45c Whitefish, halfbbl 3.00@5.25 Codfish, quintal, 4.00@4.50
	Mutton, carcass 3,04c. Hams, smoked 6,00c. Shoulders 3,560.4c. Chickens 6,06c. Turkeys 7,08c. Geese 40,050c. Ducks pair 82,44c. Dutter, roll 12,420.13c. Butter, fixin 12,420.13c. Butter, fixin 12,615c. Cheese 5,526.6c. 566c.	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. 3.00@5.00 Coal, Lehigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Screnton 6.80@6.60 Coal, Pittston 5.00@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 6.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 6.50@6.50 Coal, Shamokin 7.00@6.50 Coal, Char 7.00@6 Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.66 Hay, tun 7.00@71.50 Straw, tun 5.00@6.60 Wool, 74 lb. 55@45c Whitefish, half bbl. 3.00@6.20
	Mutton, carcass 304c Hams, smoked 6@0c Shoulders 5@6c Turkeys 7@8c Turkeys 7@8c Turkeys 5@4c Butter, firkin 12a 3c Cheese 5%@6c Lard, tried 5%@6c Swood 5%@6c Swood	Wood, hard. \$3,00@5.00 Wood, soft. \$0,00@5.00 Coal, Lebigh 7.00@7.00 Coal, Scranton 6.50@5.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 Coal, Char 760%5 Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.56 Hay, tun 7.00@11.50 Wool, 74 tb \$5@45c Whitefish, halfbbl 3.00@5.25 Codfish, quintal, 4.00@4.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted very firm, but with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption, owing to the severe storm. Sales at \$5.260.36, 50.05, 50.06, 50.07.08, 50.08, 5

wina.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted quite firm, but with a very limited business doing for export and home consumption. Sales amber I flow at \$1,36 in store; amber Michigan at \$1,46, and very choice while Kentucky at \$1,65½. Rye continues scarce and firm at \$0,250. Barley mait continues quiet and nominal at 95c. Flow of the second part of the second

sales at 40@41c for Canada, and 40@42c for Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions — Pork market steady and firmer sales at \$12.00 (21.276 for mess, and \$8.50@9.50 for prime. Beef is quiet; sales at 4.00@4.69 for country prime; \$5.00@5,50 for country mess; \$10.002 for repacked mess; and \$13,75.0014.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady; sales at \$21. Beef hams quiet and unchanged; sales at \$4.76.015. Cut meats are in far request; sales at \$3.40.004.65 for shoulders, and \$6.00 for hams. Broon in moderate demand; sales at \$6.054 c for western and city Cumberland cut middles: 6½c for short fibbed do; 6½@7c for long ribbed do, and 7c for city short clear do. Smoked meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet and easier, with sales at \$4 for Western, and \$4,250,425 for city. Lard narket without decided change, with an active business doing; sales at 7½.0035 for No. 1 to choice Western. Butter firm anfishling at 11@45c for No. 1 to choice Western. 200 for collection of the continues quiet and steady at \$4,267 to root of the continues quiet and steady at \$4,267 to root sales \$4.500 for Pots and at \$6,25 for Pearls.

ALBANY, JAN. 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inclemency of the weather has arrested dut-door business, and but little, if anything, has been done in this market.

Buckwheat flour is lower and can be obtained in the street at \$1 250(1.37, and from store at \$1, 150(2), 452. Com meal is quiet but steady at \$1.25(0), 37 52 100 bb.

GRAIN—IN Wheat, Rye and Corn nothing as been done. Rarley firm with sales 450 bushels four-rowed state at \$1c. and 450 bushels do, on private terms. Oats steady with sales 700 bu. State at \$8c, delivered.

Potatoes, # bushel	
Butter, Fresh & th	7 87-112
" No. 1 Dairy " No. 2 store packed	19/2014
" No. 2 store packed	0.010
Cheese	6/3) 9
Hams	
Bacon, #0 100 lbs,	**************************************
Eggs, & dozen	
Tunkova anah	16.0/20
Turkeys, each,	
Geese, each,	
Ducks, # pair,	40@45
Chickens, ₩ pair	20@25
Apples, & Darrel	\$2,007@4.00
W 001, ₱₹ 75	38/2027
Sait # barrel	1.50@1.52
Hay 🏵 tun	10.00@15.00
Straw P tun	8,000,000
	—(Hohe

THE PORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.— Receipts this week, 29.087. Quota tions, given by the Superintendent of the Market, are, for corn fed Hogs, 35.4003.48 fowt, live weight, and market slow, not withstanding the decline in receipts. The city packers are all driving business, but the demand from out of town is not a good as it has been.

ALHANY, JAN. 27 — Hogs — Estimating 100 head to the car, the total receipts for the week are 20,000, or 15,000 head less than last week. Prices have been steady, and are but a shade better than last week. The demand is fair and the weather favorable; about 11,000 head, price ranging from \$5,40 to \$3,60 \$7 100 ibs, for light, it a heave

light to heavy.

Drissen Hogos.—Most of the receipts at the Central Railroad depot are from the Western States, and the bulk of them are consigned to two of our city packers. It is a noticeable fact that Albany packers are now paying higher figures for principles of Western than buyers from any other point. The prices position of the prices of the pr

77 Western, " 250 ibs ... 4.10 ... 4.10 ... 4.12% ... 4.

CINCINNATI, JAN. 22.—The pork packing at this place has now reached 485,598 head, which is 3,000 more than the whole number packed last season. There has been a strong feeling in the market for hogs and provisions during the week. The weather has been extremely changeable; unusually heavy rains have fallen over the whole valley of the Ohio, swelling that river and its tributaries to flood height, and at the time we write, the indications are that the river will reach high water mark of 1847. About the middle of the week there was a regular thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain; the temperature, however, has not been too high for pork packing, though it was not as favorable as is decirable, owing to a damp and murky atmosphere which has prevailed part of the time. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday, a good demand and prices firmer. Sales at \$3,263,46. Thureday the demand was less active, but drovers were firm at \$3,263,46. Monday, packers did not come forward freely but drovers were firm, and asked \$3,40@3,60; sales at \$3,262,345. Friday the demand was less active, but drovers were firm at \$3,263,46. Nonday, packers did not come forward freely but drovers were firm, and asked \$3,40@3,60; sales at \$3,262,345. Housday the demand was less at the heavy, and buyers were less desirous to operate; sales at \$3,00@3,45.—Gaz.

TORONTO, JAN. 23.—Hogs have been offered in large quan-

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Hogs have been offered in large quantities, and in consequence of which, prices have declined. The prices during the week have been from \$303.50 until Tuesday, when they were a little firmer, \$3,75 being paid for firm hogs.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Beeves.—There is no improvement sither in the demand or in prices. More are brought down every week than are really needed, and this continues so teadily that there is no encouragement for speculation. RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of re-ceipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to

the car:			ATTIMATER TO CO.
Cattle Sheep Hogs	8 225	Last week. 3,248 5,031	Cor. week last year. 3,390 5,632
		•	••••
Prices—We quote as fo	llows:		
The state of the s	This	week.	Last week.
Premium,	43/4	@5 c	4¾@5 c
EXTra.	432	@42/a	4 4 @4 % c
First quality.		@\$&&c	3%@3%c
Second quality,	3 2	7812a	3 @3%c
Third quality,	214	@2826	214@314c
Orrown M-1-t		(L	278(CO)28C
SHEEP-Taking quality	into consider	ration, the p	rices of sheep
have declined, at least 20	ic ∰ head, an	d in some ir	stances, sales

have been made at 50c \$\mathbb{P}\$ hadd lower than the same sheep would have brought last week. The only explanation of the decline is the large supply. Upwards of 8,000 head have been brought down during the week, and this is at least twice as many as are needed. The sales of the week are about 4,000, at 4\square\$\text{0}\text{2}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{5}\text{1}\text{5}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{5}\text{2}\text{1}\text{5}\text{1}\text{6}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{5}\text{1}\text{6}\text{1}\t

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality. Pall CALVES
Ordinary quality. 5 (%) 6 (Prime quality, \$\text{HEEP AND LAMBS}\$, \$\text{P head \$5.50@7.50}\$ Ordinary, \$4.50@5.75\$ Common, \$5.50@4.50 Inferior, \$2,50@3,25

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 22.—At market, 393 Cattle, 350 Beeves and 43 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two

and 43 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEP—Extra (including nothing but the best large fix stall-fed Oxen) \$5,75@6.25; first quality, \$3,50@0,00; second do, \$6,00@6,00; third do, \$3,76@4,00; ordinary, \$—@— WORKING OXEN—None.

COWS AND CALVES—\$300665

STORES—Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$16@17; Three years old, \$18@20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,280 at market. Prices in lots, \$5,00@4,-50 each; extra, \$5, \$5,50@6,00; or 4@55%c \$7 lb.

HIDES—6%676 \$7 lb. Tallow—606%c.

PRICES—\$1,26@1,60. Call Skins—7@86 \$7 lb.

VELL CALVES—None.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 23.—At market, 750 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 300 Swine
BERF CATILE—Prices, extra, \$6.80(\$6.00), first quality, \$6,25@
\$6,22; second do, \$6.00(\$6.00); third do, \$4,60(\$6.25).
WORKING OXEN—\$9.\$110(\$31), \$6.00(\$6.25).
MILOH COWS.\$9.\$10(\$10), \$18(\$21.
YEAL CALVES—\$3.\$4(\$6.00), common, \$18(\$22.
SYORES—Yearling, \$0(\$00); Two years old, \$18(\$0.19); Three years old, \$20(\$0.12).

STORBS—Yearling, \$4000; Two years old, \$18019; Three years old, \$20021;

HIDES = 54.07c % h. Tallow = 64.07c.

PELTS = \$1,2601,60 each. Calf Skins = 7.08c % h. SHEEP AND LABIS = \$3.0004.75; extra, \$5,0005,25.

SWINS = Stores, wholesale, \$4.04.56; retail, \$06 c. Fat hogs undressed, none. Still-fed, none; Corn-fed, \$6.00c.

TORONTO, JAN. 23.—BERF.—Has been in fair offering, and some prime cattle nave been offered during the week, the quototions range from \$4@5.50.

CALVES.—\$3@6.50.

SREEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep \$4,00@5.50. Lambs \$2@3.

VENISON.—Deer, \$4@5.50.

HIDES, 第 100 its, \$4. Sheepskins, each, \$1,40@1,60.

CALFERINS, 第 ib, 8c.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 23.—Fine Wool Fleeces are in improved demand, and are firmer; sales of 150,000 hts at 48,655c.—now held higher. Other kinds are without important change; sales of 25 bales fast India at 35c; 3,000 hts. Mediterranean at 35,037c, and 3000 hts. Can accompany to the same of the same

,000 fbs Cape, on private terms. We quote :	
Domestic Fleece ₽ tb	5034(6)65
American full-blood Merino	5/Va:52
American nau and Merino	60(7)52
American Native and quarter Merino	\$0\@\\$9
Extra pulled	46(2)50
Extra pulled	48(0)50
NO I DILLIAG	42/P/A
California fine, unwashed	18(a.40
California fine, unwashed California common do	25(0)30
Pernyian washed	99/240
Valparaise unwashed South American common washed	130016
South American common washed	14(0)17
South American Entre Rios no	2270128
South American unweshed	0/2/10
South American Cordova washed	33⁄∂35
East india washed	327043
African unwashed	16/2020
African washed	
Mmyrna waghed	97/3/40
Smyrna unwashed.	18/2/0K
Mexican unwashed	12(a)14
	N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—There is a falling off in the demand, and sales of moment have transpired during the week. The stock here is fair, but not large, and holders are firm.—Journal.

BOSTON, JAN 23.—There continues to be considerable in unity for fleece and pulled wool, but the transactions have no ocen to any extent, comprising 20,000 lbs. at 48/do50 for fleece up to 54/do55 for choice lots super and extra pulled. In foreign there have been sales of 500 and 600 bales at various prices as to quality, including Mediterranean South American and Mestiza

Married

IN Junius, Jan. 7th, by the Rev. W. H. MEGIE, DANIEI RICHARDS and ELIZA BROWNING, both of Junius.

Died

In this city, on the 27th ult., ALEXANDER BABCOCK, aged 52 years.

IN Geneva, on the 11th ult., of Diphtheria, GRANT L., son of Hiram L. and Elizabeth Suydam, aged 11 years and 2 months. In this city, on the 22d ult., ANDREW J. BRACKETT, aged 47 years.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (folowing reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

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

50 CTS. EACH—Correct Thermometers, beautifully decorated with Patriotic devices. Postage free. Remit to ROBERTSON & CO., 82 Nassau St., New York. [629-tf A STOUNDING: 1—\$100 per Month salary, and all expenses paid. A New Article. Every Family and every
Soldler must have it. Retail price, \$1.00. For conditions of
Agency, address A. C. BALLOU & SON. Haverhill, Mass. Samples furnished by mail to applicants for Agencies, for 28 cents.

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D. Entomologist of the Society, on Insects injurious to the
Farmer. On Thursday Evening, Address by Hon. Gro. Granes,
President, Exhibition, Thursday.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Jan. 23, 1862.

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THE SOLDIER'S GOOD-BY.

GOOD-BY to you, mother! Though hard to the parting, Though sad is the picture that gleams in your eye, Let your love for your boy check the tear at its starting; Here's my hand with my heart to be faithful. Good-by!

Good-by to you, father! Remember and cherish My vow-that has cost perhaps many a sigh-To be zealous and loyal-and then, should I perish You'll remember I died for my country. Good-by!

Good-by to you, sister! The sun on the morrow May be laden with gladness in every ray, Yet no joy will suffice in dispelling the sorrow Of thus parting with you, my dear sister, to-day.

Good-by to you, brother! The deepest dejection Comes crowding upon me in taking your hand; But a solace I find in the single reflection That I leave you for service in Liberty's band.

Good-by to you, darling! The vows that we've spoken Will be sealed with my love for you down in my breast I hope to return with those pledges unbroken, And find, with you, home for a soldier to rest.

.Good-by to you, friends! Should my ardent devotion Decree for me death and a patriot's grave, You'll remember I lived for my country's promotion, And died for the Liberty Washington gave.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] AN ORPHAN'S STORY.

BY NETTIE.

WHEN I was nine years old my mother died, and there has been a lonesome place in my heart ever since she went away. My father, always kind, grew more tender than ever toward his motherless little ones. Dear, loving Aunt Mary came to be the ministering angel in our household, and so, though the light of our home was buried in the old graveyard, there were still sunny smiles and loving hearts around our hearth-stone. Before a year had passed, however, Death came again to our door and left us orphans. Father had been unfortunate in business, so we were not only orphaned, but homeless and penniless. There were seven children of us, a brother and sister older, and four younger than myself. Our kind relatives instantly opened their hearts and homes to us, and we were to be scattered here and there, henceforth to have separate joys and sorrows. Aunt Mary stayed with us some weeks, at the old home, while preparations were being made for our departure. Six different homes had been offered for six of our number, and while Aunt MARY was planning anxiously for the seventh, a letter came from Mr. Munson, an old college chum of my father, stating that he should pass through our place on business in a day or two, and claiming the privilege of taking one of his deceased friend's orphan children with him on his return, to be cared for as his own. He expressed a preference for me, and it was at length decided that I should go with

It is needless to tell how my heart clung to the old home, dear brothers and sisters, and kind aunt. I went to the play-house, the swing, and the barn, for a formal good-bye, and lastly to the old graveyard; then returning home, threw my arms around Aunt Mary's neck, sobbing, "I cannot be the first to go."

"Be brave, my precious little girl," she said, kiss ing me while her tears rained over my face. She added hopeful words of encouragement to me. So I did try to be brave, though my heartaches now at the remembrance of that sad parting.

Mr. Munson was very kind during our journey. At first he let me indulge my grief undisturbed, but when it seemed that I would never cease my sobbing, he began, little by little, to talk of the home

to which he was taking me. "You love babies, don't you, EMILY? Well, I fancy we have a little the nicest one at our house that you ever saw. She can 'peek' and 'pattycake,' and 'trot to Boston,' and I can't begin to tell you what all. Then we have five great, strapping ough, I assure Uncle RALPH, and you shall call Mrs. Munson Aunt Jane, so the five big boys, and the wee baby

girl will be your cousins,- do you see?" Amid such pleasant talk I fell asleep and rested all night on Uncle RALPH's shoulder. Next day I pleased him by my interested inquiries about his home. It was a long journey, but just at dark on the second day we arrived at the depot three miles from our journey's end. Walter met us with the

"Ha! ha! here's a tired little budget," he said, as he lifted me to a seat. Then he began an animated conversation with his father, and the "tired little budget" seemed forgotten. I was wakened at length by John's cheery voice exclaiming, "Halloa! what have you here?" He carried me in his arms into the house, where a young and smiling lady-stepmother to the "five strapping boys" and claiming personal property in the baby-girl, only,- met me very kindly. She kissed me more than once and smoothed my hair caressingly. After supper she took me to a cosey little room, where she tucked me into bed as tenderly as Aunt MARY could have done, then gave me a good-night kiss,—and I soon fell asleep with pleasant thoughts of my new home, and especially of my new Aunt JANE.

Next morning Uncle RALPH introduced the baby. FANNIE, to me, and after that seldom noticed me. He was a kind-hearted man, but so absorbed in the business of the outer world that he had but little time and few words for us at home. The big boys were so engaged in their own amusements and pursuits, that they hardly bestowed a thought upon the little waif who had been cast among them, and I was left to depend entirely upon Aunt JANE and

I very soon discovered that Aunt Jane was passionate and fretful toward her step-sons, but for some weeks she was all gentleness and kindness toward me. I remember well the day when the kindly spell was broken. I had permission to spend a day at "Grove Farm" with Lizzie Ludden. What a happy day it was! passed in hunting hens' eggs through the barn, wading in the brook, and, to crown the whole, a ride home on a load of hay. Child-like I took my sun-bonnet from my head and swung it carelessly in my hand. As I bounded into Aunt Jane's room, breathless with happy excitement, to tell her how delightfully the day had passed, I was frightened at discovering that my bonnet was lost, and gave a sudden scream that wakened FANNIE, whom Aunt JANE had just succeeded in getting asleep, after a long effort. Amid

her cries I related my misfortune. "What a careless plague you are!" and angry

and grieved to say a word. I crept up to my little bed. With a bitter longing after mother, and father, and Aunt Mary, I sobbed myself to sleep.

After that Aunt Jane seemed to think having once failed, it was uselesss for her to try any longer to be gentle and forbearing toward me. Every fault or accident met with an angry reproof, or a blow. The very dread of displeasing her made me fall into trouble many times through my nervousness. I began a new life of constant fear, and my gloomy face, awkward manners, and frequent accidents, must have been very vexatious.

In the fall, I was pleased one morning to hear Uncle RALPH say, "EMILY must go to school:" and I commenced attending the District School at the beginning of the winter term. Books I loved dearly. To learn was very easy for me, yet in may school life I had my trials. Aunt Jane kept me so late at kitchen tasks, that I invariably received a 'tardy mark." The scholars used to exchange more useful and happy to day." comical smiles as I took my seat. Frequently I was kept from school for a day or two, yet somehow I managed to keep up with my classes.

Our instructor taught singing, and I took wonderful delight in music. I actually brightened up enough one day over my work to attempt a verse of

"O, come, come away,"

It was, no doubt, a very poor effort at song; and it was suddenly checked by Aunt Jane exclaiming: "Mercy! Emily! You are enough to distract one! You sing about as well as a goose."

The spirit of song was hushed. I never dared try my voice again, either at home or at school. Aunt Jane never meant to be unkind. The natural goodness of her heart had prompted her tenderness when she first received me to her care, but her passionate and irritable temper changed me from the happy, trusting child I was, and made me gloomy and reserved. All my attempts at being, or doing, like others, were ever discouraged as my singing had been. So the years went on with a weary sameness until I grew up a tall, awkward, plain-faced girl of fifteen.

About this time HERBERT BREWSTER took charge of our school. Somehow I was strangely drawn toward him. He was one of those intuitive readers of character, and I, who had so shut up my heart from others, felt that he understood me. He looked sternly at me at first, as morning after morning I was on the tardy list; but he never did so after he had staid at our house over night. I think after that he gave me credit for being in as good season as I was.

How he used to encourage me in my lessons! and often at recess time he would sit down by me and give me higher aims and broader plans for my future life than I should have ever dared to dream of. Heart and intellect expanded that winter, as they had never done before. In spite of all my disadvantages I took the lead in my classes, and those winter months were the happiest I had known for

Mr. Brewster was fond of music, and one day, when the scholars were learning a new song, he said, "Come, EMILY, let us hear your voice." I refused, of course. He urged. I refused again.

"I think you are obstinate, EMILY," he said. I felt then that my last friend had lost confidence in me, and forgetting all who were looking on, I burst out crying like a child.

"I beg your pardon, EMILY," said Mr. Brews-ter, kindly. "I certainly misunderstood you. I believe you have good reason for refusing to sing." And I was relieved.

Examination approached. I was as anxious to do credit to my teacher as to myself, and I believed that with a mighty effort I might do so, when an extra burden fell upon me. An indolent niece of Aunt Jane, a girl of seventeen, came to visit her, and a great deal of my time was occupied in doing things to make it pleasant for our guest. I rose at four o'clock on Monday morning, and finished the family washing before I went to school. When ironing day came, however, I left our visitor's half dozen starched skirts for her to iron herself.

Aunt Jane inquired why I had done so, and I told ier how hurried I was at school. "No matter, you must do Laura's things."

"She is better able to do them herself," was my

reply. Aunt Jane had not struck me since my fifteenth birthday, but now, in her passion she snatched a rod and plied it over my shoulders until she was mortified by the sudden entrance of Mr. BREWSTER, who was boarding at our house that week. I was mortified, too, but he spoke to me more kindly than ever, and whispered, "Come to singing school to-night."

Aunt Jane followed me to my room. She wept when she saw the great ridges on my shoulders.bathed them, asked me to forgive her, told me to lie down until after tea, and then I might go to singing echool.

At recess that night Mr. BREWSTER sat down beside me and asked an explanation of what he had witnessed. I unburdened my whole life's story to him. Then he said, "I am going to study medicine you know, EMILY. In about four years I hope to be a good physician; then you shall have a home

with me, if you will. I felt lonely after Mr. BREWSTER went away, but remembered his promise, and often pictured to myself what his home might be. His wife was always a beautiful woman, very much like himself. I corresponded with him during those four years. His letters were filled mostly with suggestions in regard to my reading and study, which I followed most implicitly; and in reply I sent him reports of my progress. Aunt Jane read all the letters, and thought Mr. BREWSTER very kind to interest himself in me.

The next year after he went away the greatest and happiest event of my life occurred,—I found that Pearl of Great Price,—the peace of God that passeth understanding.

One day when I was in my twentieth year, as I stood by the kitchen table washing the dinner dishes, Aunt Jane came and said with much surprise expressed in her voice, "EMILY, Mr. BREWS-TER is in the parlor and wants to see you."

I was surprised, too. And I quickly wiped my hands, pulled off my checked apron, pulled down my sleeves, and went to him.

"Well! EMILY," was his first greeting, "I am here to claim the fulfillment of your promise to come and live with me."

"You are married then, Mr. BREWSTER?" "No, but hope to be soon."

"I am sure I should love your bride very much. but then Uncle RALPH and Aunt JANE would think me ungrateful to leave them."

I looked up into Mr. BREWSTER'S face and instantly it flashed upon me that well - but - no blows fell on my head and face. Too frightened matter what I saw, or what more was said and done,

for ten years Doctor Brewster has been my busband.

I am happy, but the old gloom has stamped its impress on my face, for I am told that it wears habitually a sad expression. I love my friends, but my old fashion of shutting up my heart keeps them from a knowledge of my inner life. I never feel quite at ease in social circles, and consequently have not the happy faculty of making others so. try sometimes to join my voice with HERBERT's in little songs at home. "You would be a very fine singer, Emmie," he says, sometimes, "if you had only improved your voice in childhood."

Doctor Brewster says I make him very happy, and his patients bless me sometimes for my little kindnesses to them; but somehow I always feel as it my nature had been cramped, and I believe if a gentle and thoughtful spirit, like my husband's, had led me through my earlier years, I should be far

Shall I tell you how I came to recall this simple story of my life?

I have tucked into her little bed, at one end of my own sleeping room, BERTIE MUNSON, WALTER'S orphan child, whose mother died last week and left her to my care. After she was asleep I knelt by her bedside and prayed GoD to give me a patient, thoughtful, loving heart; that with His blessing I may mould her into a beautiful, happy, and useful woman.

Afterward I sat down to recall my own earlier years; and again I have resolved that (God helping me,) my dear little BERTIE shall never fail to find a sympathizing friend in her Aunt EMILY. The doctor will help me, so I hope if, some day, twenty years from now, the precious child shall write the story of her life, it may be a brighter one than mine. Rochester, January, 1862.

RETROSPECT OF AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

"I understand you; I passed through all that ears ago!" said a gray-haired, careworn mother, to whom we were mournfully talking about the boys' enlistment. "But there's a comfort for you. There's something to die for now; this is a war for rights and liberties; that was a cruel war of conquest that took our children in 1847.

"I never shall forget the day Charley came to ask me if he might enlist. It was a wet, gloomy day in early February. It had been raining steadily all the week. This was Wednesday, and now the wind had refreshed a little, and the clouds were moving, but it was heavy and stormy still. It was dark by four o'clock, and I was hurrying to get my fine work done before dark, thinking about him all the time. He had been out of work six weeks. I had done everything : could think of for him; had applied everywhere, and got the cold shoulder from all our rich relations. I knew he was almost discouraged, and I didn't dare ask his father to let him stay at home. All six of the girls were at home then, and

work was dill. "I was trying hard to contrive some plan just as the door opened, and he came in. He sat down with such a tired, discouraged look, I knew in a minute he hadn't had any luck. The girls were sewing and singing by one window and I at the other; the children had not come home yet. I had just put down a new carpet, and put up a new cooking stove; we looked pretty comfortable for the hard times. Well, he sat there and looked around and noticed everything. He was a great home boy, and thought there was no one so smart as his mother.

"' Where did this new carpet come from mother?"

said he. "'I earned it.'

"'And the stove, too?'

"'Yes, that old affair was fairly burned out.'

"'You're a great woman,' he said. "'I wish I was great enough to get you a good place.' I said.

"' Have you been to see the Joneses?" "'Your father said he'd speak to them.'

"'Yes; they can't do anything for me,' said he, kind of choked up a little.

"I kept stitching and thinking; and the girls, poor foolish things, kept singing; and he sat still, watching us. I knew his heart was full, but I hadn't guessed what it was full of. By and by, clearing his throat suddenly, he said, 'Mother, I believe I'll

enlist, if you'll only say so!' "'Enlist? cried the girls, turning pale.

"'O, Charley!' was all I could say. The word fell like death on me. It was the first time he had ever mentioned it.

"When he saw how we took it he was full enough to cry, I could see. He was always easy touched, and he loved his sisters and his mother, as I thought, with unusual affection.

"My work was done for that day. I wouldn't give way to tears, though I wanted to. So after awhile we all talked about it, and tried to persuade him away from the notion. I talked about the country and climate, and told him I knew he wouldn't stand it, and not to think any more about it. The girls cried, and said everything they could think of. They tried to joke a little about 'somebody' they thought he waited on. He smiled a little, and threw it back, and talked very bravely; but I knew he only put it on, and that he didn't want to go any more than we wanted to let him go. For why in the world should a young man want to join in such a war as that if he could help it?

"'Only a year, you see, mother,' he said, 'and then I shall get my bounty land and give you all a farm; and perhaps I'll get promoted; and then when I come back times will be good, and everything will go on smooth. Say yes, mother, and I'll be satisfied.

"I could not say yes. We had talked till long after dark, and all the street lamps were lit. The girls got up to get the tea, and presently father came in. He looked a little out of humor when he found Charles there. He always thought his boys mustn't hang about home much after they had left it. If he had only said one word against it that night Charley might have been saved.'

Here the mother stopped to force back the tears and bitter recollections.

"By and by I told him about it, and he only said, Probably it would be the best thing he could do! "Such a smart, steady, affectionate boy as Charley always had been. I sat and wondered how he could give him up so easy. Before he went away that night I had given my consent. That week I cried myself down sick. The next time he came home he had on his uniform, and tried to seem very cheerful. though I could see he had to feign it all. He laughed with the girls, and promised to bring the children home curiosities, and did all he could to make us think he was contented.

"I had blamed myself all the week, for I felt that I had left one thing undone. So, after they had all gone to bed, I told him that if he would only stay I would go to the bank and draw the hundred dollars I had deposited and let him have it to use. I had just begun to lay up a little. I don't think he knew anything about it before. But it was no use.

"'No, mother,' he said, 'you have said I could go; now nothing shall hinder me.'

"This was Tuesday. On Thursday they were all to be on board. He stayed that night and the next day. We all sewed, and got what things we could ready for him, and promised to send a box after him. But it was heavy-hearted work with him looking on for the last time, I very well knew. Next day, at tea-time, I sent one of the children up to his little room to tell him tea was ready, and she came back and said he wasn't there, and the door was locked. I ran up; I found the key hanging by the window of the next room. I unlocked the door; he was gone, and had taken all his things. He had stolen off to keep from bidding us good-by - poor, tender-hearted, unfortunate boy!

"Three months afterward he died of fever in the

hospital at Puebla.

"But I seem to think I could bear it well if I had your comfort. Your volunteers fight for freedom, and on their own soil. I never should complain if mine had been sacrificed to anything but glory and conquest. Let him go, and rejoice that you can help a great cause. But mine! He died alone and in a foreign land, and lies in a forgotten, nameless

Aseful, Scientific. &c.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] ENCKE'S COMET RETURNED.

THE return of a comet was first predicted by Dr. HALLEY. It was that which had been recorded in 1531, in 1607, and which HALLEY saw in 1682, whose period thus seemed to be 75 years. Its return he foretold to come in "1758, or beginning of 1759." As Dr. HALLEY died in 1742, about sixteen years before the comet actually appeared, it was looked for by astronomers with higher interest. At length the comet was seen on Dec. 14, 1758, and passed its perihelion March 13, 1759, and was held to be the predicted one, because the elements of its orbit so nearly agreed with those of the comet of 1682, seen by Halley. This was a great prediction for an astronomer one hundred and eighty years ago, and the only one fulfilled for more than a hundred years From the great improvements in astronomy,

several comets have been calculated which have returned at their predicted periods. One of these is Encke's comet, discovered and calculated by that distinguished Professor of Astronomy, ENCKE. Its period is about three years and one-third, and it has returned twelve times already at the time calculated. It has now appeared again in that part of the heavens where its calculated orbit lies, and will come to its peribelion in February next, and this, its least distance from the sun, will be about 32,000, 000 miles. It is now nearly as far from the earth as the earth is from the sun, and is not visible without telescopic aid. But, coming nearer to the earth, it will be visible to the eye, but its splendor, judging from the past returns, will not be great. Its place is definitely known, as its obedience to the laws of gravitation is so manifest. Besides Halley's comet and Encke's comet, there are others which bear the names of their discoverers, as Bida's, Bond's, Donati's, &c. With the increase of careful observers and the improved instruments, many comets have been detected, named only the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., of 1858, or the given year. Even while this is writing, another comet is announced by the Cambridge Observatory.

Surely, this is an age distinguished by the extent and the accurateness of man's discoveries of the works and laws of the Great and Infinite Creator and Governor of all things.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1, 18

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIAP

WITH due attention to temperance, exercise, and

early hours, you may set dyspepsia at defiance. Neglect one of these precautions, and you lay yourself open to the approaches of the enemy-neglect two of them, and it is hardly possible that you can escape. And above all things, keep this in mind. that no other disease or affection of the body is so stealthy or insidious as dyspepsia. If the first few instances of carelessness or transgression were to be visited with the pains and penalties that afflict the patient when the malady has become chronic, tew men would be so insane, or so obstinately reckless, as to postpone the work of reformation. But the earlier symptoms are rarely of an alarming kind. The appetite is not sensibly affected, though the digestion is impaired; and the complaint seems to be limited to flatulency and heartburn. Such unpleasant sensations, however, can be easily removed. Essence of ginger and fluid magnesia seldom fail to give relief, and the patient flatters himself that there is no ground for apprehension. But the symptoms do not disappear. They recur with greater frequency; and the antidotal doses, though increased, are found to have lost their efficacy. The stomach has now become more seriously deranged. All kinds of food generate acid; and in this stage the patient usually has recourse to the carbonates of soda or potash, which in their turn give a temporary relief, though without in any way arresting the disorder. By this means dyspepsia, like an insidious serpent, has fairly folded the victim within its embrace, and is squeezing him at its leisure. Everything he eats disagrees with him, and seems to undergo some wondrous transformation. That which was served up at the table as haggess, seems converted, two hours afterward, into a ball of knotted tow-a mutton chop becomes a fiery crab, rending the interior with his claws; and every rice pudding has the intolerable effrontery to become a hedge-hog. After that comes nausea and vomiting. You derive no benefit from the food you swallow. From twelve stone weight you dwindle down to ten. Your countenance becomes ghastly, your eyes hollow, and you totter prematurely on your pins. The mere notion of exercise becomes distasteful. You feel as if you had no strength for anything. You are pensive, moody, and irritable. Your mind loses its elasticity and power; and when you sit down to compose, instead of manly matter, you produce nothing but the dreariest of drivel.—Blackwood's Magazine.

It is no more possible to bring men's minds to think alike than to make their faces look alike.

Wit and Humor.

"OWED" TO A TAILOR.

WE take the following cleverly penned witticism, entitled an "Owed" to a Tailor, from a recent number of the Boston Transcript. We admire the author's ingenuity, both as a poet and financier:

To shk-lined, broadcloth dress coat,	ZU 00	
One satin vest, two dozen garrote collars,		
One Paris neck-tie, gloves all superfine,		
(Delivered July 3d,)	8 29	
One pair of boating pants, of navy blue,		
Made up in extra style,	7 42	
At various times for jobs repairing done,		
And best gilt buttons used,	2 31	
One superfine silk vest (orange and green,)		
Sent by express to Newport,	6 13	
One common business coat and vest (steel mix.)		
Made plain, alpaca lined and bound,	12 06	
Two pairs of undershirts and drawers	5 87	
To money lent on Christmas,	10 11	
Balance of last year's bill remaining due,		
Including interest,	12 22	
Total amount,	84 41	
Extra - 3 dollars-paid a man to dun.		
Payment received		
Rut this is all we find		

In vain we look to see an undersigned. "Owed" to a Tailor - at the twelfth rejection Made over to a lawyer for collection.

THE TWO P's.—Pope is now pitted against Price. Let us hope that our military pontiff will give the peculiarly pusilanimous puppy a proper peeling.

FROM using glasses on the nose, you see an object single; from using them under the nose, you see it

A new style of rotation of crops, as pursued by some farmers, is one year nothing, and the next

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IRE INESTAND.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM compaged of 38 letters

My 35, 19, 28, 10, 20, 5, 12 is a prominent citizen of the United

My 2, 11, 80, 22, 33, 28, 12, 7, 36, 13 is a ship belonging to the Federal fleet.

My 10, 36, 13, 38 is an American statesman. My 17, 21, 15, 32, 9, 24 is something very desirable to be at

the present time. My 8, 1, 23, 18, 25, 29 is a Federal Major-General. My 14, 3, 17, 29, 18, 16, 4, 23 is a Federal Brigadier-General.

My 37, 19, 27, 34 is something every man has, or ought to have. My 6, 31, 19, 38, 18 is a very curious being.

My whole is a patriotic motto. Pontiac, Mich., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My first is a part of yourself and wife, Tis sometimes used to pilfer, and often in strife; My next's a conveyer of news to his betters, And devotes all his time and his thoughts unto letters. My whole, though it points out the way we should go,

Answer in two weeks. AN ANAGRAM.

Yet it won't stir an inch, we very well know.

Unriddle boy many of a woman we smarter will than these good riddle girl any little if or can this put ship into men then be they than and know menshape words. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM. Two ships of war, the "Wabash" and "Minnesota." intending to cannonade a rebel fort, are, by the shallowness of the water, kept so far from it that they suspect their guns cannot reach it with effect. In order therefore to measure the distance, they separate from each other a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards; then each observes and measures the angle which the other ship and the fort subtend, which angles are 83° 45' and 85° 15'. What, then, is the distance between each

ship and the fort? Glendale, O., 1862.

Answer in two weeks. ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 627.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:- Diet cures more than

Answer to Astronomical Enigma:- The house that Jack

Answer to Grandfather's Riddle:—280 yards. Answer to Engineering Question: - 6367.624 + feet above

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