

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE   HORTICULTURE   RURAL LIFE   EXCELSIOR   LITERATURE   SCIENCE   ARTS   NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.)

VOL. XIII. NO. 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 631.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY  
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### LOSS OF MANURE—FILTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT who has read with great attention and interest our articles on Improvement in Farming, asks, "If the soil is well pulverized to the depth of two feet, so that water can pass freely through, and below this there are drains ready to carry off all the water not held by the soil, will not the soluble parts of the manure applied near the surface, and the soluble and the richest portions of the soil, be carried off by these drains and lost to the farmer and the crops?" This is a very natural and sensible inquiry, and shows that the inquirer is one of those thinking men who is not willing to adopt any plan without a full understanding of its effects. On this point, however, there is no danger, for the water running from pipes will be found clear and pure, no matter how much or what may be the nature of the manure applied. Even liquid manure may be given in large quantities, and the water that filters through will be found clear and pure. Soak the soil with the dark brown drainings of the barn-yard, and that which passes through to the drains will be as clear as though just taken from the spring. Any one can test this matter for himself in a small way, so that the question may be settled in his own mind beyond question.

Among a series of experiments instituted by Professor WAX and H. S. THOMPSON, for the purpose of ascertaining the power of soil to retain, unimpaired in value, manures applied in winter, and also its power to hold in suspension the fixed ammonia in barn-yard tanks and manure heaps, we learn that Mr. THOMPSON filtered through sandy loam, six inches in depth, ten grains of sulphate of ammonia and ten grains of sesqui-carbonate of ammonia, both dissolved in distilled water,—the one representing the ammoniacal matter of the tank fixed by gypsum or sulphuric acid, and the other the free ammoniacal solutions of the decomposed vegetable matter of the barn-yard—and he found that after passing through this thin stratum of soil, only 2.4 grains of the sulphate of ammonia resulted in the one case, and only 1.3 grains in the other. When an eight inch stratum of the soil was used, the whole of the ammonia was retained.

Professor WAX subjected stinking tank water to filtration through twenty-four inches of a light loam, and the moisture at the foot of the tube was perfectly free from smell, and a mixture of this soil and white sand allowed the precolation of water through it quite clear and free from ammonia. With the drainage of a London sewer, Professor W. found that the ammonia is separated from the rest of the organic matter to the last fraction; the phosphoric acid is separated from its base, and so is part of the sulphuric acid and all the potash; so that in fact the soil had selected and retained those very principles of the sewer water which science has decided to be the most valuable for the purposes of manure.

Professor MAPES, in an article on this subject, says—"It is impossible for manures in a fluid form to filter downward through any fertile soil. Even the brown liquor of the barn-yard will have all its available constituents abstracted by the soil, before it descends into the earth thirty-four inches. If this were not true, our wells would long since have become useless, the earth's surface would have become barren, and the raw materials of which plants are made, which come from the earth's surface and surrounding atmosphere, would have passed towards the earth's center; but the carbon and alumina of the soil, each of which has the power of absorbing and retaining the necessary food of plants, are agents for carrying into effect the laws of nature for the protection of vegetable growth."

It is only in the most porous soils, containing a good deal of gravel, that the manure will be washed down out of the reach of the roots of plants, and we venture the assertion that in no fertile, and in fact in no soil that the farmer is expected to cultivate, may loss be apprehended from this cause.

### ECONOMY AND PATRIOTISM.

ECONOMY is prodigality when it dries up a cow to save three cents a day in wheat bran.

Economy is prodigality when it exhausts the soil to save the expense of enriching it.

Economy is prodigality when it scrimps the flock to save hay.

Economy is prodigality when it buys a poor article because it is cheap.

Economy is prodigality when it slights "the job" to save time.

Economy is prodigality when it sticks to a poor tool to save buying a good one.

Economy is prodigality when it spends as much in borrowing articles as it would cost to buy them.

Economy would be the worst prodigality, if it should hazard our "Union and Constitution" to save the blood and treasure required to defend them.

Economy is the highest style of patriotism when it guards the public treasures from plunder and speculation. Whoever, in times like these, dampens the ardor of a generous people by the abuse of their confidence, and the misuse of their means, adds treason to treachery. To filch from another's purse is theft; but to take the last plank from the shipwrecked mariner, or the last loaf from a starving family, is murder. He strikes at the life of the nation, who wastes its means of defence. Whether in office or out, whoever commits a fraud upon our Government, in its life and death struggle, is guilty of a crime of unusual magnitude.

But there is this further consideration. Constitutional liberty is committed to our keeping, and if we would avoid anarchy on one side, and despotism on the other, we must hold ourselves, and all ready for any sacrifice our country may demand. Should a whole generation perish in the struggle, it is nothing compared with the priceless boon of a government founded upon inalienable human rights.

What we have, then, as well as what we are, belongs not to ourselves, but to God and our Country; and while we nerve ourselves for the conflict, let us not forget that we should husband all our resources and adopt a rigid economy to provide for the exigencies of the state. How large a draft may yet be made upon us none can tell.

Fashion, brainless and soulless as it is known to be, if it shall not take sober hues from our country's woes, and coarser fare in sympathy with our brothers of the tented fields, shall hereafter be branded as an outlaw!

Let wealth and social position honor themselves by simplicity in dress, frugality in diet, and general economy. A well worn coat and a faded bonnet are now badges of honor in sensible and patriotic eyes. Let the needle be faithfully applied to the rents in upper and nether garments, and millions upon millions may be saved for public defence. Let us forego our intended journey, our contemplated improvements of the family mansion, and all outlays that have more reference to show than necessity; all the while remembering that economy in the use of our time is a most productive economy.

And may Heaven bless the right.—H. T. B.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

#### COTTON CULTURE—FACTS AND NOTES.

In a previous article I have shown that a large area of South Illinois is adapted to the growth of cotton—that cotton has been grown there since the year 1790—twenty years after the first export of cotton was made from the United States to England.

Since writing the article referred to, I have had opportunity to extend my researches relative to this subject of Cotton Culture, and have determined to give such facts as may be of value and interest to those preparing to experiment in this branch of husbandry.

#### VARIETIES.

According to LINNÆUS, there are five species of this plant: *Gossypium herbaceum*, *G. arboreum*, *G. hirsutum*, *G. religiosum*, and *G. Barbadense*. Other writers vary the number of species, some giving as many as ten distinct species. But these species are divided into three classes, and may be distinguished as: 1. The Herbaceous Cotton; 2. The Shrub Cotton; 3. The Tree Cotton.

1. *The Herbaceous Cotton*.—This plant grows to the height of two to six feet. The leaves are dark green, blue veined, and five lobed. The flower is pale yellow, one pistil, five petals, purple spotted at the bottom. The pod, when ripening, bursts, and discloses a snow-white or yellowish ball of down or staple in three locks, inclosing and tightly adhering to the seeds, which resemble—though much larger—those of the grape in form. The seed is green. It is the species mostly cultivated in the South—more generally cultivated throughout the world than any other kind. There are many varieties of this kind; but the difference is only marked by an experienced cultivator. This is, doubtless, the variety that should be planted in Illinois. It is biennial in the West Indies, but would become an annual here. It produces a short staple. It must be planted as early in the spring as possible, without risk from late frosts.

2. *The Shrub Cotton*.—It is said to be annual, biennial, triennial, or perennial, depending upon the climate; and it will grow anywhere where the herbaceous species grow. The species known as *G. Barbadense* is, by some writers, classed under

this head; and Wood gives this as the specific name of the famed and highly valued Sea Island Cotton. If it really is, it is an important matter determined. Other writers confirm this by saying that the Sea Island is derived from the *G. arboreum*, or Tree Cotton. And yet there is confusion; for one writer asserts that the Herbaceous and Shrub Cottons produce black seed. The Sea Island Cotton is known as the black seeded variety, therefore it would be classed as belonging to the Tree Cotton family. But here is another important fact to consider. It is asserted that the color of the seed depends upon climate and soil—that the Sea Island Cotton, as cultivated in the East Indies, when taken back into the upland districts, produces green seed and a short-staple staple. Hence it may be that Wood is correct in his classification; and it may be equally true that this species is derived from, though not identical with, the Tree Cotton. A writer in a Central Illinois paper talks of having seen samples of Sea Island Cotton grown in several parts of Middle Illinois, and he avers that while the staple is shorter than that produced in the extreme South, the bolls are as large and the quality as fine as the Southern grown. I do not believe the Sea Island Cotton, if it can be grown at all here, can be grown to produce as fine a staple as on the sandy islands of the South. However, an excellent staple may be produced; and it may be that we may produce it from *Gossypium Barbadense*, and which Government agents may obtain at Hilton Head or Port Royal.

DE BOW, in one of his essays, says: "The section of country capable of producing this (Sea Island Cotton), staple is very limited, being confined to the low sandy islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, from Charleston to Savannah. I suppose he speaks of the long staple.

THE HON. WHITEMARSH SEAFOOD, in a paper on this subject, limits the district in which the long staple or black seeded cotton can profitably be grown, in South Carolina, to the distance of about 30 miles from the ocean. And yet if the change in soil and climate shortens the staple and changes the color of the seed without affecting the fine quality of the staple, why may it not be grown in Illinois?

In a paper on Cotton Culture in the East Indies, DE BOW, referring to the Sea Island Cotton, says: "In mentioning this very superior variety as suitable to maritime districts, I by no means intend to express an opinion that it must be confined to such localities; for although it delights in and requires to have common salt within reach of its roots, yet this might be supplied by adding that saline manure to soils situated far from the sea."

3. *The Tree Cotton*.—With this species we have little to do. It is not much cultivated any where. Its chief peculiarity, of any value, is the fineness and silky nature of its staple. But this peculiarity is retained in the Sea Island Cotton, which is said to be derived from it—as grown on the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina.

#### THE SOIL.

In answer to the question, "What kind of soil is required?" but little need be said beyond this. In order to grow cotton well, a rich, light, porous, well-drained soil is required. Vegetable carbon, carbonate of lime, siliceous, and, in the production of the long staple, saline matter seems to be essential. The rich light loams of our prairies, and especially of South Illinois, will be found well adapted to the growth of this plant. The species *G. herbaceum* does not require so light a soil as *G. Barbadense*; but the lighter the soil the better the quality and greater the quantity of staple. If the soil is rich and moist, foliage is produced; fructification is weak.

#### PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The cotton plant has a long, delicate tap-root, and the soil should be well and deeply pulverized—say 18 to 24 inches. The more thorough the pulverization the better the preparation of the soil. Some writers have recommended trench plowing on our Illinois lands. On old lands this may be a good practice; but on the new soils, the sub-soil plow should be used instead. All the testimony I have found on this subject is emphatic in regard to the importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil. It would be well to throw the soil up in narrow beds when plowing, by back-furrowing the same. In the extreme northern limits of the cotton growing region it will be found profitable to fall plow and let the frost aid in the process of pulverization. I am not convinced that this will not be the best policy anywhere in this State.\* The width of the beds should depend upon the distance the rows or drills are made apart. This distance is usually five to eight feet; and it will be good practice to plant the row or drill in the center of the bed or land.

#### CHOICE AND PREPARATION OF SEED.—QUANTITY.

Good seed can easily be distinguished from poor by putting it in water. The good seed will sink. If seed is over a year old the above test will be reliable; for the imperfect seed will have perished.

A western contemporary says a bushel properly planted will be ample for five or six acres. Doubt-

\* A Southern writer says: "Land intended to be planted in cotton should be bedded up as early in the winter as possible, to allow the freezes to pulverize the soil thoroughly and the land to settle immediately under the tap root. The plowing should be done with the best turning plows as deep as the nature and depth of the soil will admit, and in the most thorough manner. Especial care should be taken to leave no land unbroken between the furrows."



SMALL RURAL DOUBLE COTTAGE.

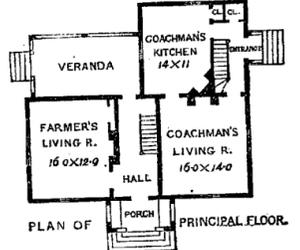
It is not often we see a double cottage, or a double house of any kind, with any pretensions to taste, or even convenience or economy of arrangement. The accompanying plan, by CALVERT VAUX, is one of the best we have ever noticed, and we therefore give it to our readers. Not many, perhaps, will want to build such a house, though where two small tenements are needed there is great economy in building both under one roof. The accompanying design shows two very neat fronts, and one favorable feature of the plan is, that the entrances are entirely independent of each other, and on different sides of the building. This plan may be modified so as to make one very convenient residence.

The engravings and ground plan show a design for a cottage for two small families. Under the farmer's living room is a basement-kitchen, with the windows considerably out of ground, and under the coachman's kitchen is a cellar—the entrances are, as will be perceived, quite distinct. Up stairs the farmer has three bed-rooms; the coachman but one, according to instructions. Such a cottage would cost about \$1,800, neatly finished.

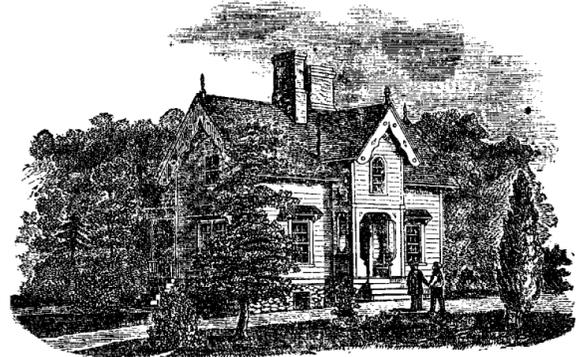
Such a plan would not be unsuitable for a lodge, in which the families of a gardener and gate-keeper could live, or it might be fitted up a little more completely, and offer convenient accommodation to two friends who felt inclined to build it on some agreeable rural lot for a few months' quiet residence in the summer.

It seems strange that this idea should not be more frequently acted on than is the case at present. Far away from the fashionable watering-places, but easily accessible from the cities—in the heart of

Vermont, for instance—may be found bold, beautiful scenery, pure air, and a pleasant neighborhood. Land is cheap, timber, cheap, living cheap, and all of the best. These are the spots that should attract the attention of heads of families who wish to give their young people the benefit of country life in the summer. A long trip of three months may, in this way, be taken at a less cost than will be incurred for a brief, glittering three weeks at Saratoga or Newport, and with real, instead of nominal, advantage to the health of the juniors who join in it.



This cottage is proposed to be constructed of wood, filled in with brick, and covered with clapboards. The upper view shows a rear addition to the coachman's part of the house, which is not indicated on the plan, and which might be included in the design, if thought worth while, although the house is complete without it. The verge-boards and porch are proposed to be slightly ornamented."



SMALL RURAL DOUBLE COTTAGE.

Of course the quantity must depend on the manner it is planted, distance of rows apart, and whether in hills or drills. Nowhere have I found less than a bushel per acre recommended, and more frequently one and a half and two bushels are given as the quantity required to plant an acre.

Sometimes the seed is sown before planting. In Northern latitudes this may be important. In the South, where the season is long, it is not so necessary.

#### MODE OF PLANTING.

All testimony goes to show that it is not profitable to crowd this plant. The distance of the rows apart must depend upon the character and strength of the soil and the variety of the seed planted. If the soil is stiff, more seed should be planted than if light and porous. As I have before intimated, it is regarded the best practice to plant in drills or rows in the center of narrow beds or lands—the rows from four to six feet apart, and the plants three inches apart, if in drills, or the hills one to two feet apart. The herbaceous species requires less room than the shrub or Sea Island species. The quality of the staple will depend much upon the distance the plants stand apart. A greater quantity is obtained by thick planting, but at an expense of the quality of the staple and the strength of the land, with no corresponding increase in the value of the crop.

The best mode of sowing, as given in West India and the Southern culture, is to open a drill of uniform depth down the center of the bed, drop the seed, and cover with a harrow or by dragging a heavy board or plank lengthwise of it. If the seed is plant-

ed in hills it may possibly be dropped by some of our own planters and covered with a hoe. In such case the usual distance of planting corn in checkrow—three and a half or four feet each way—might answer.\* The writer can see no reason why the seed may not be successfully put in with EMERY'S Seed Drill. It will plant almost any kind of seed, large or small; and if the cotton seed is any where near clean, it must be brushed out of the hopper of this drill. One to one and a half inches is the usual depth—not deeper.

#### CULTURE.

The ground must be kept clean and the surface well stirred. This is done with the board drag, before spoken of, or a one-horse harrow, or a scraper, in the early stages of its growth. In this early culture care should be taken not to disturb the young roots. Later, a small plow is used to throw dirt to the plant. Surface culture is generally recommended. The laying by is done with a turning plow, by which the beds are preserved intact or dressed up, the ditches or dead furrows being cleaned out. We have implements in Illinois admirably adapted to this culture. Especially is TURNER'S Cultivator adapted to this work, if the operator is properly posted in its use.

The hoe is used not only to take care of the weeds and dress about the plant, but to "chop" or cut out the plants, leaving the required number in the hill.

\* Since writing the above an essay by a prominent Southern cotton culturist has come to my notice, in which he says: "Thick planting in moderation on all soils—say six feet by eighteen inches on bottom land, and four feet by twelve inches on good upland—will be found the most productive in an average of years."

The first dressing or cultivating commences soon after the plant puts out the second or third leaf. The hoeing or cultivating should be repeated as often as the weeds or the condition of the soil render it necessary, until the plant is in bloom or podded. The thinning should not be done all at once—not at the first or even second hoeing; for allowance must be made for cut worms and other depredators. Suckers about the root should be removed. In the culture of the Sea Island Cotton, the suckers must not only be removed, but the tops of the plants, if vigorous, must be pinched off once or twice. One writer, referring to upland cotton, says: "Topping may or may not be resorted to; it may strengthen the plants, but I do think makes them later in bearing." It is doubtful if any pinching off is necessary in the culture of the herbaceous cotton.

PICKING

Should begin a few days after the bolls open, because the sun soon evaporates the oil, and a large per cent of weight is thereby lost. It should be picked as free from leaves as possible. The cotton picked—except that for seed—should not be sunned, unless wet; but should be packed in close bulk from four to eight weeks to allow it to heat; care being taken not to allow it to heat too much. There is much testimony in favor of gathering the staple as soon as possible after the pods burst; and if gathered in the morning, while the dew is on, it is more easily kept free from leaves.

A writer says: "In gathering, care must be taken to grasp at once all the locks of cotton in the pod, so that they may come away together. If any dry leaves fall upon the cotton before the gatherer has secured it in the bag hanging by his side, they must be carefully removed. This bag must be covered to prevent the admission of pieces of the dry leaves always to be found about the branches, and which are disturbed by a very slight agitation. It is this admixture of leaf which is so much objected to by the spinner, and proportionately lowers the value of the cotton."

This writer also says, the cotton, after gathering, should immediately be thoroughly dried, whether it is to be stored, or at once dressed and packed. He does not say how dried—whether by exposure to the sun, which most writers condemn, or not.

CLEANING AND BAILING.

It is a fact that Northern mechanics have furnished the most and the best of the machinery used in cleaning cotton. And there is little doubt that the supply of cotton gins, of an improved character, will fully equal the demand. The ginning process requires to be moderately performed so as not to injure and waste the fiber.

The baling is done by the use of cotton presses. Formerly, the bales were tied with hemp, grass or cotton rope; latterly, iron hoops have been preferred, for the reason that the bales are made more compact, retain their form, and are easier handled. The usual size of these iron-hooped bales is twenty-two to twenty-four inches square, and four feet six inches long.

MANURES.

Inasmuch as I have testimony at hand on this subject, it may be proper to give it in this connection. It is strongly urged that two successive crops of cotton should not be taken from the same land. If this is not done the land may be strongly manured each alternate year, and some gross feeding crops, involving clean culture, be taken from it.

Some American cultivators, on poor soils, sprinkle well decayed stable compost along the trench where the seed is to be sown. Vegetable carbon in the shape of leaf mold, peat, &c., is excellent. Wood ashes are recommended. All these materials, thoroughly composted with stable manure, make, in the aggregate, a safe and excellent manure. Gypsum is also recommended on the dry, upland soils; and salt everywhere. Salt seems to be essential where fineness of staple is desired. Mr. SEABROOK, before mentioned, believes that the length, firmness and silky quality of the Sea Island staple is due to the use of salt mud as a manure. Another South Carolina planter demonstrated that one bushel of salt added to sixty bushels of compost, and spread upon the soil of a cotton plantation, improved most decidedly the quantum and quality of the crop. This article might be extended almost indefinitely with interesting facts relating to this crop, but I forbear. Of course, what I have written is the result of extended reading on this subject, and not of my own observation or experience. But it has been gathered from reliable sources, and will be worth something to the tyro in cotton culture, who has no access to reliable works on this subject.

FEEDING PIGS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In reply to my brief communication on feeding pigs, Mr. E. V. W. DEX says:—"As a general thing it is easier to cipher out a desirable result upon a sheet of paper sitting by a comfortable stove, than to work the same by patient toil continued for long weeks and months." I would suggest to Mr. D. that it would be very uncomfortable indeed to sit and figure up such a result by a cold stove, in a cold room, with mercury ranging 10 degrees below zero, and that, too, long before the gray light climbed over the eastern hills. Passing over a portion of the gentleman's labored article, I come to the light he is wishing to see. "Mr. W.'s feed account begins when the pigs are about five months old. Are we to understand that their expense and cost was nothing up to that date, or no more than equal to their manure?" I answer without hesitation, yes, sir! We find these pigs were fed for 99 days with 6 ears of corn and milk. Now 99 multiplied by 6 equals 594 ears. Allowing 100 ears to the bushel, and we have less than 6 bushels of ears at 20 cents a bushel in the ear, (and corn was sold for 20 cents a bushel in the ear in this vicinity,) and we have \$1.20, the cost of corn. If you figure the milk (sour) at 3 cents a quart, (city prices), you see they fall largely in debt. But if you count the manure worth anything, (and it is worth \$1 a cord and four miles cartage here,) I think no reasonable mind will think those pigs \$25 in debt the 22d of August.

Mr. D. thinks those pigs must have weighed 250 pounds each at 5 months, and at \$5 per 100 pounds, would amount to \$25 the two. Allowing a proportionate gain from April 25th or May 14th, to December 9th, and we find they would gain nearly 4 lbs. 5 oz. per month, making them to dress at five months 206 1/2 pounds. Now, does it look reasonable to suppose the pigs gained as much on sour milk and 6 ears of corn a day as they would upon 16 pounds of meal and sour milk to boot. I think those pigs would probably have weighed 200 pounds each at five months old, perhaps not that. (I saw the pigs, and could judge, perhaps, impartially.) Hog buy-

ers were paying \$3 to \$3.50 per hundred, gross weight. Thus, you see, my friend's \$25 imaginary pigs were cut down to \$14, the highest market price here. This he claims as clear profit. That is a term too little known to farmers.

"Mr. W. says BUSHELS OF MEAL." I think Mr. D. misread my article, as the term is not in it. I said they were fed 1,744 pounds of meal, (not bushels,) worth 50 cents a bushel, or 9 mills per pound. Not as my learned friend has it—corn 18 bushels at 50 cents, 84 bushels of peas at 88 cents, 84 bushels of barley at 60 cents, equaling \$21.54—but 1,744 pounds of meal, worth \$15.694, the market price here, (perhaps not at Wilson, N. Y.) Am I to figure up my feed at what it is worth where I live, or go to some place, perhaps a thousand miles away, to learn the market price? As to going to mill, I always have other business; therefore, I count it but one of the chores of life. The marketing must be expensive, as I carefully packed it away in my pork barrels to await a better market, when my profits will at least be doubled. Mr. D. claims that time is money. May be this is a modern discovery, but I trow not. Perhaps I should have mentioned the item of butchering in my former article, which was all of 50 cents besides self and fuel. This I consider all the light my friend needs.

"But convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still."

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

SUGAR! SUGAR!! MAPLE SUGAR!!!

FARMERS, house-wives, sweet girls, and boys, who are fond of sweet things, now is your time for sugar making! What will you do for your thirty pounds each, allowance for the coming year, if you do not bestir yourselves in February and March to obtain, from your own sugar orchards, the sugar maple, (*Acer saccharinum*), which God has planted around your own homes, your supply for domestic use? You may not expect it from the rebels. They have enough to do to fight your brothers and friends—the brave hearts who have gone to defend and maintain our government against their bloody assaults. These brave men have left upon us the responsibility to do what we can for their comfort while absent; and when they return what will be more welcome to them, on the table of a friend, than a bowl of clean, well-refined sugar, made by the hands of a thoughtful friend, which was never polluted by the hand of a traitor?

From motives like these, with patriotic hearts, we must not be idle. We must make sugar now, as we "make hay while the sun shines." Let us increase the quantity and quality made the present year, if the season be favorable. Let societies and neighbors in school districts meet and devise means, by rewards or otherwise, for an increased supply in quantity and quality, and see that we take a step toward independence in the article of sugar. We see that in the prairie districts, north of the Ohio, the people are growing Sorghum, and making good progress in making sugar and sirup. But in the Sugar Free States, the consumer cannot yet lean on that source for supply. He must rely on his home resources. The farmers can and will make beautiful sugar, well-refined, and suitable for any table use. For the present season we must begin now,—buckets, kettles, and fires must be set in motion. And do not let us make black stuff, while those who take pains make a white, refined article, choice as the world affords.

The Maple sugar crop has been estimated at 23,000 tons. We should increase this at least 33 per cent; and at eight cents per pound, as estimated, get 38,000 tons, yielding \$6,080,000, instead of \$5,017,600, giving an increase of \$1,062,400. It is now, if ever, with sugar making, and if it is not supplied by our own hands, many must do without. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

CUTTING STALKS FOR FODDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your paper for Jan. 25th, I observe an article with the above title, over the signature of J. N. STERNS, of Shelby. My object is not to criticise or review his communication; but, in the first place, to endorse in full all he says of the value of stalks for fodder, and in the next place to say, that although "cutting" is no doubt a great improvement upon the plan of feeding them out whole, as usually done, we are now, however, placed a long distance in advance of that process.

A mechanic of this city has recently invented a machine that grinds them about as fine as cut straw. In this condition they are readily eaten, without resorting even to the process of steaming, as practiced by Mr. STERNS. I have been using one of these machines now about four months, and for the last month have not given my horses one pound of hay, but fed them entirely on ground corn stalks, with mill feed. They eat them without any hesitation, and have, if anything, done better, and felt better, than when fed with hay and mill feed mixed with cut straw. Previous to the experiment of the past month, I had fed in the same way about one ton of stalks, though not entirely without hay.

From this short experience, I am inclined to believe that well-cured stalks, ground, furnish as much nutriment, tun for tun, as the best timothy hay; and that horses or cattle may be as well kept upon them as on that article, with a saving of at least fifty per cent. At any rate, I am prepared to say, with reference to feeding them in this shape to horses, as does Mr. STERNS in reference to cows, "I know it will pay." M. M. MATHEWS. Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

The Bee-keeper

We have given some extracts from a valuable paper in the Patent Office Report on Bee Culture, by WILLIAM BRUCKISH, now of Texas, but formerly of Prussia, where he labored most energetically and successfully in bringing the importance of the subject and the modern or Deizeron system to the notice of the people and the government. Having spent a large amount of time, and a fortune, in this work, we understand, he left his fatherland with the hope of retrieving his fortune in this country. We hope he will be successful in this as well as in advancing the important interest of which he is the zealous advocate. We give further extracts from his interesting paper:

The most favorable conditions for bee culture are found in those countries which combine great warmth with sufficient humidity; where none of the millions of blossoms is deficient in its nectar formed from the abundance of juice, but which is almost wholly wanting in dry and unfruitful regions. The nectar

of the blossoms, as well as the pollen, form the only food of the bees, with the exception of the honey dew, mainly the product of the aphides, and which the bees gather from the leaves of the linden, the chestnut, the oak, and other trees. That bee culture in the South pays a larger profit than at the North, is shown by the fact that each colony at the North requires at least from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey as food for winter, while at the South it hardly requires five pounds, being about fifteen pounds less, that may be counted among the profits of the bee-keeper. As regards the annual yield, figures will also here decide, as in other cases. A colony, including the hive, which in many cases is almost worthless, is sold here (in Texas) for from five down to three and often two dollars.

Whether the price be high or low, the profit will be at least 100 per cent. in case a new colony or swarm be obtained. But in favorable seasons, two swarms, either natural or artificial, may be expected from a hive. The intelligent practical beekeeper may annually raise ten new colonies, in this favored region, from one old stock. But the question is whether the supplies of nature will nourish and support his weak colonies. This will certainly require that they be located in a district extraordinarily rich in honey, such as the writer has never known. Dr. Blumenau, of Brazil, stated in 1852, that more than a dozen swarms had issued in a season from one single hive in that country. Such an increase might be possible in a very rich locality, and Dr. Blumenau is a reliable authority, as the moderation of his other statements shows. At a distance of only thirteen miles from the writer's residence, a bee-keeper (M. Spangenberg) has hived eight natural swarms from two old stocks, while three escaped under his own eyes, and judging from certain circumstances, probably three more absconded unnoticed. These make fourteen swarms from old colonies, a sevenfold increase; and this in a stony and sterile region, of which only a small portion is susceptible of cultivation. Five of these eight swarms stored up a considerable quantity of surplus honey during their first summer.

From two hundred to five hundred colonies may be sustained on one square mile, as the nectaries of the flowers are replenished very speedily and frequently in favorable weather. In very unfavorable weather, however, even a small number will suffer. Yet it is certain that with proper management of the bees, the country can not only produce a sufficient amount for its own consumption, but its surplus may also enter largely into the articles of export, adding much to the increase of national wealth and prosperity. Here the question very properly arises whether Nature's stores of honey, which are so rich on this continent, should be collected, as can be done with so little means, or whether thousands upon thousands of tons of honey should be lost. How many colonies might be kept, and what a vast amount of honey and wax might be produced throughout the whole country, may be seen by a glance at its extent, or noting the number of square miles, deducting the barren tracts, which are destitute of all bee food. All that the bee-raiser requires is a simple habitation for himself, room and fencing for his hives, and dogs to secure them from injury by cattle or from thieves. Bees neither require any soil adapted to cultivation nor pasture land, like cattle. Even the so-called waste land, as swamps and rocky tracts, will add to their sustenance, though nothing grows on such places but marsh plants, shrubs, or trees. They can do without agriculture and population, the latter not being desirable on account of too much intercourse and interference. The neighborhood of large cities, or a situation within a moderate distance of railroad communication, offers the beekeeper a good market for his honey, especially while yet in the comb. The vessels required in his operations are few—a boiler and some honey cases—and are not nearly as expensive as the apparatus required for the manufacture of sugar, sirup, or other products. The wax, after melting, requires no peculiar packing; it can only be destroyed by fire, and never deteriorates.

Bee Book.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Please inform me through the columns of your paper the best works on the treatment of bees.—J. L., West Kortright, N. Y., 1862.

LANGSTROTH on the Honey-Bee; or, Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained, by M. QUINBY.

Inquiries and Answers.

CEMENT FOR BRUISED SAP PANS.—We have a pan for boiling sap that has been bruised on the bottom in two or three places so that it leaks. Can any of your numerous readers give me a recipe for a kind of cement or mixture that will prevent it from leaking?—A SUBSCRIBER, Fillmore, N. Y.

SOWING TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.—Finding trouble in sowing timothy and clover seed by hand, will some of my brother farmers inform me through the RURAL where I can purchase a machine that will do it up right, and at what price? Also, information with regard to the quantity of seed per acre, and in what proportion of clover to a gravelly soil? After sowing, would you harrow it or not? Will some practical farmer give his views, and by so doing much oblige.—J. A. McCOLLUM, Newfane, N. Y., 1862.

RAW-HIDE, HOW IS IT PREPARED?—I noticed in a late RURAL an article on the "Value of Raw-Hide." Will some one inform me how the hide is prepared? Is it tanned or simply dried?—J. M. BARBER, Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.

HOW TO PREPARE RAW-HIDES FOR COMMON USE.—Will somebody do the farmers generally a great favor by telling us how to prepare dried Raw-Hides for use? I have from 40 to 50 dozen skins every year that do not bring much, and would be grand for many uses.—P.

WHITTEWASH.—I read a recipe in the RURAL for preparing whitewash that would not rub off. I think it was in 1868 or 1869. It was prepared of lime, whitening, and glue. I lost our paper, and the parts used do not recollect. Should like to read it again.—E. B. KEELER, Bridgefield, Conn.

We have examined our files, but do not discover just what Mr. KEELER writes for. We give, however, some recipes which may meet the object sought:

In 1864 we gave the following recipe:—Make a barrel of whitewash in the ordinary manner, and while hot dissolve 10 pounds of salt and 10 pounds of sugar, or an equivalent quantity of molasses, and stir it with your whitewash. Some add, also, an equal quantity of glue. This can be colored by ochre, amber, &c., to any desirable tint. It is better if applied hot.

The following was given in our volume for 1860:—Two quarts of skimmed milk; two ounces fresh slaked lime; five pounds whitening. Put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, the balance of the milk is then to be added; and lastly the whitening is then to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground, as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy. It is to be applied in the same manner as other paints, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to be rubbed, even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least injured. It has little or no smell, even when wet, and when dry, is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering fifty-seven yards with one coat.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

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

NEW JERSEY STATE AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Trenton, on the 21st ult., the following officers were elected for 1862: President—N. N. HALSTED, Hudson Co. Vice President, 1st Dist.—John B. Jessup, Woodbury; 2d, N. S. Rus, Fillmore; 3d, P. A. Voorhees, Six Mile Run; 4th, Geo. F. Cobb, Morristown; 5th, Geo. Hartshorn, Rahway. Secretary—Wm. M. Force, Trenton. Treasurer—B. Haines, Elizabeth. Executive Committee—E. A. Doughty, Atlantic; Hon. Wm. Parry, Burlington; Daniel Holsman, Bergen; John R. Graham, Camden; Doct. Leaming, Cape May; B. F. Lee, Cumberland; C. M. Saxton, Essex; Samuel Hopkins, Gloucester; C. Van Vorst, Hudson; Geo. A. Exton, Hunterdon; J. G. J. Campbell, Mercer; J. S. Buckalew, Middlesex; Doct. A. V. Conover, Monmouth; William Hilliard, Morris; J. F. Forman, Ocean; M. J. Ryerson, Passaic; Benj. Acton, Salem; J. V. D. Hoagland, Somerset; Thomas Lawrence, Sussex; C. S. Haines, Union; Philip F. Brakely, Warren.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AG. SOCIETY held its annual meeting and election for officers at Harrisburg, on the 21st ult. THOS. P. KNOX was chosen President, with a Vice President for each Congressional District. Gen. TOBIAS BARTO was chosen Vice President for Berks District in place of Gen. GRO. M. KEIM, deceased. A. BOYD HAMILTON, of Harrisburg, is the Corresponding Secretary.

BROOME CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Lisle, Jan. 30th, when the following officers were elected: President—OLIVER C. CROCKER. Vice Presidents—Melford Northrup, James S. Hawley. Secretary—E. D. Robinson. Treasurer—Wm. M. Ely. Directors (for three years)—George W. Stoddard, James Hogg. The Treasurer and Secretary presented their annual reports, by which it appeared that the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year amounted to \$4,227.25.

JEFFERSON CO. AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: President—EVELYN CARTER, Le Ray. Vice Presidents—John Tallman, Orleans; A. Tibbits, Rodman; L. Palmer, Evans Mills. Secretary—A. P. Sigourney, Watertown. Treasurer—J. E. Massey, Watertown. Directors (for full term)—M. B. Hunting, Henderson, and O. S. Woodruff, Pamela; to fill vacancy, Lorenzo Baldwin, Orleans. Board of Auditors—T. H. Camp, E. S. Massey, John A. Sherman, Watertown.

SENECA FALLS UNION AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1862: President—G. W. RANDALL. Vice President—Deming Boardman. Secretary—S. Holton. Treasurer—John Cuddeback. Directors—S. G. Armstrong, John Hostr, John Lautenschlager, J. B. C. Vreeland, L. C. Partridge, Geo. Cowing. The report of the Treasurer shows a balance on hand, after paying premiums and other expenses of the past year, of \$466.67.

LODI AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1862: President—C. B. VESCELIUS. Vice President—George Fredmore. Secretary—James Van Horn. Treasurer—S. B. Mundy. Directors—M. B. Ellison, Jacob Meeker, T. C. Osgood, Abram Slaght, David McNair, Isaac Lamoreux.

Rural Notes and Items.

ABOUT ADVERTISING IN THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—A few weeks ago we stated that, though desiring to treat all courteously, we could not answer, by letter, those requesting our best advertising terms, and referred all interested to rates, published in every number, for particulars. We also stated that "such as wish to advertise at the rates charged by papers having from five to twenty thousand subscribers only, must wait awhile, as we are not doing that kind of business. The simple fact that we have received and entered upon our books an average of OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS per day for nearly three weeks past, is one reason why we 'charge more than other papers do for advertising.'"

And now that the season for advertising is again at hand we repeat (what many, who know whereof they affirm, concede,) that the RURAL is the best and cheapest medium of its class on this Continent for the Business Cards and Announcements of all who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising, progressive, and wealthy Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Professional Men. Dealers in Implements and Machinery,—Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers,—Seeds and Fertilizers,—Improved Stock, Real Estate, &c., will find the RURAL the medium; while it will prove an advantageous one for Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, Educational Institutions, Land, Insurance and other Companies, Agencies, &c., that wish to secure large and wide publicity. The fact that but limited space is usually devoted to Advertising, and a rigid censorship exercised over that department, (our aim being to keep the whole paper free from quackery, humbug, and deception,) greatly increases the value of the RURAL as a medium of making known matters of utility and usefulness,—for its announcements are generally so new, and of such character, as to be read and heeded by all interested.

In this connection, we would refer to the long advertisement of Mr. VIOX, in our present number. And we do so for the purpose of saying that Mr. V., having hitherto tried the RURAL and learned its superiority as an advertising medium, cheerfully pays full rates, without asking any abatement whatever. We trust the investment will pay him many fold, and that others who advertise with us will find it profitable. Mr. V. has taken much pains to procure the best seeds obtainable, and merits the patronage of all lovers of the rare and beautiful in the Floral Kingdom.

PREVENT YOUR TOOLS FROM RUSTING.—An exchange truly remarks that thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented by the application of lard and rosin, it is said, to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much lard as rosin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they are easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid by for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should always be on hand and ready for use.

THE RURAL'S WAR NEWS.—In remitting two gold dollars to renew his subscription, a subscriber in Harrison Co., Va., writes:—"My wife thinks it impossible to dispense with your most valuable paper, as it is reliable and brief." And a subscriber in Clinton Co., Mich., writes:—"Your information on the War, in a single paper, is worth more than six months of any other paper we get here." We have many similar expressions of late, showing that the manner in which we give the War News is highly approved.

A MAMMOTH HOG.—In a recent letter, Mr. C. M. BROWN, of Roslyn, writes that he will vouch for the correctness of the following statement in every particular:—"A hog weighing 818 pounds was killed by Mr. JOHN CHARLICK, of Roslyn, Long Island, on the 4th inst. This monster animal was raised by Mr. CHARLICK, and is said to have been the largest hog ever raised on the Island, if not in the State." A monster hog, truly; but if the breed, age, what and how fed, etc., had been added, the account would have been more interesting.

THE IOWA HOMESTEAD is the title of a weekly agricultural and family newspaper just started at Des Moines, by MARK MILLER, for several years publisher of the Northwestern Farmer. It is a handsome 8 page quarto, about two-thirds the size of the RURAL. The number before us, (No. 2, Feb. 6,) the only one we have seen, is well filled, and creditable in appearance. Brother MILLER'S new enterprise merits more success than it is likely to achieve. Terms, \$2 per annum—less to clubs.

BREEDERS OF IMPROVED STOCK, and all others interested in the subject, will see by reference to advertisement in this paper that the next annual meeting of the "Association of Breeders of Thorough-Bred Noddy Stock" is to be held at Hartford, Conn., on the 6th of March ensuing. The objects of the Association are most commendable, and we trust the meeting will be numerously attended.

THE SHEEP offered at auction on the 20th inst., by L. A. MORELL, Esq., (author of "The American Shepherd,") are undoubtedly superior and worthy the attention of wool growers and breeders of fine-wooled sheep. See advertisement.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds—James Vick. Auction Sale of Sheep—L. A. Morell. Cottonwood Cuttings—Henry Chapman. Farm for Sale in Cayuga Co.—Daniel B. Chase. Fourth Annual Meeting of Stock Association—H. A. Dyer, Sec. New and Valuable Seeds—L. Norris. Cranberry Plants—P. D. Chilton. Grains for Sale—Falmestock Bros. A Free Gift to all—Robertson & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The debt of the State of New York amounts to \$32,924,264.
- Navigation between Cairo and St. Louis has been fully resumed.
- In Indiana, during the last year, 91 executive pardons were issued.
- A tax on bachelors is suggested for the benefit of the Government.
- A Yankee writer proposes a tax of \$6 a head on dogs, to raise a revenue.
- At Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 24th, the lower floor of every dwelling was flooded.
- Inverness postoffice, Livingston Co., N. Y., has been changed to Powersville.
- The Little Rock (Ark.) Journal calls Sterling Price the "Ajax of the Revolution."
- One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six marriages occurred in Chicago in 1861.
- The total number of flags lately presented by Pennsylvania to her troops, was 145.
- The late eruption of Vesuvius has deprived 24,000 people of bed, food, and subsistence.
- Yankee traders are buying up whole stocks of cotton and woolen goods in Montreal.
- Gold coin wastes half per cent in 16 years' wear, and silver from two to five per cent.
- The "Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.," is in the town of Kittery, in the State of Maine.
- The Pope has announced his determination to canonize 23 new saints, martyrs slain in Japan.
- States prison statistics show that there is a great falling off in commitments for the past year.
- The new Secretary of War will contract for no more arms till those on hand are put in use.
- The States of South Carolina and Virginia have paid the interest on their debts due in London.
- The Louisiana Legislature have passed a bill authorizing a loan of \$10,000,000 to cotton planters.
- There is a great sleighing carnival in New York just now. Anything on runners lets for \$5 an hour.
- The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Ballie Peyton, Jr., have been delivered to the rebel Gen. Hindman.
- The Massachusetts soldiers' fund amounts to \$60,000 invested, and \$2,022 deposited in the Suffolk Bank.
- According to Prof. Agassiz and the Florida reefs, the world is certainly 24,000 years old, and perhaps older.
- The Memphis (Tenn.) Argus of Jan. 2, confesses that the South is "ten-fold worse off now than when the war began."
- Some 400 or 600 persons were drowned in Honduras last month by floods, caused by unprecedented heavy rains.
- Wm. A. Larned, an esteemed Professor in Yale College, fell in the street in a fit, Monday week, and died immediately.
- There were 2,897 new buildings added to the city of Philadelphia last year, making the present number 92,000.
- The destruction of the cotton crop by the extraordinary height of the Nile, amounts to one-third of the whole year's produce.
- Extraordinary preparations are making everywhere for the manufacture of maple sugar. The crop promises to be very large.
- The Quakers have taken Lynn, Mass. The new Mayor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and President, are all of that persuasion.
- One of the Maine regiments at Washington, which contains upward of 1,000 men, has among them only five who are married.
- The city of London, C. W., has been seized by the Sheriff under two executions of \$50,000, in behalf of the Provincial Government.
- Free trade will be established this year throughout the Danish Territory, and trade-guilds will exist hereafter only as free societies.
- David Stafford, the last survivor of the "Wyoming Massacre," still resides near Fenner Corners, Madison Co., N. Y. His age is 93.
- The Southern Confederacy has ordered that all free negroes who do not volunteer shall be impressed into the public service.
- The population of France, on the 1st of January last, was 37,382,225, an increase of 1,342,361 as compared with the census of 1856.
- The aggregate of all the claims presented to the Commissioners sent to settle up Gen. Fremont's bill in Missouri, is \$9,670,371.55.
- The annexation of Fall River, R. I., to the city of Fall River, which takes place on the 1st of March, adds to that city 3,563 inhabitants.
- During December, 1861, 4,500 emigrants reached Liverpool on their return to their homes. They were principally natives of Ireland.
- The coal mined the past year in Pennsylvania is about eight and a half million tons, being a million less than was produced last year.
- Rev. Joshua Wells, the oldest minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore on the 25th ult., in the 86th year of his age.
- Since the interruption of trade with the United States, the proprietors of the guano islands in the Pacific are sending cargoes to Australia.
- In Chicago, the retail trade in dry goods last year amounted to \$3,229,867; the aggregate wholesale and retail business amounting to \$8,466,000.
- The N. Y. Post says that 12 regiments and corps of volunteers, numbering more than 7,000, are in camp in or near that city, awaiting orders.
- A whirlpool, some three hundred and sixty feet in diameter, has been formed in the sea near Torre del Greco, by the late eruption of Vesuvius.
- The Indians in New Mexico are becoming troublesome. Bands of them are scouring the country, killing the inhabitants, and driving off cattle.
- The rebel government finds itself badly out of pocket by its attempt to establish mail facilities in the Confederacy, even at largely increased rates of postage.
- The cost of the school system of Maine, last year, was \$748,152, of which \$43,618 was paid for private tuition. The whole number of scholars is 248,000.
- Samuel Tudor, the oldest man in Hartford, and for many years one of the most wealthy and respected citizens, died Wednesday week, at the age of 92 years.
- An English paper states that the ship Vigilant, of Bath, burnt by the Sumter, was insured at Lloyd's, and is the first loss of the institution under the war risk.
- A writer in the London Star and Dial suggests the mobbing of Mason and Slidell, after the fashion of Haynau by the workmen of Barclay & Perkins' Brewery.
- Ten new craters have appeared on Vesuvius during the present eruption. English photographers are taking photographs of the mountain in its excited state.
- A new postage bill will soon be introduced into the House, reducing the postage on letters to two cents, and delivering all letters free of charge in cities.
- The barn of H. B. Curtis, of Williamstown, Mass., was burned on the 23d, by snow blowing into a barrel of lime in one corner of the barn, and causing it to slake.
- Drafting in Connecticut for the State militia is not popular, but profitable, nevertheless, for the State. The fines received under the law amount already to \$60,000.

HORTICULTURAL.

GARDENING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society offer large premiums for the best kept ornamental grounds, and a committee is appointed to make the necessary examination. We have always read their report with great interest, as they usually contain many hints of great importance to every one who wishes to make a tasteful home. We, therefore, give our readers a few condensed extracts from this report:

ESTATE OF DR. LODGE.—As an instance of marked success, in this combination of landscape gardening and agriculture, the estate of Dr. LODGE may be mentioned. The site selected was the naturally rough, bleak, rock-bound shore of Cape Ann. Yet science and art have so transformed this place that now we see an intermingling of beauty and luxuriance and grandeur, scarcely to be equalled in the country. Verdant lawns stretch to the very ocean's edge, which yield two crops, year after year, of over three tons per acre. Successive gardens of the pear and apple, of various and other field crops, all under the lee of the various spurs of huge rock, each suggest the luxuriance of the West, if, shut out from the sight, we could also shut out the sound of the ever-murmuring sea.

A single fact, that Dr. LODGE has cultivated the strawberry for the past four years in hills, without removal, and with continuing good results, will be of special interest to cultivators who are just entering upon this mode of culture. Judging from the size of the plot, the yield was about four thousand quarts per acre, for this the fourth year—the plants indicating perfect health and vigor. This method is but an application of Dr. LODGE's theory of pruning, which is the removal of all superfluous wood, laterals or runners, forcing the plants to form fruit spurs, with the least possible amount of wood, and no unnecessary foliage.

ESTATE OF E. S. RAND, JR.—On the 3d of July the Committee visited the residence of Mr. EDWARD S. RAND, JR. Mr. RAND's object in asking this examination was in order to show what might be accomplished on a new place, in a short time, and with little expense—three points of greatest importance. In the spring previous the eight acre lot was a wild thicket of oak, birch, juniper, and pitch and white pine. The site, though uninviting at the commencement, was well chosen, being remarkably undulating, and giving great variety of effect. With a true appreciation of its capacities Mr. RAND has entered upon the work of transforming this forest into a garden, with all the ardor of true love. The main part of the work has been done with his own hands, before and after office hours in Boston. It was surprising how great changes had been made in so short a time, and at such moderate cost. Instead of the pines and blueberry bushes of the previous spring, we saw a garden of herbaceous plants—a bed of strawberries—specimens of choice trees, such as Salisburia, Magnolias, Liquidamber, Lycasteria, a hedgerow of Pyrus Japonica, and many other evidences that the work of transformation was going on with great skill and good judgment in every expenditure. It is in this respect that the place is specially note-worthy, the results in all cases exceeding the means used in producing them.

WILLIAM BACON'S PEAR ORCHARD.—Your Committee also visited the pear orchard of Mr. WILLIAM BACON, in Roxbury, and found the trees in great vigor, and well loaded with fruit. The advantage of protection from winter winds was very manifest, this garden being surrounded by high walls, which saved the fruit buds. It is a matter of surprise that these trees can continue to thrive in such a location—the surface soil being but eighteen inches to two feet above the water level, in the driest season. The secret is, that a constant and profuse supply of food is applied on the surface, obtained from the city sewer, which flows through the ground. So long as the surface can be so fed and stimulated, the trees may thrive, as they have heretofore, in a most marked degree, under Mr. BACON's management. But if, from any cause, the roots should for once venture down, quick consumption would be sure to follow. As Mr. BACON's garden was fully reported, and received an award last year, it was excluded from the list for this season.

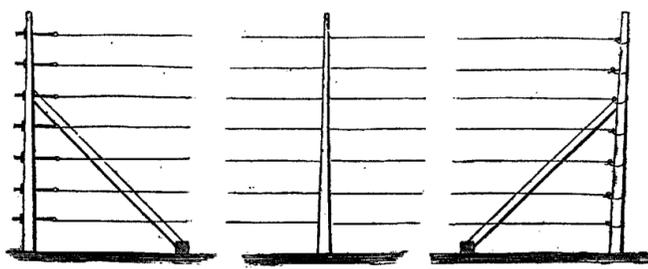
THE CINERARIA.

At this season of the year the Cineraria furnishes one of the chief means of adorning the greenhouse or conservatory; and when plants are well grown and of good varieties, few things are more interesting or beautiful. In its present improved condition the Cineraria is indispensable in every collection of greenhouse plants. Its season of flowering, which is late in winter and early in spring, adds much to its value. It is easily grown and managed, hybridizes very freely, and therefore well adapted for amateurs who, while they love plants, lack the skill



of the professional gardener. We give an engraving of a well grown plant in flower. From TURNER'S Florist we take the following remarks on the value and culture of this interesting plant:

"Where there is a plant, during the autumn, winter, and early spring months, so gay and beautiful as the Cineraria; or which is so useful for exhibition or decorative purposes, or for the embellishment of the flower-vase or bouquet? By artificial light, the colors of some of the rose, crimson, and purple varieties are extremely brilliant; while the white



TRELLIS FOR GRAPE VINES.

Now that the culture of our native grapes is receiving such general attention, it becomes important to ascertain the best and most economical trellis for vineyard purposes. We have never seen anything better than that made of good posts, set well, with a scantling at the top and bottom to keep all firm, with wire between. F. C. BREHM, of Waterloo, N. Y., gives the following plan in the Horticulturalist:

In the first place, in making my trellis, I get good swamp oak posts, 13 feet long, 5 by 6 inches at the butt, and 5 by 1 1/2 inches at the end or top. These I set in the vineyard where wanted, 3 1/2 to 4 feet deep, 30 feet apart. The two end posts I ground by setting a short post 4 feet long, 3 1/2 feet in the ground, leaving 6 inches above ground, to which I fasten my brace. This post should be set about 7 or 8 feet from the end post. For the brace I use 3 by 4 good pine scantling. Wires I use 7 in number, placing them at intervals of 15 inches apart. For the lower or first wire I use No. 9; for the others, No. 10, annealed fence wire. The wires are fastened at one end by boring a hole through the post large enough to admit the wire, and then winding once around the post and fastening; this prevents the wire from slipping or getting displaced, and is better than to wind around alone. The other end is fastened by a bolt, 1 1/2 inches long, made of 3/4-inch round iron, with a

thread cut on it 10 inches long, and a hole or eye punched or drilled in it large enough to admit the wire. This bolt is inserted by boring a hole a trifle larger than the bolt, through the post, so as to allow it to move freely backward and forward; for if the bolt fits too tight, it will rust and get stuck in the post, so that it cannot be moved when it is necessary to tighten or slacken the wires, especially if the posts are oak. I coat the wires with coal tar; this prevents their rusting, and is cheaper and better than paint.

I place my vines 10-feet apart on the trellis, and 8 feet between the rows. In the first year of planting the vines I allow them to grow one shoot or cane; this is cut back the following fall to three eyes. These I allow to grow the following spring, training the two lower shoots horizontally each way on the lower wire until they meet midway with those of the next vine. The shoot from the third or upper eye I train up vertically, and which produces fruit the next season. The two horizontal shoots from this season will produce a cane or shoot from each eye, which is trained up vertically on the trellis, and which fills it up completely, forming, as it were, a solid wall of vines. By cutting out every other cane at three eyes, you can renew your wood every year.

varieties, mingled with the preceding colors, are matchless. Add to this, that many of the kinds are deliciously fragrant, and you have nearly all the qualities which constitute a good flower. In treating of the Cineraria as a plant for exhibition, or of its value for decorative purposes, (and, in the early parts of the season, the plants make a fine display,) we cannot refrain from stating that their cultivation should be much improved, and indeed must be before they will assume their wonted standing upon our exhibition tables. But a few years back Cinerarias were but a lot of poor, starchy things, with narrow, flimsy petals, and flowers supported by tall, unsightly stems; but now, thanks to the desire for improvement, the best varieties are dwarf and compact, and, when properly grown, produce perfect trusses of stout, and, in some cases, of almost perfectly formed flowers.

"When high cultivation is aimed at, peculiar treatment (which we shall presently describe) is required to produce stout, healthy cuttings, as from such the Cineraria can only be properly grown. As the plant is now in bloom, and seedlings will be required, a few of the most esteemed varieties should be selected for that purpose, bearing in mind that those chosen must be of the best possible form, clear colors, and marking, as much depends on this in producing new and first rate varieties. When this is done, some secluded place in the garden should be selected to keep them entirely apart from any inferior varieties, from which the bees would fertilize them, and produce muddy, unsightly flowers, instead of clear and well-defined colors. When the seeds are ripe, sow immediately in some shady place; and as soon as large enough, prick off thinly into pans or wide pots, and keep close for a few days, until they are properly established, when they may be removed to the open air until large enough to place in single pots. Should large plants be required, they should be stopped when about two or three inches high. As soon as the seeds are gathered, the old plants should be cut down, or partly so, as in many instances the crowns of the plants rot if cut too close to the surface. Now that they are cut down, remove them to some shady place (a north border being preferable), until they throw up young shoots, when they should be potted into larger pots, in a light compost, or planted out in the open ground in a light soil, where they will give strong cuttings, and from these only can good specimens be obtained. When they have grown about an inch or two, remove the cuttings, and place them in a compost prepared for the purpose—composed of equal parts of loam, leaf-mold, and silver sand, taking care to well drain the pots with potshards. When rooted, (which will be in about a fortnight,) pot off into thumbs or small 60s, in a nice, light soil."

THE PINE APPLE.

As many of your readers have little access to the works on this rare plant, and may have very incorrect notions about it, the following facts, collected from different sources, are presented to them.

The Pine Apple is a native of the hot parts of South America, and perhaps of the West Indies. It is cultivated, however, on the hot coasts of Africa, as at Liberia, on the west coast, and near Port Natal on the east coast, in latitude 29° S.; and in the hot parts of Asia. It is raised also in heated conservatories in England, Germany, &c., and in the United States.

Its common name is given from the partial resemblance of its fruit to the well known pine bur, or cone, and not because it grows on any thing like a pine tree or on any tree. The height of the plant is from two to three feet, and the fruit is on its summit, the stem below being covered with leaves, which are two or three inches wide and a foot or two long, thick and stiff, and with rough spinous edges, diverging as they rise, so as to form a mass two feet across and often more. In the middle of them, and at the top of the stem, rises the fruit or Pine-Apple to the height of the bearing small blue flowers projecting between the scales, and having a crested termination, or a crown, as it is familiarly called.

In Eastern Africa, and probably in other places, as well as in England, Holland, &c., the plant is propagated by the suckers which come out at the bottom of the fruit or between the leaves, or by the crown cut off from the fruit. Either of these is put into rich loam; and the fruit from the suckers is matured in Africa in about a year, but from the crown in a longer period; while in England, the time is

from two to three years. Hence the plant has there been said to be triennial, which it is far from always being. In Africa and near the tropics, if the suckers are set out every month, the fruit can be obtained in every month in the year. In England, some fruit has been raised on the Pine Apple, which weighed eight, and even ten pounds, and very luscious.

The Pine Apple, or the fruit, is the aggregated seed-vessels, with their bracts and other parts blended together, and the inside becoming in maturity a soft pulpy mass of most exquisite taste and delicious fragrance. Excellent as we consider them, imported into our country in a half ripe condition, a cultivator of them declares the fruit in Africa to be incomparably more delicious.

Authors say that the Pine Apple was introduced into England, in 1690, and fruit was first raised there in 1715. In the garden of Sir MATTHEW DECKER, at Richmond, England, in 1724, forty ripe Pine Apples were raised. Though far more abundantly raised since, the fruit is said often to sell for a guinea, reared as the plants are in a heated house, appropriate to the purpose, and there called a *Pinery*. In our country the plant is not often raised, especially in the Northern States.

Some may be glad to know that the Pine Apple belongs to the natural order, *Bromeliaceae*, with the *Bonapartea*, the *Tree-Moss* (*Tillandsia*) of the Southern States, and the *Bromelia*, named after BROMEL, a Swedish botanist. The Pine Apple was named *Bromelia ananass*, by LINNÆUS, as *nanas* was its common name in Guiana. It was afterwards made a new genus, *Ananassa*, by THUNBERG, and named *Ananassa sativa* by SCHULZER, as *sativa* means that which may be set or planted. Several species of *Ananassa* have been described, but the only one remarkable is that yielding this rich fruit. LINDLEY says, however, that all the species can live in "a dry hot air without contact with the earth." Of course it must then be an *air-plant*, an *Epiphyte*, as some of this order are said to live and flourish in this manner, and as this is known to do. It is a very singular and curious and rich vegetable. Rochester, January, 1862. C. D.

COST OF BEAUTY.—The *Gardener's Monthly* very properly remarks:—There are persons who think that home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye.

PECUNIARY PROFIT OF PUBLIC PARKS.—A recent report of the New York Central Park shows that, in spite of the great expenditures, it is a source of profit to the city. Recent advices from Paris show this to be also their experience with the Bois de Boulogne. The whole cost, it is said, has been fully repaid by the sale of plots on the outskirts.

Horticultural Notes.

BONAPARTEA JUNCEA.—Mr. H. W. SARGENT, of Wodeneth, on the Hudson, writes as follows in *Hovey's Magazine* in regard to the Bonapartea:

"I observe, under your Gossip of the Month, an account of the flowering of Bonapartea juncea, of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, in which you say you believe it is the second time it has flowered in this country; allow me to make it the third. I had a plant which flowered about the same season, but the year before (1860.) It must have been about the same age of Messrs. E. & B.'s, as I have had it at least twenty years. My flower stem was, however, a little higher, being nearly fifteen feet. With this exception, your account of the Rochester plant for the past twenty-five years, up to the time of its flowering, corresponds entirely with mine. For twenty years or more, as one of a pair, it remained in the same pot, making little or no growth—doing duty in the summer, on an architectural balustrade, and disappearing in the winter as of little use among flowers. Since flowering, (now over a year ago,) it has become a little decrepit, not making its usual appearance on the balustrade the past summer, but rather seeking, from its wan and feeble look, a retirement among the hospital plants. Whether, like most of its close cousins, the efforts of a century or more, necessary to produce one bloom, will be sufficient to destroy its life, I am not yet sufficiently prepared to say."

JEFFERSON CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Floral and Horticultural Society has been organized in Jefferson county. The following are the officers: President—JAMES F. STARRUCK, Watertown. Vice Presidents—John A. Sherman, Watertown; Isaac Munson, Watertown; John C. Sterling, Watertown; E. S. Sill, Watertown; Chas. Smith, Cape Vincent; A. F. Carter, Le Ray; A. Tibbitts, Rodman. Cor. Secretary—A. M. Utley, Watertown. Treasurer—Talcot H. Camp, Watertown. Executive Committee—Oscar Faddock, Watertown; Frederick Emerson, Watertown; L. J. Dorwin, Watertown; H. Becker, Watertown; W. W. Green, Watertown; G. W. Bond, Adams.

PRICES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK.—We give below the prices of fruit, &c., in the New York market. It will be seen that the Spitzenberg and Baldwin apples sell at a much higher price than any other varieties in the market:

Table listing prices of various fruits and vegetables in New York, including items like Jersey and Delaware Sweet, Celery, Spinach, and various berries.

FRUIT RAISING IN BALTIMORE.—Mr. T. Baynes, in a recent *American Farmer*, gives the following account:—"The portion of my garden, eighty-five feet square, gives the following result, viz:

Table showing the yield and value of fruit from a garden in Baltimore, listing items like 763 pounds of grapes at 10 cents, 200 pounds of strawberries, etc.

Labor for digging and hoeing was twelve dollars. Besides, my attention (which is pleasure) will not amount to over half an hour per day during the season."

GOOD EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.—The *Gardener's Monthly* gives the following as the best twelve old and the best twelve new roses:

- OLDS: ONEZ BEST OLD ROSES, FREE BLOOMERS.—Hybrid Perpetual.—Geant des Batilles, Duchesse de Cambaceres, Docteur Arnal, Madam Knorr, Bourbon.—Reveil, Imperatrice Eugenie, Souvenir de Malmaison. Tea.—Deviensiensis, Gloire de Dijon. Bengal.—Agrisippa. Noisette.—Mad. de Longchamps, Amie Vibert.

SPURGEON ON GARDENING.—In a recent lecture on gardening, SPURGEON said that "the human animal needed one sort of amusement or another, and that if you did not give him the right sort, he would certainly seek the wrong. God so adapted man's nature that he should not only attend to the necessities of existence, but seek for the enjoyment of some pleasures. It was no use his constantly saying in the pulpit that people must not go to the public house or the theater, for the reply would be, 'We want something of the sort, and if you do not give us the right thing, we will certainly take to the wrong.'"

MR. THOMAS HOGG, the well known horticulturist of New York, has been appointed Marshal, and attached to the embassy to Japan. Mr. H. will no doubt send home many choice plants from that unexplored land.

GRAPE CULTURE UNPROFITABLE.—Our friend Dr. HUGHSON, of Philadelphia, is endeavoring to show, in the *Horticulturist*, that the culture of native grapes is unprofitable in that neighborhood.

Inquiries and Answers.

GROWING CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—T. M., Niagara county, N. Y.—The best way to grow cauliflower or cabbage plants for an early crop is in a hot-bed. The next best place is a warm situation, say on the south side of a tight-board fence, or some out-building; but there is an objection to this method as in such situations the little fly, so injurious to everything of the cabbage family when young, makes a harbor, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the plants can be saved from its ravages. A correspondent, and one of the most successful cauliflower growers in this section, in answer to a similar inquiry last year, sent us the following, which we recommend to all as the result of long experience:

"The plants can be started, as you recommend, either in a hot-bed, or on the south side of a fence or building; but if plants are raised in a hot-bed, they come into heading during the heat of summer, and instead of forming a large, compact head, it is small, and splits up into small sprouts. If raised on the south side of a building or fence, the heat and shelter you seek for your plants is also a shelter and harbor for the fly, and few will be the plants you will have left for transplanting. The open ground north side of an open board fence, or the west side of a building or tight-board fence, is perhaps the best place out-of-doors, but the surest and best way is to raise them under a cold frame. If you have not hot-bed sash and frame, a common window-sash will do. Make a frame of inch boards, twelve inches high behind and nine in front; cut notches in the sills and lower part of the sash to let the water run off, or when the sun shines it will operate as a lens, and burn your plants. Sow in drills three inches apart; when up, stir freely, and frequently stir the earth with the fingers. Sow from the 15th to 20th of April; transplant from 20th of May to 1st of June. This is the way I have raised them for the last seven years, and you, can tell Mr. Editor, with what success. The Early Paris and Large Late Lenormand are the best varieties."

THOROUGHWOOT.—After having tried in vain among my neighbors to ascertain what kind of an herb Thoroughwort is, I at last applied to you, from whom I have obtained much other valuable information. A full description of the above plant, together with the localities where it may be found, will very much oblige—W. P. B., Concordia, Ohio.

The name Thoroughwort is common to the several species of the genus *Eupatorium*, though usually applied more particularly to *E. perfoliatum*, which we suppose to be the plant referred to by our correspondent. This species is also very generally known by the name of *Boneset*, and in some localities is called *Indian Sage*. It is common throughout the United States and Canada, growing in low grounds and meadows, and in some places is so abundant as to be regarded as an objectionable weed. The stem is two to five feet in height, stout, rough, and hairy. The leaves are lanceolate, tapering to a long slender point, toothed, rough, very veiny, wrinkled, and downy on the under side. They are placed, at right angles to the stem, and each pair is so united at the base as to appear like a single leaf, with the stem perforating the center. They are four to eight inches long, or, as combined, eight to sixteen inches. The flowers are white, produced in large terminal clusters. The plant is bitter, and is used as a tonic.

BUDDED PEACHES.—Please inform me through the *RURAL NEW-YORKER* whether young peach trees can be budded in the spring and immediately transplanted so as to insure success.—H. LAMPMAN, Drumsville, C. W., 1862.

Peaches are budded the latter part of the summer, and can be removed, if necessary, the following autumn or spring.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO COLOR COCHINEAL.

"A GOOD, BRIGHT, UNFADING RED."—Make the brass kettle as bright as possible. Use soft water, and for every pound of cloth or yarn, one oz. of cochineal; 2 oz. cream of tartar; 2 oz. solution of tin. Put the cream of tartar in the water when cold; when it boils, add the cochineal, well pulverized; boil five minutes, stirring well, then add the solution of tin. Put in the goods dry, or perfectly free from soap; boil twenty minutes. This will color woolen, silk, or crape, but not cotton. By varying the time the goods are in the dye, you can have a shade from a rose pink to a scarlet.—Mrs. CADDY, Cleveland, Ohio, 1862.

TO COLOR SCARLET.—Mrs. PLOWHANDLE'S RECIPES.—1st. For 1 lb. yarn, half an ounce of cream tartar; one ounce cochineal, pulverized; two ounces muriate of tin. Infuse the cream tartar in two quarts warm soft water. Set it over coals, and as the heat increases, stir it briskly, and add the cochineal. When well mixed, pour in the muriate of tin. Take the yarn, wet it in warm water, and put it in the dye. Move it about moderately, and let it boil ten minutes. Take it out, drain, and let it dry. Wash it in weak soda.

2d. For 4 lbs. of yarn, or cloth, 4 oz. cream tartar; 20 grains cochineal, pulverized; 3 oz. muriate tin; 8 gallons rain or soft water. Follow the directions in the first recipe.

COLORING RED.—For one pound of yarn, take one and a half ounces of cochineal; two ounces solution of tin; one ounce cream tartar. Dissolve the cream tartar in three gallons of soft water; add the cochineal, and boil it five minutes; put in the solution of tin, and stir briskly; then put in the yarn, and boil it half an hour. Wash as soon as you take it out.—D. J. S., Clark, Pa., 1862.

AN UNFADING RED.—Take one ounce pulverized cochineal; two ounces cream tartar; two ounces muriate of tin; and one pound cloth. Wet the cloth in weak soap suds. Put the cream tartar into warm water, sufficient to cover the cloth, and heat it till it boils. Then stir in the cochineal, and afterwards add the tin, and dip your cloth instantly.—Mrs. H. HODGE, Lantion, Mich., 1862.

COCHINEAL RED.—To one pound of yarn add one ounce of cochineal, ground fine; one ounce of melted pewter, poured into two ounces of muriatic acid, to stand half an hour previous to pouring it into the dye. Infuse in warm water (soft) half an ounce of cream tartar, stirring it briskly. Before it boils, add the cochineal, which must be well mixed; then pour in the acid, and stir it well. When it boils, put in the yarn; continue to stir it fifteen minutes, and you will have a bright scarlet, if the yarn or cloth is clean. It must be colored in brass that is very bright.—J. M. J., Newtown, Conn., 1862.

GENUINE "YANKEE LOAF."

EDS. *RURAL NEW-YORKER*.—In return for the many valuable hints gleaned from your "Domestic Column," permit me to offer a recipe for making the true "Yankee Loaf," handed down from my great-grand-mother, who claimed for their birth-place old Plymouth's "sacred soil." It was a "Domestic Institution" in the old Revolutionary War, and now it is proper to substitute for our costly vanilla the cheap and healthy bread which formed the chief diet of our ancestors in old "76."

BROWN BREAD.—Take 1 quart of water, boiling hot; stir in 1 pint of Indian meal, and add 1 teacup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of salt, and cold water enough to cool it. Finally, add 1 pint of Indian meal, 1 pint of coarse rye meal, 1 teaspoon of saleratus, 1 gill of good hop yeast, with warm water enough to form a stiff batter. Butter a bowl large enough to contain it, in which let it stand till light. Then butter a plate just the size of the bowl, to turn over the top, to keep the upper crust from hardening. Let it bake slowly in stove, or brick oven, four hours; then cool off the fire, and leave it in the oven eight hours longer, (or over night.)

This loaf will give satisfaction if there is a drop of true Yankee blood in the veins. And my husband (Englishman though he is) has learned to do it justice, which is more than his countrymen are inclined to do to our institutions in general; and who cannot quite forget the "tea-party" at Boston Harbor. A YANKEE SUBSCRIBER. Prospect Hill Nursery, Hudson, N. Y., 1862.

A BATCH OF CAKES.

EDS. *RURAL NEW-YORKER*.—Having a few valuable recipes, I thought I could do no better than to send them to you, which, if acceptable, please publish:

FRUIT CAKE.—One and one-half lbs. fat salt pork, chopped fine; 1 lb. raisins; 1 lb. currants; 1 lb. citron; 1 lb. sugar; 1 pint molasses; 1 pint boiling water poured on pork; 1 teaspoon saleratus.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar; 3 eggs; 1 cup flour; 1 teaspoon cream of tartar; 1/2 teaspoon saleratus, dissolved in water; butter size of a walnut.

SODA CAKE.—Two eggs, beat whites and yolks separate; 1/2 cup sweet milk; 1/2 cup butter; 1 cup sugar; 1/2 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon cream of tartar.

TART CRUST.—One cup of lard; 1 tablespoon white sugar; 1 white egg; 3 tablespoons water.

RAILROAD CAKE.—One cup of sugar; 1/2 cup of butter; 1 cup of sour milk; 3 cups of flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 2 teaspoons cream of tartar. Newfane, N. Y., 1862. CARRIE.

CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.—If Mr. MOORE can find space in the *RURAL* for the following, I believe it will confer a great favor on those who are afflicted with bronchitis:—Take common mullein leaves, dry and rub fine, and smoke them three or four times a day in a new pipe, taking care to draw the smoke well into the throat. The pipe should be one in which tobacco has not been used.—H. J. V., Trumansburg, N. Y., 1862.

BLUING FOR CLOTHES.—Take one ounce of soft Prussian blue, powder it; add put it into a bottle with one quart of clear rain water, and add a quarter of an ounce of oxalic acid (powdered); a teaspoonful is sufficient for a large washing.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.] CAUTION.—In calling for that excellent Saleratus, (D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus,) be sure that you get what you call for, as there are, owing to its great success, numerous imitations in the market, put up in the same colored papers. Be sure and get that with the name of D. B. DE LAND & Co. upon it, and then you will be sure you are right.

Ladies' Department.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

BY CYNTHIA R. WESTCOTT.

Did you ever go to dream-land, That strange yet happy place, Where fancy weaves a garland Round every loved one's face? Where there is naught but treasures, No clouds but clouds of gold, And all our joys and pleasures Bring forth a thousand fold? Like magic scenes, long blotted From memory, pass by; With flowers the fields are dotted When seen with a dreamer's eye; And many a joyful meeting With loved ones far away Illumes the hours of sleeping With fancy's brightened ray. From life flees every sorrow, Each weed of care is gone, We plan not for the morrow, The present is all we own; And draped in pleasant fancies, We heed not envy's gill, In those delightful trances We bear good will to all. We roam with friends long absent, Beings of another sphere, Nor note our joys as transient, While they are with us here. We wake to find their traces But dimmed by toil and strife, And turn with thoughtful faces To the stern demands of life.

Rushford, N. Y., 1862.

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

LETTERS FROM HILDALE FARM.

LETTER THE SECOND.

October 30th.—Yes, JENNIE, "gone in all the pride of manhood,—gone in all the flush of youth." A strange, terrible prophecy must have shadowed me when I wrote that anniversary poem. I remember how my voice trembled when I came to

"And methinks those golden portals Now are slowly opening wide, For another brow is paling, Just like mother's eye she died!"

And how I nerved myself for the next verse, for there were hundreds of pairs of eyes, and hundreds of critical tongues below me as I read,

"One has gone with arms and spirit, Brave and strong, for Right and Truth,— Gone in all the pride of manhood,— Gone in all the flush of youth,— Gone with health, and hopes, and wishes, Giving all for our dear land! Gone from us! Oh! I will be ever Join again our broken band!"

Ah me! JENNIE, he will never, never join it again! The offering has proved a sacrifice! And sweet, brown-haired HELEN, with brow paling like mother's! What a trial it was for mother to go and leave our little five year old HELEN, ten years ago! How, through these weary ten years, my soul has wound itself around her, and now mother is calling, and the brow grows paler and paler, as the little feet are nearing the better land. Sometimes she sits with her eyes gazing upward so intently that I wonder if the "golden portals" are not ajar, giving her glimpses of Heaven! She is so patient, JENNIE. How my spirit would chafe if I had to sit day after day listening to my quick labored breathing,—to see the sunshine, and could not go out and feel its warm kisses! I believe sometimes, JENNIE, that we have presentiments or foreshadowings of the future. For in years that are gone, I have cried myself asleep many a night, fearing my sister would die, when I had no reason for so thinking, only something, an undefinable vagueness of evil, would creep in and tell me I would lose her.

You remember last New Year's at the University. The war then was only a rumor; but hearts were being made strong for it. Professor W—talked of GARIBOLDI until I grew a profound worshipper of the hero. Professor S—, speaking of the probabilities of the war, added, "if it needs come, let us walk bravely and calmly up to the sacrifice." He spoke in such a way that the utterance of each word seemed to draw the very life blood from my heart. Faces paled that morning that never paled before. If the note of war had been sounded there and then, I believe the young men in those chapel seats would have risen en masse, and exchanged their books for the sword.

And then, JENNIE, the singing of that old National Song, "My country, 'tis of thee," &c.,

I had read it scores of times in my old school reader, and always wondered why it was there, for I thought it was dry and meaningless. But the hundreds of voices that sung it there, with such a pathos, such a perfect outgush of freedom—freedom that seemed to be about to be taken away—filled each word with fire, so that it seemed no longer a heartless, but a living and breathing song. But I was speaking of presentiments, JENNIE.

I remember, after the boys had enlisted, in what a dreamy sort of a way you said, "I don't know why, MINNIE, but it seems to me that BACON will be the first of those boys to fall." How sadly true! Scarcely had he looked upon the waters of the Potomac, ere

They laid within the Southland The casket that we treasure, and the spotless gem Was upward borne by white-robed angel hands, To shine within the Savior's diadem.

Why is it, JENNIE, that those we need here most are soonest taken away? I think about it sometimes until I become so mystified that I doubt whether I am a myth or reality. The minister says it is God's decree, and we should bless the smiting rod. And you Christians say it is God's choice, and we must submit. Submit! Why, there is no alternative! Ah me, when brother came home dead, you thought to comfort me by saying "my time must come yet." CHARLIE writes hopefully of the future, and thinks he will return. I think so, too,—perhaps the thought is the fruit of the wish. Although these wars, horrid wars, are estranging families, they are also uniting them all in one common brotherhood. All who have friends—dear ones—in the army, feel that they have, at least, one tie in common. How circumstances change us. I used to think, when a little girl, that if one of my brothers should ever go to war, I could not endure it; now it would seem strange if none had shouldered the musket. How grand the soul becomes under such discipline. Ludlowville, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1862. MINNIE.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO MOTHERS.

DEAR, good aunt MARTHA, you have approached a subject long neglected, and one upon which many a poor victim will grow eloquent while the destruction of some dear and cherished memorial by a spoiled pet is yet fresh in memory. A trinket, perhaps, to the careless eye of little value, but so closely is it connected with some brief hour of happiness, that we prize it for the sweet memory it awakens.

I love little children, their sweet, upturned faces, so full of innocent solicitation, their natures so artless and confiding. Yes, I love them before they have learnt the vices that follow in the wake of years. Yet it often occurs to me very strange that mothers can be so blinded to the faults of their children, however glaring they may appear. Why are children permitted to do things away from home that are not countenanced at home? There are children that give me an acute fit when seen approaching the house, especially with their mammas. They are quite manageable when alone, yet the fear of offending their fond mother is paramount to the dire destruction of some choice trinket. I have in my mind a little flaxen head, whose visits were generally regulated by the depredations committed. You could count upon her absence a week, if the smash up was anything serious. One would almost lose their wits in keeping track of her as she flitted from garret to cellar, regaling herself with whatever desirable fell in her way. I have found her on our dressing bureau, fitting collars and gaiters, using our tooth brush to smooth her ringlets, and ingeniously drawing cats and dogs on the glass before her with a cake of soap. Again, she has done whole washings in our wash bowl, including the cat, and after oiling and combing old puss, she would coolly try our best bonnet on her. All of these "Topsy" notions I can forgive; but to see a child before its mother's eyes tearing the leaves of some choice book, and developing his taste for architecture by drawing plans on the piano with a pin, and pulling up the keys instead of down, and tossing marbles that are sure to land against some pet picture, or in your eyes, and then again, for variety, to come tearing into the house at a pace that would shame the popular time, 2:40, on a tenfoot pole for a horse, at the imminent risk of glasses, vases, pictures, and heads,—to see mothers coolly sit and laugh at this sport, as they term it, is not what I call comfort. Why can't mothers do a little as they would wish to be done by, and not appear almost disagreeable through the faults of their children. Thank Heaven! they are not all so. Many little friends have I, whose coming I hail with rapture, whose gentle, winning ways and childish simplicity I so much love; my choicest trinkets are at their disposal, for well I know I can trust them. They may "keep house," "visit," or have a mimic quadrille while I play, enjoying themselves to the utmost if anything I can do will conduce to it. Please forgive, aunt MARTHA, if your niece has not shown the forbearance and patience that characterized your letter, for my grievances are rather serious, and fresh as well, hence my bitterness. JENNIE. Onondaga, N. Y., 1862.

THE MOTHERS OF TO-DAY.

THE spectacle presented in our country to-day, in one of its aspects, is sublime. Sitting in her peaceful home, with her children safe around her, or abroad under the sure protection of just laws, our American mother has mused wonderingly over the heroism of Revolutionary times, which armed the son, and sent him forth to fight in the battles of his country. Admiration filled her heart—there was something saintly in the words, "Our Revolutionary Mothers." But she did not feel strong enough for a like trial. The bare idea of a war, in which her son would be called forth, sent a shiver through her heart. But, how is it now? Where stands the mother to-day? Is she holding back her jewels—is she hiding her precious things? Not so, but giving them freely to her country. It is wonderful how quickly she has risen to the sublime self-abnegation demanded by the times—how calmly, yet resolutely, she binds his armor upon her boy, and sends him forth with prayer and blessing. There are few homes from which has not gone out a son, and few of these in which a reluctant heart is left behind. Our mothers are equal to their high duty, and strong enough for any sacrifice their country, in this hour of its trial, may demand. Life is dear; but honor and duty, and the destiny of unborn millions, are dearer still. Brave mothers make invincible sons. Has the world seen braver mothers than to-day, all over our land, looking afar to camp and army, praying first for victory, and next for the safety of their beloved ones?

SHE NEVER LEAVES HIM.—Look at the career of a man as he passes through the world; that man visited by misfortunes! How often is he left by his fellow men to sink under the weight of his afflictions, unheeded, alone! One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, a third, perhaps, betrays him; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his afflictions with unshaken affection; braves the changes of feeling, of his temper embittered by the disappointments of the world, with the highest of all virtues; resigned patience ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distresses, and is the first to catch and reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty or compassion, to be performed. And at last, when life and sorrow end together, she follows him to the tomb with an arbor of affection which death itself cannot destroy.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

Choice Miscellany.

THE NEW YEAR.

BY JENNY A. STONE.

A FAIR end face in the twilight, A low sweet voice on the air, And one of earth's outcast children Sang thus of her heart's despair:

Another year has fled, The bitter winds are calling, And on its cheerless grave The heavy snows are falling. The summer has been here In all its light and glory, But the year has passed away And this has been its story:

To fill with trifling cares The life which God has given; To chain the soul to earth Which fain would soar to Heaven; To leave the good undone, And fill my days with sinning; To wish the life I bear Had never had beginning;

To give back scorn for scorn In overflowing measure, And bitter words and looks Within my heart to treasure; To fill the soul with hate Which should have been forgiving; To feel no human heart Is better for my living.

Could I bring back the life So wasted, lost, and broken; Could I recall the words My lips should never have spoken; Could I unite the chain These ruthless hands must sever; Fair hopes might live again Now lost to me forever.

And yet 'twill soon be o'er; For when I reach Death's portal, These chains must fall away, They cannot be immortal. The soul must tremble awake From its long earthly slumber, These words than wasted years In bitterness to number.

Upon the low-bowed head there fell a blessing From the dear God who hears and answers prayer; The poor heart, strengthened through its full confessing, Looked through the silent night, and He was there. Hadley, Mich., 1862.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

"SOMETHING for every day; yes, sir, he always shows something for every day he lives." I over-heard that remark as I brushed past two persons with my head bent, to shield my eyes from a driving snow storm which I was facing. It is a habit of mine to take these street sayings of men and women as I pass them, and which I cannot avoid hearing, as texts for a reverie. They are often drops of wisdom,—fountains of nectar to the reflective mind. And what better text need I listen to this third morn of the New Year.

- 1. These two persons were talking of somebody.
2. The remark was complimentary to that "somebody."
3. It was a compliment to his every-day life.
4. It gave the key to the every-day life of the third person.
5. The key given unlocks the secret of the success of every substantially successful person in every department of life.

I remembered "Poop Richard," the richest of all the "Dicks" I ever knew, or saw, or "heard tell of." And I remembered his sayings—some of them—in this particular, "Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry."

But LEAD PENCIL, Esq., need not be diffuse on this subject. Suggestions are often better than elaborate dissertations. An hour later, LEAD PENCIL, Esq., entered the studio of an artist, who is a sort of rough hewn philosopher without—a man with homely yet pleasant early associations. These artists, reader, are usually pleasant companions when in the mood,—and talking of the mood, I commend, right here, what I read only ten minutes ago. It is confirmed by my own experience both as a child and a parent. I know by experience the soothing effect of this domestic affliction—or rather affliction, I should say—hence, I commend it practically to my boy, and theoretically to all parents:

"Children often rise in the morning in anything but an amiable frame of mind. Petulant, impatient, quarrelsome, they cannot be spoken to or touched without producing an explosion of ill-nature. Sleep seems to have been a bath of vinegar to them, and one would think the fluid had invaded their mouth and nose, and eyes and ears, and had been absorbed by every pore of their sensitive skins. In a condition like this, I have seen them bent over the parental knee and their persons subjected to blows from the parental palm; and they have emerged from the infliction with the vinegar all expelled, and their faces shining like the morning—the transition complete and satisfactory to all parties. Three-quarters of the moods that men and women find themselves in are just as much under the control of the will as this. The man who rises in the morning, with his feelings all bristling like the quills of a hedgehog, simply needs to be knocked down. Like a solution of certain salts, he requires a rap to make him crystallize. A great many mean things are done in the family for which moods are put forward as the excuse, when the moods themselves are the most inexcusable things of all. A man or a woman in tolerable health has no moral right to indulge in an unpleasant mood, or to depend upon moods for the performance of the duties of life. If a bad mood come to such persons as these, it is to be shaken off by a direct effort of the will, under all circumstances."

Now, begging your pardon, reader, we will leave the mood, and return to the artist. To be brief, he was in the mood, and we soon got into a confidential talk of men, women, and things—especially of men and women contra-distinguished from things in the form human. As if he had been thinking upon the subject suggested by the text, he said, "ESQUIRE PENCIL, do you know that I am beginning to doubt that there is such a thing as genius? I am. And success! Why sir, it does not mean 'genius,' and he spoke that word with a sibilant, sarcastic hiss. "It means INDUSTRY,—it means LABOR,—it means work all the time, and think as well as work,—it means what any man who wills—aye, WILLs—may attain. And genius is acquired—always acquired." Thus endeth our lesson in every-day life.

INTEMPERANCE.

TRITE as the subject may be, yet from its paramount importance, intemperance, that bane of the human race, ought to be brought often to the notice of the people, especially the young men.

Language is inadequate to express the loathing and detestation that is felt by all good citizens toward this, the most degrading of vices; yet such is its hold upon a certain class in community, that we fear, if all which has been said, sung, or written against it was put in one sentence, with letters of blazing fire, and placed where all might see, it would fail to deter a class of moderate drinkers from pursuing the downward road in which they have started. Had I the pen of a MILTON, the brush of an ANGELO, the eloquence of a CICERO, all might be worthily employed in warning the youth of our land to shun the cup that makes brutes of intelligent beings.

Yet why make so much trouble about a single glass? inquires the moderate drinker. Let three-fourths of the widows and orphans in the land—let the overflowing poor houses and jails,—let three-fourths of the murderers who expiate their crimes upon the gallows,—let seven-eighths of the suicides,—let the thousands of unmarked graves in our church yards, each and all, return the answer. It is the first glass that leads the way for the second, that for the third, and so on, until the noble and talented one finds himself a besotted brute.

It is related of ROSSEAU, that after he had spent a life in teaching and preaching infidelity, upon his death-bed he was struck with repentance, and wished his attendant to write upon every part of his room Remorse! Remorse! so that, look whichever way he might, it would still stare him in the face. So let every man engrave upon his mind, as with a pen of iron upon a table of stone, the resolve, to touch not, taste not, handle not the cup that brutalizes men, and renders wives widows, children fatherless, peoples poor houses and penitentiaries, furnishes victims for the gallows, blasts reputation, makes a pest-house of the body, and consigns the soul to eternal misery. W. Jordanville, N. Y., 1862.

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

BRAG.

I HAVE come to the conclusion that if you want to make out anything in this world, the surest way to do it is to brag. It makes no difference what your calling is, just make people think you know it all, and you will slip along well enough. It isn't those persons that have the most education that have the most influence in society, for the reason that the best educated make the least show. The more a man knows, the less he thinks he knows. But the world, taken as a whole, look to the outside, and those who make the most show and the most noise, generally have the name of being the smartest. Now, I do not say anything against education, I would that everybody should gain all they can for their own pleasure if nothing else; but I do say, that though your head may be crammed full of all the "ologies" under the sun, and though you may speak every language, if you cannot speak the language of brag, and tell what you know, somebody with not half your sense will get ahead of you. So my advice is, brag. Are you a mechanic? Brag. Make people think you understand every crook and turn of your trade,—tell how much you can do, and "stick to it." If you have a profession, brag it up,—tell how much business you have, and you will be very likely to get more. Are you a minister? Tell how smart you are, and how well you can preach. Brag of your eloquence, and you will find your milk and water discourses will slip down as easy as though they bore the "ring of the true metal." Do you teach ideas to shoot? Make everybody think you know all there is to know,—cultivate the gift of brag, and you will be a popular teacher.

Do you say this is strange philosophy? Ask yourself if it is not true. Go where you will, and pick out those persons who exercise the most influence over the crowd, and see if it is not those who possess this self-sufficient bragging propensity. If you don't have a good opinion of yourself, who will? Again I say to everybody, brag. x. February, 1862.

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

A SCRAP.

SOME people are ever sighing over glorious dreams forever fled, grandeur and happiness passed away; pining for the return of hours gone by. If they would but spend the time thus wasted, or worse than wasted, in some useful occupation for mind and body, they would be far happier, and would find but little time to think of those scenes long since passed away, and numbered with the "used to be." They would look hopefully to the future, and life would be then a pleasant journey.

This life is, in a great measure, what we make it. If we are hopeful and cheerful, cares and disappointments fail to annoy us; for we are ever looking to the future for brighter days. If we are desponding and gloomy, every little ripple upon the stream of life seems to us a mighty wave, and we look, expect, and are really disappointed if we fail to see dark clouds fill life's blue sky and a heavy storm arise.

Cheerfulness, hopefulness, charity, and contentment are safe-guards against all the petty annoyances of this life. Let us ever cherish them—and when the death summons comes, we can meet our Heavenly Father with the consciousness of a well-spent life while on earth. WILLIE WARE. "Riverside," Monroe, Mich., 1862.

"HOW TO GET REPOSE IN OLD AGE."—Lord Brougham says:—"I strongly recommend you to follow the analogy of the body in seeking the refreshment of the mind. Everybody knows that both man and horse are very much relieved and rested, if instead of lying down and falling asleep, or endeavoring to fall asleep, he changes the muscles he puts in operation; if instead of level ground, he goes up and down hill, it is a rest both to man walking, and the horse which he rides—a different set of muscles is called into operation. So, I say, call into action a different class of faculties, apply your minds to other objects of wholesome food to yourselves as well as of good to others, and depend upon it, this is the true mode of getting repose in old age. Do not overwork yourselves; do everything in moderation.

We like to see a noisy mountain brook put its broad shoulders ever and anon to the wheel of a mill, and show that it can labor as well as laugh.

Sabbath Musings.

WE ARE NOT POOR.

We are not poor, though wealth may not To us its luxuries bring,— We're rich, indeed, while round our hearts Such warm affections cling.

We are not poor while calm content Smiles at our stumpy store, The wealth of peace and love,— O, who could ask or wish for more?

Not poor while kindly words are ours, And loving deeds to do,— We're rich in all th' th' worth a thought, Ah, rich, and happy, too.

Not poor while trust in God preserves Our souls from earth's y' strife, And conscience smiles upon our acts,— These bless the humblest life.

February, 1862. B. C. D.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.

PERSONS may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the luster of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crowfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of a summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.—Dr. Hall.

PRAYER.

NOT only is it true, that the more we ask, the more we shall receive; but the oftener we ask, the more readily and cheerfully will the blessing be bestowed. Nothing is more pleasing and delightful to Him who is the Fountain of all grace, than to have humble, trusting souls coming to His footstool, and by earnest prayers, offered up in faith, drawing forth out of the inexhaustible stores of His bounty, what they most stand in need of, to strengthen them for daily duty, or to support them under painful trial. \* \* \* The hand, outstretched in prayer, is a hand leaning upon the arm of a covenant God; the voice, upraised in prayer, is a voice speaking in the ear of the living God; the spirit, that is bent in prayer, is bent before the throne of God. Yes; the humble cottager, when he gathers round him his little flock, and, at the family altar, kneels in his lowly dwelling, is worshipping in heaven.

THE WHOLE, NOT A PART.—Error is often plausible, and the most ensnaring errors are those which have an obvious resemblance to truth. Even though the outside coating is not brass, but real gold, the leaden coin is none the less a counterfeit; and, like the devil's temptation, wrapped up in a Scripture saying, many false doctrines come now-a-days with a sacred or spiritual glamour round them, quoting texts and uttering Bible phrases. But the question is not, Who has got a text on his side? but, Who has got the Bible?—not, Who can produce certain sentences, torn from their connection, and ref of the purport which that connection gives them? but, looking at Scripture in its integrity,—having regard to its general drift, as well as to the bearing of these special passages—who is it that makes the fairest appeal to the statute book of heaven?—Dr. James Hamilton.

THESE IS ABUNDANCE.—Are you embarrassed in your affairs? That is as much a matter of God's concern as yours. Do you not know where the bread of to-morrow is coming from? It is coming from God's loaf. And where does He keep His loaf? He does not let you know. We do not always tell our children where we keep our good things. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." One of the Petitions of the Lord's Prayer is, "Give us this day our daily bread." When that withers, and there is no more blood in it, then God will be dead; but until God is dead, that petition, being touched, will yield food and raiment. Do not be afraid. Oh, ye of little faith, can ye not trust that God who has administered to you so abundantly?—H. W. Beecher.

PRIDE.—To subdue pride, consider what you shall be. Your flesh returns to corruption and common earth again. Shall your dust be distinguished from the meanest beggar's or slave's? No, not from the dust of brutes and insects, or the most contemptible of creatures. And as for your soul, that must stand before God, in the world of spirits, on a level with the rest of mankind, and divested of all your haughty and flattering distinctions; none of them shall attend you to the judgment seat. Keep this tribunal in view, and pride will wither and hang down its head.—Dr. Watts.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.—Live in the sight of God. This is what heaven will be—the eternal presence of God. Do nothing you would not like God to see. Say nothing you would not like Him to hear. Write nothing you would not like Him to read. Go to no place where you would not like God to find you. Read no books of which you would not like God to say, "show it me." Never spend your time in such a way you would not like God to say, "What art thou doing?"

A GOOD PREACHER.—It was said to a brother, "You were destitute of preaching at your house yesterday, I understand." "No," was the response, "we had the Apostle Paul for our preacher. We read the fourth and fifth chapters of Ephesians, and a most excellent discourse it was, too. Though an old preacher, I do not see but he is as eloquent as our modern ministers, certainly he is as sound in the doctrines."

IT is strange that the experience of so many ages should not make us judge more solidly of the present and of the future, so as to take proper measures in the one for the other. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"O" that system of spheres should but one fly the track, Or with others conspire for a general dispersion...

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Savannah and Newbern.

THESE two points possess special interest at the present time, as both are liable to attack by the Federal forces...

SAVANNAH.—This city, now threatened by the forces of Gen. Sherman, is the capital of Chatham Co., Georgia, and had a population of 22,292 in 1860.

The city is defended by Fort Wayne on the east side, Fort Jackson at "Five Fathom Hole," and Fort Pulaski on Cockspar Island, 14 miles below the city.

"The work was commenced in 1831 by Capt. (now Brigadier-General) Mansfield. It was finished a few years ago at a cost of \$963,000.

As illustrative of the boldness, energy, and integrity of Secretary STANTON, we cannot refrain from publishing the following chapter in his history, as given by the St. Louis Republican:

When General CASS—grieved and indignant—left Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, Mr. Attorney-General BLACK was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. STANTON, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney-General.

"The interior of the fort is well supplied with massive furnaces for heating shot, officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, and an immense supply of shot, powder, and muskets.

NEWBERN, which the Burnside Expedition has kept in constant condition of excitement since the appearance of the fleet in Pamlico Sound, is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers...

From Newbern the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad stretches through about fifty-five or sixty miles of level country to Goldsborough, which is upon the Wilmington and Weldon railroad...



HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

EDWIN M. STANTON, now Secretary of War, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and is about 45 years of age. In his native town, he began the study of law, after graduating at Kenyon College.

As illustrative of the boldness, energy, and integrity of Secretary STANTON, we cannot refrain from publishing the following chapter in his history, as given by the St. Louis Republican:

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the seceded States and the course to be pursued with the garrison of Fort Sumter was discussed.

Goldborough it is but forty-eight miles by the North Carolina railroad to Raleigh, the capital of that State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up.

THE New York Rocket Battalion. THERE is now in Washington a Rocket Battalion from this State, under command of Gen. BARRY.

"Each battery comprises four rocket guns and four caissons. The guns are of very peculiar construction, formed in sections which may be detached or united with the greatest ease.

son to increase the irritation. No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the Attorney-General.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one, Mr. HOLT, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate re-enforcement of Sumter, while THOMPSON, FLOYD, and THOMAS contended that a quasi-treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. STANTON could sit still no longer, and, rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features, "Mr. President, it is my duty as your legal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Government, or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, is treason, and will involve you and all concerned in treason."

and no charge need be used except that contained in the missile itself.

"The rocket is of a very complex construction, made in long tubes. The largest are thirty-two inches in length. There are many sizes and various descriptions. The tubes have three or four chambers or compartments.

"The range of the rocket is from five hundred yards to five thousand three hundred yards, according to size and power. The smallest rocket weighs ten pounds, and the largest two hundred pounds.

"The rockets are ranged among the most terrible engines of war in existence. When the missile of medium size is in motion, a body of fire, fifteen inches in diameter, produced by the spiral fuse, accompanies it, filling the air in every direction.

A company of volunteers raised in Perry, Wyoming county, has been attached to this battalion, and one of the members writes to the Wyoming Times, giving his description of the arm that is used:

"The rockets which I have seen vary from twelve to twenty inches in length, and from two to three inches in diameter. The head is conical and of

solid iron, from two to three inches in length, according to the size of the rocket. The remaining portion of the rocket is a hollow iron tube, filled with a highly inflammable compound, which, being ignited in the rear or tail of the rocket by a fuse, gives the weapon its impetus.

"To form some idea of the noise and force which they make when fired, you may multiply the noise and fury of a Fourth of July rocket by one hundred. We have made but one experiment with them since coming here, and that was at the arsenal, and more for the purpose of testing some conductors or tubes from which to fire them than the rockets themselves.

"Both were placed on stands something similar to a theodolite stand. The rockets were old and not very perfect, yet we executed some satisfactory firing. The results from the wire tubes were most satisfactory. Two three-inch rockets fired from the latter went magnificently. The tube was pointed across the river (Potomac) diagonally, at an elevation of nearly 45°.

"Another improvement is this:—The tube or case containing the combustible material is to be perforated by tangential, spiral holes, from which the fire will be thrown with great force and fury, giving a whirling motion to the missile, which, as you see, will also assist in giving directness and distance to its flight, as well as scattering fire and destruction on every side.

Items and Incidents.

A NUMBER of Massachusetts men in California, still retaining an interest in the old Bay State, have remitted to Gov. Andrew, for the relief of the families of volunteers, a draft for \$2,000.

THE 39th Illinois Regiment has no sutler, and the officers refused to appoint one. The result is that the men sent home \$25,000 the first month, and \$50,000 the second.

A METHODIST minister in Ohio, being anxious to obtain a situation as chaplain in a regiment, wrote to the Governor:—"I am a Methodist preacher of Northern Ohio Conference, am forty-eight years of age, and will preach, pray, or fight, as the occasion requires!"

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, his State having already furnished her full quota of troops, asks permission to send eight full regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, now ready in Pennsylvania, on an expedition to the Southern coast.

A YOUNG widow woman, named McDonald, was discharged from Col. Boone's regiment, at Parquet Springs, Ky., last week, where she had been serving as a private, dressed in regimentals, for some time.

THE capture of Cedar Keys, Florida, by our military and naval forces, is commented upon by late Savannah papers. The Republican thinks, "with the Tortugas, Key West, Cedar Keys, and Fort Pickens in possession of the Union army, there is nothing left of the State of Florida worth holding."

THE secessionists in St. Louis were badly frightened, a few days ago, by a report that Gen. Halleck had telegraphed the Secretary of War, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome of the rebels in St. Louis, and that the reply was, "five thousand if necessary."

THE Philadelphia Press notices with commendation a new work on "International Law," by H. W. Halleck, A. M., author of "Elements of Military Art and Science," "Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico." The Press says that "Mr. H. W. Halleck was formerly in the army." Recent intelligence from St. Louis leads us to believe that he is in the army again.

THE army officers having signified by petitions their preference to being taxed, rather than have their pay reduced, a bill will be presented levying a tax of ten per cent. upon their salaries, from which the Government will realize about \$25,000,000. The officers would prefer a tax of double that amount, rather than submit to the reduction of pay proposed by Senator Sherman's bill.

THE Vermont troops in the army of the Potomac are to be envied by all their fellow soldiers. Their State has opened a bank account with each one of them, and regularly passes to his credit \$7 a month. This sum may be checked for by the volunteer, if he is a single man. If married, it is paid to his family. If permitted to remain undrawn by the State Treasury for six months, the rate of six per cent. is allowed on it.

ONE chapter of the present rebellion, when it shall be written, will include the measles. From every camp we learn that the measles have become, if not a favorite, at least a universal adjunct. As a general thing, however, the disease takes a mild form, and the patient, if he takes care of himself, recovers in a short time.

THERE are now more heavy guns in position in New York harbor than there were at Sebastopol when attacked, or than are now in the world-renowned fortifications of Cronstadt. The fire of two hundred and fifty guns can be simultaneously concentrated at one point upon a fleet attempting the passage of the Narrows.

GENERAL HALLECK is described as being a pattern of official bluntness. Perfectly accessible, he has, nevertheless, an effectual way of ridding himself of bores. Before the visitor has had time to make either his name or his business known, he salutes him with, "Have you any business with me, sir?" finds out what he wants; nips his long speeches in the bud; gives him a prompt reply; and bows him out.

SINCE the breaking out of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy have lost the following named rebel Generals:—Major-General David E. Twiggs, resigned; Brigadier-General Henry R. Jackson, resigned; Brigadier-General Robert S. Garnett, killed; Brigadier-General W. H. T. Walker, resigned; Brigadier-General Barnard E. Bee, killed; Brigadier-General Gideon J. Pillow, resigned; Brigadier-General Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned; Brigadier-General Thomas P. Flournoy, died; Brigadier-General John B. Grayson, died; Brigadier-General Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed; Brigadier-General Phillip St. George Cooke, committed suicide.

THE expedition which is shortly to start down the Mississippi gives interest to the following table of distances from St. Louis to New Orleans:

Table with 2 columns: Miles. Locations include St. Genevieve, St. Mary's Landing, Chester, Liberty, Wilkinson's, Cape Girardeau, Commerce, Cairo, Columbus, Hickman's, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, Napoleon, Columbia, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Mouth Red River, Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, New Orleans.

THE value of the munitions of war captured from Zollicoffer's rebel army at Mill Spring and Cumberland River may be estimated as follows:—Horses and mules, \$100,000; Wagons, \$60,000; Ordnance, \$35,000; Muskets, \$25,000; Boats, \$20,000; Stores, \$10,000. Total, \$250,000.

THE mere mention of the names of Jennison and Montgomery will blanch the cheeks of the rebels in the West, and yet, physically, both men are very inferior. Why is it then, that the stroke of their weapons is thus dreaded,—why has their rallying cry been so often the death-knell of Western traitors? Read the following and find the answer:

Colonel Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man, of delicate constitution; a physician—originally from Livingston County, N. Y. When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door, and while standing there, were both shot dead by the ruffians.

"Jack" Montgomery, of the Kansas Cavalry, is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman, and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's house, they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated and accomplished lady—and violated her person in the presence of her husband.

THE "Camp Kettle" is the title of a newspaper published by the Roundhead Regiment at Beaufort, —the first "Black Republican" newspaper ever printed on the sacred soil of South Carolina. Thus it discourses of the climate at Beaufort:

"It seems strange to us 'Northern Vandals' here in Beaufort, to receive letters from dear ones at home, telling of sleigh rides, skatings, and coastings, while we are sitting before our open windows, in one of the deserted palaces, surrounded by shrubbery green as the leaves of June, and the air filled with the perfume of roses that bloom in beauty all around us. As we write, two vases filled with flowers of every color, gorgeous as the dreams of fairy land, stand before us, and their graceful forms and brilliant hues seduce our eyes anon to look on their blushing beauties. Ah! 'land of the sunny South,' where summer lingers in the lap of winter, and impatient spring, with hurrying steps, resumes her reign of roses. Eden was scarce more fair; but Eden, too, had an evil spirit that seduced its happy citizens and lured them to their ruin. That 'evil spirit' was the first 'secessionist!'"

Statement of a Richmond Prisoner.

THE Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore American states that an old gentleman, about 60 years of age, named Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been over six months confined in one of the tobacco warehouses at Richmond, arrived at Fortress Monroe by a flag of truce on the 31st ult., having been released in exchange for a rebel officer. He states that he was visiting the house of a friend in Fairfax County, two days after the battle of Bull Run, for the transaction of some private business, where he was detained by a sprained ankle. He was not connected with the army, was not at the battle of Manassas, and considers himself to have been very harshly and brutally treated, both at the time of his arrest and since, considering his age and his physical infirmities.

Mr. Taylor was accompanied by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or hold any communication with others on his way to Norfolk.

The panic, in reference to Gen. Burnside's expedition, was very great at Norfolk and Richmond, the uncertainty of its destination and magnitude of its proportions causing a general consternation. The reports from Hatteras represented it to be much larger than it really is.

The inauguration of Jeff. Davis as permanent President is to take place at Richmond, on the 22d of February, and it is said that he will immediately thereafter take the field in person as commander of the forces at Manassas.

REBEL VIEWS OF McCLELLAN.

Mr. Taylor says that whatever may be the estimate of the policy of Gen. McClellan in the loyal States, he is regarded by the rebels as pursuing a policy most destructive to all their hopes and expectations. His "masterly inactivity" for so long a time, which he has used to strengthen, organize and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themselves. They admit that time has weakened them, while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of

fully one-half the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of the demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of Generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purpose.

THE REBELS DISPIRITED.

Since the defeat and death of Zollicoffer in Kentucky, the entrance of Burnside into Pamlico Sound, and the threatened position of Savannah, Mr. Taylor assures me that there has been a marked and undispured feeling of despondency among the rebels at Richmond. Their greatest fear rests on the probability that railroad communication will be interrupted by Gen. Burnside in North Carolina, and by Gen. Buell in Tennessee, which they admit will render them helpless, and break the back of rebellion.

Up to within the past ten days there has been an abundance of excellent beef furnished to the prisoners at Richmond, and good bread, but lately the beef has been of the most inferior quality and very scarce. The reason given for this is that the roads were too bad to drive cattle, and the railroads are occupied with the transportation of troops. Mr. Taylor was assured that their troops were faring badly, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed on that account.

SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

While the Federal prisoners have been badly accommodated, and have undoubtedly suffered very much, Mr. Taylor assures me that their sufferings have been nothing to compare with those of 160 loyal Virginians, who are still confined at Richmond. They have been thrown into jail without a hearing, and compelled to prove their innocence of the charge against them. The charge of disloyalty against them has shut out all aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy with them brings suspicion on those who may evince it. One old man, nearly 70 years of age, both blind and deaf, is said to be among them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Taylor, like all the prisoners from Richmond, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen. Winder and Gen. Huger, and also of some other Southern officers, who protected him from the brutality of others.

The expedition of Gen. Jackson to Romney is said to have been without the sanction of his superior officers, and has resulted in great suffering and loss of life to his command. They were caught in the mountains in a heavy snow storm; many were frozen to death, others frost-bitten, and all are reported to be in a deplorable condition. A greater portion of his force had returned to Winchester, broken down with the exposure, fatigue and hardships they had been called upon to endure. The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Romney on Jackson's approach is regarded in military circles at Richmond as having been another evidence of Gen. McClellan's military superiority.

Department of Kansas.

PRIVATE advices from Kansas state that Gen. Lane was there about the first instant, and said he had not accepted his commission as Brigadier-General, and that he visited the State only as a member of the Senate Military Committee. He declined to assume any military character, but maintained the most friendly relations with General Hunter, between whom and himself there is no difference of sentiment in regard to slavery and the war.

Commissioner Wm. P. Dale had an interview on the 1st inst. with the various Indian Chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the Chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Col. Deitzler, of the Kansas 1st, and Jenison, of the 7th, have been appointed acting Brigadier-Generals. Friends of General Lane declare he will enter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 20th, has arrived. Nothing of interest has occurred in the Territory since last week.

The Indians are more troublesome than ever—killing Mexicans and driving off stock. Six dead bodies were brought to Albuquerque last week. All able bodied men are in the field, leaving the old and feeble to protect their homes.

No advance of troops to the South has been made, and no signs of Texans coming up the Pecos.

Department of Missouri.

THE principal feature of the week in this Department has been the capture of Fort Henry, by the gun-boat fleet under command of Flag-Officer Foote. The following are the official dispatches:

"Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed."  
"By command of "MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK."

Secretary Welles received the following dispatch: U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

SECRETARY WELLES:—The gunboats under my command, the Essex, Com. Porter; the Carondelet, Com. Walker, the Cincinnati, Com. Stembell; the St. Louis, Lt. Com. Paulding; the Conestoga, Lt. Com. Phelps; the Tyler, Lt. Com. Guivern; and the Lexington, Lt. Com. Shiras—after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter—have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty men, as prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

After fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, the Essex was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received 31 shots, and had 1 man killed, and 8 wounded, 2 seriously. The fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phillips, and three gunboats, after the rebel gunboats. (Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

The Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondence of the 7th, gives the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday, at 12:30 P. M., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, Essex, Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington, bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter's Creek Island, immediately above which, on the eastern shore of the river, stands the fortifications—keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, passing the island in full view of the rebel guns.

We steadily advanced; every man at his post, and every ear strained to catch the flag-officer's signal gun for the commencement of action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, Carondelet next—the Cincinnati, for the time being, was flagship, having on board flag-officer Foote—and next the Essex.

We advanced in line, the Cincinnati at a length ahead, when at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an admirable response, and the battle raged fiercely for half an hour. We steadily advanced, meeting and returning showers of shot and shell; and when getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, came to a stand still, and poured the iron hail into them right and left. In the meantime, the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At 1:40 precisely, the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering and wild excitement as seized the throats of the 400 or 500 sailors on board the gunboats, can be more easily imagined than described.

Tilghman defended his post in a most determined manner. We found that the rebel infantry, encamped outside of the fort, to the number of four or five thousand, had "cut and run," leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34-pounders, one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of the guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of the rebels' 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding the gunners.

The rebels claimed to have had eleven effective guns, worked by eighty-four men—the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer Foote, he said: "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

Flag-Officer Foote replied: "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I should have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, with flags flying. The officer's pennant was the chief mark. Flag-Officer Foote and Capt. Stumble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got 31 shots, some of them going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her side forward port, through the heavy bulkhead, and squarely through one of her boilers. The escaping steam scalded and killed several of the crew. The escaping steam went into the pilot house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. The Essex had six seamen killed, and seventeen were wounded and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though shot and shell fell upon them.

Directly after the capture, the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga, started up the river, with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit. The Conestoga left in charge of Colonels Webster, Higgins and McPherson, of General Grant's staff, made a reconnaissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad, at Danville. They found quarters had been built at the bridge and had been occupied by some troops, and also found a large quantity of arms, army supplies, commissary stores, negroes, &c. The people were deserting their houses for miles around, and flying in every direction. The Danville bridge was partially destroyed by the first gunboats that went up the river, and one of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of trains.

All the prisoners taken—about 100—have been sent to Cairo. The amount of property taken will exceed \$1,000,000.

Dispatches received at Washington, from Major-General Halleck, say that after the reduction of Fort Henry, our forces immediately proceeded up the river, in the direction of the railroad, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced batteries of the enemy on the bank of the river.

Specials to the Commercial and Gazette, give additional particulars of the capture of Fort Henry. At the time of the attack, the rebel infantry were in camp eating dinner, and they abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot guns and all their camp equipage and clothing.

In pursuing the enemy, Major McCulloch, of Col. Dickey's cavalry, captured four guns, Col. J. A. Logan four guns and thirty-three prisoners. The guns are brass six-pounders, and in fine order.

The news from Missouri indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed; the forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the points wherever it is intended to move against the adversary, and in a few days they will probably be on the march westward. Gen. Sigel and Gen. Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, and Maj. Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point. Gen. Davis' brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage River on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

Two of Maj. Wright's scouts report that Price has made a speech to his troops, telling them they were surrounded, and that they must fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. Price is said to have been heavily re-enforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies of provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville. Capt. Wood had arrived at Waynesville with twenty-seven prisoners, including five Captains taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

General Halleck has been inditing another letter to General Price. It reads thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, January 27, 1862.

Major-General Sterling Price, Commanding, &c. Springfield.—GENERAL:—A man calling himself L. V. Nicholas came to my headquarters a day or two since, with a duplicate of your letter of the 12th inst. On being questioned, he admitted that he belonged to your service, that he had come in citizen's dress from Springfield, avoiding some of our military posts, and passing through others in disguise, and without reporting himself to the commanders. He said that he had done this by your direction. On being asked for his flag of truce, he pulled from his pocket a dirty handkerchief, with a short stick tied to one corner. You must be aware, General, that persons so sent through our lines, and past our military posts to these headquarters, are liable to the punishment of

death. They are no more nor less than spies, and probably are sent by you to this city to act as such. I shall send Mr. Nicholas back to your camp, but if you send any more persons here in the same way, they will be regarded as spies, and tried and condemned as such. You must know, General, that the laws and usages of war require that a bearer of a flag of truce should report at the nearest post, and should not pass the outer line of sentinels without permission. He should not even approach within gunshot of a sentinel without displaying his flag and receiving a signal to advance. If he have dispatches, he should send for an officer to receive and receipt for them, which officer should direct the flag of truce to immediately leave our lines. Answers to such dispatches should be sent to you, by us, in the same way.

In a postscript to the copy of your letter of the 12th inst., just received, you call my attention to the fact that a band of men are "firing private houses, barns, mills, &c." I presume you refer to a band of outlaws on the Kansas frontier. They do not belong to my command, and they entered this Department without my authority. As soon as I heard of their depredations I ordered General Pope to receive and confine them out of the State, or to disarm and confine them. Be assured, General, that no acts of wanton spoliation, such as "firing private houses, barns, mills," &c., and "burning and destroying rail road bridges," will be countenanced by me. On the contrary, I purpose to punish, with the utmost severity, every act of wanton destruction of property, public or private, and every act of pillage, marauding, robbery, and theft committed in this Department, no matter under whose orders or authority the guilty parties may have acted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

The following telegrams have been received at headquarters in St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th. Major-General Halleck, St. Louis.—Your energy and ability receive the strongest commendation of this Department. You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has kept me from writing you, but I will do so in a few days. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Major-General Halleck:—Thank Gen. Grant, Flag Officer Foote, and their commands, for me. G. B. McCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief.

The latest intelligence from this Department is to the 10th inst., and is as follows:

Two dispatches received by Gen. Halleck state that Gen. Curtis, south of Lebanon, Missouri, had taken twenty-nine prisoners, including two Corporals and one Quartermaster. A quantity of flour was also captured.

The Democrat has a special dispatch dated Fort Henry, Tenn., 10th inst., which says that 200 of the 2d Illinois cavalry, while on a reconnoitering expedition, met a company of the enemy's horse, charged among them, killed and took twenty-five prisoners, their Captain among others. Only one of our men was wounded.

In consequence of Gen. Smith's appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, that officer transferred the command of his division to General Wallace, and will leave for Paducah immediately. Gens. Grant and McClellan telegraphed to Washington vouching for Smith's loyalty and efficiency, and urging that the Senate re-consider its action. Gen. Grant and staff have just made a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Fort Donelson. The steamer W. H. B. has returned from the railroad bridge with a lot of horses, wagons, commissary stores, &c.

Department of the Ohio.

SPECIAL dispatches state that Gen. Wilson's division left New Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green River above Mumfordsville, and that Gen. Thomas' advance was at Monticello. They could not proceed further owing to the condition of the roads. The country around was completely deserted.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott was at Indianapolis on Thursday on an official visit, and left for Kentucky on the 8th.

Gen. Wallace's division has left Smithland for Fort Donelson, on Cumberland River.

A special Indianapolis dispatch of the 8th to the Cincinnati Commercial, says Gen. Thomas' division made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points. Gen. Carter goes to Cumberland Gap. Gen. Schoepff by the central route, and Gen. Thomas with Mansion and McCook's brigades will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the rebel government. Forty-six of the prisoners captured at the Mill Spring fight were brought to Louisville on the 8th. Among them are Lieut. Colonel M. B. Carter of the 20th Tennessee, and three lieutenants of other rebel regiments.

Col. Garfield is at Paintville, with sufficient force to preserve order. The Virginia and South Carolina regiments under Humphrey Marshall, have gone back to Virginia. Marshall and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, where he disbanded them. The present whereabouts of Marshall is not known.

A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to belong to Morgan's force, were surprised on the 7th inst. between Lebanon and Green River, and 40 of them killed. No Federal loss. Later rumors say that Morgan has been captured.

Capt. H. M. Fogg, of Nashville, belonging to Gen. Zollicoffer's staff, who was wounded near Somerset, is dead. Major Cliff, surgeon of Zollicoffer's brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is in Louisville, and will be sent to Bowling Green, to be exchanged, it is supposed. Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

Department of the East.

An order has been issued to commanders of divisions in Virginia, directing all surplus baggage not actually needed for troops in the march to be sent here and warehoused. Another order has been issued to the surgeons in charge of hospitals in this city, to send the convalescent patients to Annapolis, and elsewhere to have ready as many spare beds as possible.

A great deal of the sickness among our troops is attributed by the surgeons to the negligence or ignorance of company officers in making requisitions for proper shoes and clothing for the men in the peculiarly disagreeable weather. There is an abundance of every article needed to make the soldiers comfortable, which can be obtained by the simple asking for it in a proper manner.

So vast an army has been marshaled in this District that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. Their bodies have often been buried in the nearest place of sepulture, where they have been promiscuously thrown together. Many relatives and friends have consequently made fruitless visits to the army of the Potomac to recover the dead bodies of their deceased friends. This sad state of things has arrested attention in Congress, and through the exertions of Mr. Dawes, a committee is

now charged with the duty of providing a national cemetery for the soldiers in this neighborhood, where all our fellow citizens who die in the national cause will find a resting place, and their graves become matters of record, to the end that no doubt may exist as to the identity of those who repose within them. From the general disposition manifested, there seems to be no doubt that an act for the purpose indicated will be passed.

It is distinctly stated that orders have gone forward to Marshal Murray and District Attorney Smith to compel the parties who sold or chartered improper vessels to the War Department for the Burnside expedition to return the sums or go to prison. A firm in New York city, known to have been violently secession long after the fall of Sumter will, it is stated, be the first one called upon. Loyal men regard it as very strange that this firm should have been employed. As far back as last May and June it was in open and avowed sympathy with secession. Treachery as well as fraud is suspected in the fitting out of the Burnside expedition, and those who have sworn to falsehoods in respect to the draft of their vessels will be compelled to refund.

The following order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief:

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 31. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, January 31.

The Commanding General thanks Lieutenant Colonel John Burke, 37th N. Y. Volunteers, and the handful of brave men of that regiment, and the 1st New Jersey cavalry under his command, for their services in the affair at Belmont or Occoquan Bay, on the night of the 28th. Their coolness under fire, and the discretion and judgment displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Burke, have won the confidence of the Commanding General, who recognizes in these qualities the result of discipline and attention to duty.

The steamer Eastern State arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 7th inst., having left Hatteras on the 6th. She brings the important news that General Burnside's fleet left their anchorage at the Inlet on Wednesday morning for the South. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island. The weather was fine when the Eastern State left, and news of the arrival of the fleet at the Island was expected. Three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

Great activity prevails in getting off the Butler expedition. The vessels already loaded with troops and stores, consist of ships Undaunted, North American, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Welden, Farley, and Western Empire, also some steamers. The Maine 14th regiment, 1st Maine battery, 2d Vermont battery, and 4th Massachusetts battery, of the New England division, are being embarked to-day. Probably all of the above named vessels will sail immediately. Butler's entire division will consist of almost 10,000 men.

By the frigate Savannah we learn that the expedition on the Savannah River has been greatly magnified. It consists of a few small gunboats only, and a brigade of 2,000 men, which sailed from Fort Royal to reconnoitre and give the men exercise. A portion of the boats entered Savannah River by a small creek, but found the river obstructed and could not proceed. They discovered the enemy's fleet and fired at them as they passed, but could not ascertain if any damage was done. The main part of the expedition had returned when the Savannah left. A number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but it is not known for what purpose.

Com. Dupont has prohibited and will in future prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the North, as the correspondence of reporters has materially aided in foiling many of his plans, and no steamers or sailing vessels will be allowed to leave until all his plans are perfected.

By telegraph just at hand from Fortress Monroe, we hear that a flag of truce was received to-day, (Tuesday,) together with the intelligence that the Federal troops under Burnside effected a landing on Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon. The island is in our possession,—three rebel gunboats were sunk and three captured. Among the latter is the rebel flag-ship. No further particulars.

A dispatch this afternoon announces the arrest of Gen. Stone at Washington, and his immediate departure for Fort Lafayette.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President has approved the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United States army as are now or may hereafter be held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective allotments of pay to their families or friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made, payable in the cities of New York or Boston, to the order of such person to whom the allotments were or may be made, and remit the drafts to the address of such person or persons as may be designated.

The various rumors to the effect that Secretary Stanton is to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the command of the army of the Potomac only, has this foundation simply:—A week since the staff of Gen. McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a forward movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Major E. M. Green, of their number, went to New York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use. In consequence of the state of the roads they have not been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and when they go, Gen. McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. McClellan and Mr. Stanton are on the best of terms.

Secretary Stanton makes himself felt from end to end of the War Department. Veteran heads of Bureaus are startled to find on papers referred to them, the endorsement "report forthwith," words never used in any circumscribed office. Doorkeepers are apprised that action is better than speech in case of visitors who insist upon entering on days when the Department is closed, and notes are made of the names of officers who importune to break the rules.

The order of Secretary Chase directing the payment of coupons of the 19th inst.—7.30 bonds—in New York, will be so far modified as to make them payable at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston and Philadelphia. This security is thought to be as important to holders as the Government. Notice is given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable

in one year from the dates authorized by the act of Congress, approved December 23d, 1867, and the Treasury Notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1861. The interest on the Treasury notes of the above issues will cease April 7th next, by terms of acts respectively.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 4th inst., received from the Governor of California the following telegram:

SACRAMENTO, JANUARY 31. I am instructed, by resolution of the Legislature of California, to inform you that this State will assume and pay into the Treasury of the United States a direct tax of \$254,538, apportioned to this State by act of Congress. (Signed) LELAND STANFORD, Governor of California.

Small coin continues scarce for business transactions. In order to preclude small notes coming from a distance, and some of them counterfeit, a bill was introduced into the Senate on the 7th inst., authorizing the Washington corporation to issue notes of less denomination than \$5, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000, redeemable in current bank notes at par in Washington, or in United States treasury notes.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons who have, or may hereafter, take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels, or manifested sympathy with their cause. It is known that some persons in the West, after drawing their pensions, have openly joined the enemy; while others, who have not taken this extreme step, have openly sympathized with the rebels, and drawn their pensions. The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

During the week ending Feb. 8th, 161 packages, for hospital use, were received at the hospital depot of the Sanitary Commission at Washington. 8,371 articles were distributed to the order of Surgeons of the army of the Potomac. 297 sick soldiers were taken care of at the lodges of the Commission in Washington.

Three medical inspectors of the Commission arrived during the week on the Cumberland, to render assistance to the sick of Gen. Lander's column, and hospital supplies for 1,000 persons were forwarded to them via Wheeling.

Reports have been received from an inspector who was promptly on the ground with supplies at the battle of Somerset. Inspectors have departed for Port Royal and Ship Island, with supplies in charge. Ample assorted supplies for the Burnside expedition are ready at a seaport for exportation.

Senator Bright of Ind., was expelled during the week. The scene at the close of the expulsion was dramatic, and we find it thus described in the Eastern papers:

The milder illumination of the Senate Hall dispelled the shadows and gloom which enveloped the action at the instant the clerk began to call the roll. There was desperate decisiveness in the manner with which Mr. Bayard answered to his name. When Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, voted no, the flutter was significant and loud. He had been counted only among the doubtful. The Californian, McDougal, did not answer. Mr. Simmons did not answer. Both Senators were absent. Soon, but not a moment too soon, the Senators came in, and 32 votes decided the law that in the American Senate, hereafter, no traitor shall have a seat. When the result was announced, the gallery burst into applause, which was checked instantly by a sense of propriety to the place. His plea ended, Bright bundled the portable property in his desk, turned his back upon the court which had tried him, went to Secretary Forney's room and drew his pay to the last cent, and with a defiant stride passed into the Public Land Committee Room, where his wife awaited him. In her presence the actor's costume fell, and the ruined politician sat down, and haggard and crushed, contemplated the wreck he had made of his fortunes.

The following has just been issued from the Appointment Office of the Postoffice Department, under the act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1862: Sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, have the same privilege as soldiers of sending letters without pre-payment of postage. All postmasters are instructed to mail without prepayment of postage, all such letters, when certified as follows:

The envelope must bear the certificate "Naval Letter," signed by a Commander or Lieutenant on board the vessel, with the name of the vessel, the "Naval Letter," Richard Roe, First Lieutenant, U. S. gunboat Kanawha. To John Smith, New York." This principle does not extend to commissioned officers.

All such letters must be dated with postage at the office of delivery. Letters addressed to such sailors and marines must be prepaid as before. (Signed) JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General.

It is now currently rumored here that either General Heintzleman or General McDowell will take command of the new expedition South, which is fitting out in New York, and which will comprise a division of the army here. A movement is making here by Members of Congress from the West and Northwest, headed by Frank Blair and Mr. Arnold, to have Gen. Sigel made a Major-General. It will probably be successful.

The Select Committee on the defenses and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers, are prepared to make a report. They will recommend the erection of such fortifications at Mackinac as will make it the Gibraltar, as it is really the key of our Northwestern frontier. Their report will also provide for the establishment of a naval depot and a national armory upon Lake Michigan, probably at or near Chicago, and that preparations be immediately made for the accommodation of the necessary arms and munitions, to arm the whole of the American vessels engaged in the commerce of the Northern lakes. It is estimated that there are in this trade 12,000 American vessels to 3,000 British, and 25,000 American sailors to 8,000 British. It is represented by the Committee that the majority of the population of the loyal States is west of the Alleghany Mountains; that the line of lake coast exceeds the whole length of our Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy to the Florida Capes, and that our commerce on the lakes is greater than our whole foreign trade. To complete the defenses and render communication with all parts of the Northwest secure from interruption by a foreign foe, it will also be recommended that a military railroad shall be immediately constructed from the mouth of the Menomonee river, or Badenoget, on Lake Michigan, to Marquette on Lake Superior, and that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi river. It is said that these recommendations have the approval of Gen. McClellan.



