TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed i Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his per sonal 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 sealously 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 beautifu Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the mos

aplete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPE For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS ABOUT MANURE.

FARMERS are beginning to appreciate the value of manure. Only a few years since, it was difficult for keepers of horses in this and other cities to sell a load of manure, or even get it drawn from their stables without charge. Many times have we seen large piles of excellent stable manure drawn out to the waste lands and commons, and thrown away as worthless. This was the state of things in many of our largest cities, but new a dollar a load is a common price for a very poor article, and it is sought so eagerly, that in Rochester it is with the greatest difficulty we can obtain enough in the Spring to make hot-beds, while for other purposes we are compelled to resort to guano. Enterprising farmers in the figure facts contained in the report. neighborhood of cities and villages, who once obtained plenty of manure at a low rate, find this source of supply cut off, as nearly all is monopolized by gardeners and nurserymen, with whom the farmer cannot compete. It will be seen, therefore, that the farmer is thrown mainly upon his own resources, and must make manure upon the farm, or purchase some of the high priced fertilizers, like guano. It may be good economy to do the latter in some special cases, but the farmer, as a general rule, should make calculation to keep his land in the highest state of fertility, by what he can produce. We are acquainted with a gentleman who purchased, at a low price, a farm that had been run down s completely as to be considered almost worthless In fact, it had the reputation of being a starvation farm in all that neighborhood. Several had attempted its resuscitation, and failed, with loss of time and monéy. Its present owner commenced operations by the purchase of a few tuns of guano, and was thus enabled to grow a very moderate crop of corn en a portion, while the rest was allowed to run to grass, the spears being few and far between. The corn was fed out the next autumn and winter, the stalks being cut and scalded, and the corn made into meal. A little poor hay, which the worn out meadows afforded, was also cut and scalded. This, with some mill-feed, and a few tuns of hay purchased of neighbors, allowed him to keep considerable stock, and thus make a large quantity of manure for the next season, which, with half the quantity of guano used the previous year, was used for the production of more corn. The land in corn that year was manured and sown with oats and clover. From this time there was a constant and rapid improvement. No more guano was needed, and now this enterprising farmer owns one of the most productive and best paying farms in the county in which he resides. In this way guano may be of the greatest value to the farmer, giving him a start—a foundation for improvement-but only in very special cases can it be made a main reliance.

An agriculturist once observed very truthfully, that "men have explored the caves of India, the battle-fields of Europe, and the coasts of Africa, for the elements of fertility, yet upon our own farms and in adjoining workshops, are to be found many sources from which fertility may be obtained." A glance at some of these sources of fertility may not be unprofitable. Enough manure is produced to keep every farm as rich as the choicest garden spot, if it were only saved and applied properly. The head-lands, the road-sides, and many other spots, are covered with a rank vegetable growth, that should be gathered together, and thrown into a pile, to decay. The swamps furnish a mine of great value to the farmer. Its black, porous muck is one of the best materials in the world for absorbing liquid manure, that is too often allowed to run to waste. A compost heap formed of turf and muck makes a convenient place for throwing all the slops from the house, all offensive refuse, and soon becomes a regular guano heap.

Those who live near a town, by being on the look-out, may still be able to pick up a good deal of valuable matter cheap. The sweepings of the blacksmith's shop is excellent, so is the refuse from woolen factories, and all bone shavings. The best

field of wheat we ever saw, was owned by a combmaker, who had made liberal use of horn shavings. Farmers will find wood ashes of far more value than many imagine, especially for light lands. But, for a little extra choice manure for special purposes and occasions, there is nothing like the fowl house. If hen manure is well saved, and used to the best advantage, we believe it will more than pay for the keep of fowls. For giving onions a start ahead of the weeds, there is nothing so good as a little dry hen manure, drilled in with the seed, and it is just as good for carrots. A tea-cup full scattered in the hill at the time of planting corn, helps the young plants amazingly, and gives them a lift that carrries them well through the season. But, every farmer needs a good vegetable garden, and for this fowl manure is mostly needed. Four or five quarts put in a barrel of water, makes a fine liquid manure for any beds of young plants that need stimulating. In this form we use it for melons, cucumbers, &c., as soon as they appear above ground, to put them out of the way of "bugs," and on beds of cabbage and cauliflower plants, for the same purpose. Celery plants, after being set out, may be hurried up amaz ingly by being watered two or three times a week with this liquid food. If magnificent sweet corn is wanted, half a pint of dry hen dung, if made fine and well scattered in the hill, will produce it.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the last issue of the Rural I chronicled two arrivals, reviewed the first, and will now briefly sketch the contents of the second.

OURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND COMMENCE OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1861.

The statement is reported to the Chicago Board of Trade by its Secretary, SETH CATLIN, Esq., to whom I am indebted for a copy.

The relations of the Board of Trade, of Chicago, and its Commerce, to the agriculturists of the West, are so intimate and mutually dependent, that it will be profitable to give a brief abstract of the

CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES.

As indicating the progress of the development of our agricultural resources, I give the receipts of grain in this market during the past four years. In 1858, 14,032,291 bushels; in 1859, 14,728,542 bushels; in 1860, 32,824,958 bushels; in 1861, 45,970,687 bushels.

The statement showing the capacity of our warehouses for handling and storing grain, will give the reader some idea of the machinery in use here for this purpose. There are now 14 elevating warehouses in operation. Their aggregate capacity for storage is 5,915,000 bushels. Their capacity for receiving and shipping, per day, is 675,000 bushels that is, that amount may be taken out of cars and put into the holds of vessels through the agency of these elevators, in one day. Their capacity to ship, per day, is 1,795,000 bushels. Two new houses will be completed previous to the opening of navigation, which will add 900,000 bushels to the above capacity for storage; 95,000 bushels to the capacity to receive and ship per day, and 300,000 bushels to the capacity to ship per day as given above.

THE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Farmers are, or ought to be, deeply interested in the system of grain inspection which obtains here, and which has been applied both to the perpetration and correction of abuses. But the system is being perfected, and the Board of Trade are determined that it shall subserve the interests of the intelligent and careful producer, as well as protect their own.

The grades and requisites of the different kinds of grain, in force now, are as follows:

WHEAT .- No. 1 White Winter .- The berry to be plump, well cleaned and free from other grains. No. 2 White Winter-To be sound, but not clean

enough for No. 1. The same remarks apply to No. 1 and No. 2 Red

Rejected Winter-All unsound, unmerchantable wheat, and to weigh less than 45 pounds to the measured bushel.

Extra Club - To be sound, well cleaned, and to consist of pure Club wheat, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the measured bushel.

North Western Club - To be sound, well cleaned. and to comprise all kinds of bright amber-colored Spring wheat, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 1 Spring - The berry to be plump, well

cleaned, free from other grains, and to weigh not less than 59 pounds to the measured husbel. No. 2 Spring -To be sound but not clean enough for No. 1, and to weigh not less than 56 pounds to

the measured bushel. Rejected Spring - All unsound, unmerchantable Spring wheat, and to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the measured bushel.

CORN.—The grades of corn are, pure white, pure yellow, mixed, rejected, and new. OATS.-No. 1 to be clean and sound; No. 2 to be

sound, but too dirty for No. 1; rejected, unsound, or

RYE.—No. 1 to be sound and well cleaned; No. 2, too dirty for No. 1; rejected, unsound, or very dirty. BARLEY.-No. 1-The berry to be plump, well cleaned and sound; No. 2 to be sound and clean; rejected, unsound, or very dirty.

With these rules, governing inspection, before the reader, it will be interesting to know in what condition the farmers of the North-West send their grain to market. The chief Inspector reports the total amount of wheat of all grades inspected during the year 1861 to be 16,940,282 bushels. This total was divided among the grades as follows:-No. 1 white winter, 57,750; No. 2 ditto, 47,256; No. 1 red winter, 374,850; No. 2 ditto, 546,950; rejected winter, 82:110; extra club, 350; North Western club, 238,000; No. 1 spring, 6,772,718; No. 2 spring, 7,006,716; rejected spring, 1,813,588 bushels.

The great bulk of the wheat received at this market is spring, and is found graded as No. 1, No. 2, and rejected spring. I find by reference to the table showing the weekly prices of wheat in this market, that the range of difference in the minimum prices of No. 1 and No. 2 spring is from three to ten cents in favor of No. 1. Let the average difference be called five cents per bushel, and the farmers of the West have lost over \$350,000 on grain, the most of which, if properly cleaned, might have realized to the farmer five cents more per bushel.

The difference between No. 2 spring and North Western club is still greater, and ought to furnish the farmer with inducement, not only for growing his grain well, and marketing it clean, but for securing the best varieties. The hard, flinty, red varieties will not sell in this market, or any other, as do the light amber-colored varieties. The average difference in the minimum prices of North Western club and No. 2 spring is not far from seven cents. The reader can make his own figures.

The total inspection of corn for 1861 amounts to 25,261,123 bushels. Of this quantity 24,900 was pure white; 452,300 pure yellow; 22,348,585 mixed; 2,266,988 rejected; 168,350 new.

Now, could the yellow and white of this vast quantity of mixed corn have been separated, the price of the whole would have appreciated. By reference to the table of prices we find the range of difference between the quoted prices of mixed, and pure yellow, and pure white, to be from one-half cent to three cents. It will be fair to call the difference one cent per bushel-and I am assured by dealers that if more of the pure white or pure yellow corn were marketed, there would be a still greater difference made by buyers. Now add one cent per bushel to the value of the mixed corn inspected here in 1861, and we have the snug sum of \$223,485.85, which might have gone into the pockets of the corngrowers of the West, from one market.

The total amount of rye inspected was 487,649 bushels. Of this amount 409,799 bushels were No. 1; 9,800 No. 2; 68,050 rejected.

The total amount of oats inspected was 1,072,556 bushels. Of this amount 962,706 bushels were No. 1: 14.950 No. 2: 94.900 rejected.

The total amount of barley inspected was 108,455 bushels. Of this amount 5.250 bushels were No. 1: 82,650 bushels were No. 2; 20,555 rejected.

We might grow more and better barley in the West, and profitably too. The difference in the price of No. 1 barley, and pure white or yellow corn, ranges from five to thirteen cents in favor of the barley. And that difference in price will almost cover the cost of its production. I have no figures upon which to base an assertion; but it is my opinion, that on most of our soils, especially north of the 41st parallel, more bushels of barley than corn may be produced and marketed, with the same expenditure of labor. If any RURAL reader has tested the matter, it will be interesting to read his experience.

The number of hogs received in this market (live and dressed,) in 1861 was 675,902 hogs-135,416 more than any former year. But the hog trade in 1862 will, with present prospects, far exceed the business of 1861. Never before in the history of the city has there been so many "distinguished arrivals" of heavy porkers as during the first two months of the current year. The number of hogs cut and packed in Chicago, in 1861, was 379,903.

BEEF CATTLE.

The number of beef cattle received here in 1861 was 204,579. Of this number 53,754 were cut up by packers-2.148 more than any former year.

GRASS SEED. The number of pounds of grass seed received in

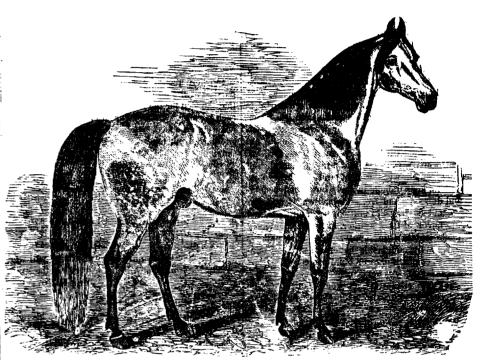
this market in 1855 was 3,024 238 pounds; in 1856, 2,843,202 tbs; in 1857, 2,466,973 tbs; in 1858, 4,271, 732 fbs; in 1859, 5,241,547 fbs; in 1860, 7,071,074 fbs; in 1861, 7,742,614 fbs—a pretty respectable trade, and by most Western farmers regarded a profitable

The quantity of wool received in 1855 was 1,943,

415 fbs; in 1856, 1,853,920 fbs; in 1857, 1,116,821 fbs; in 1858, 1,053 626 lbs; in 1859, 934,595 lbs; in 1860, 859,243 lbs; in 1861, 1,184,208 lbs.

The amount received in 1861 is not a fair index of the amount produced in the West, compared with previous years; for much of the clip of 1861 has been held until quite recently.

Much more that is instructive and interesting, as indicating the great resources of the North-West and the immense trade which centers here, might be abstracted fr m this report. I shall have occasion to refer to some of these facts hereafter; but now my space is filled.



THOROUGH BRED STALLION "TOM WONDER."

high, and weighs, in condition, about 1,000 pounds. Color, dapple gray; legs and feet black, and mane and tail black with silvered ends; head and general form strongly Arabian. His road gait is a fine square trot, until strongly urged, when he paces. Tom is admitted by good judges to be as sound and well proportioned as any horse extant. He can show a 2.30 gait on a trot, and can pace a mile in less than 2.20 to wagon, when conditioned; has shown a half mile, in private, inside of one minute. Has challenged any trotting or pacing stallion for the last 5 or 6 years, and will still match to go in the fall. He won a race, (see Turf Register, Oct. 13, 1853,) when 4 years old, (at Cincinnati,) beating

THE celebrated Stallion "TOM WONDER" by Frank Pierce and Joe Wilson, making 2d heat in Tom Crowder, dam by Woodpecker, thorough bred, 2.28, the fastest 4-year old time ever made in a pubis noted for his great speed both as a trotter and a lie race. On the Centerville Course, Long Island, racer, and for beauty of proportion and develop- Oct. 23d, 1854, in a double team race, Tom Wonder ment of bone and muscle. He is over 15 hands (then 5 years old,) and Isadora distanced Post-Boy and Lady Bevins in 2.32. In Oct., 1856, Tom beat Tecumseh and Reiner (pacers) at the great National Fair at Boston, taking the premium; and in Sept., 1858, he took the special premium, free for all stallions, (a diploma and silver cup,) at the Queen's County Fair, Flushing, L. I. A yearling colt of his took the 1st premium at the same Fair. His stock is very promising, and all trot; he has 3-year olds that can show a 2.40 gait.

Tom Wonder was raised by Col. WM. B. MURPHY. of Lexington, Ky., of whom he was purchased by his present sole owner, Dr. J. Burling Lawrence, of New York. He is to be kept for service the coming season on Long Island.

THE FARMER AND ENTOMOLOGIST.

MR. HOEHANDLE is one of your "matter-o'-fact," practical farmers, of good common sense, and considerable reading; one who observes closely, thinks right out in "meetin'." True, he prefers the substantial to the merely ornamental, and is one of those referred to, I think, by BEECHER, who has more faith in "farm stock, plow shares, and alluvial banks, then he has in rail road stock, turnpike shares, or city banks." Withal, he is a liberal, good hearted man, who never turns the humblest vagrant hungry from his door, but supplies his carnal wants from his well-stored larder, not forgetting to give good advice into the bargain, which, alas! is seldom appreciated.

In one of my "tours of observation," accoutered with my collecting box and fixings, dodging about among the bushes adjoining the cultivated lands of Mr. HOEHANDLE, it chanced, on emerging into an open space, that I espied him perched upon a fence, under a shady tree. He had been eying me in the meantime, with some curiosity. On approaching him with the common salutation of "Good morning, neighbor; this is a promising day," "Why yes," he said, "but promises often don't amount to much, What on earth you've got to sell?" Supposing he took me for a pedestrian vender of "needles and notions," I replied that I had nothing to sell, but was out collecting. "Collecting," he observed, "is a poor business just now," asking, "Who do you collect for?" "You mistake again," I said, "I'm not collecting money, but insects." "Insects!" he almost shouted with a laugh, "success to you;" then checking his risibility, he added, "excuse me, but really the idea of beating the bushes in quest of insects seemed funny to me. I suppose you are one of those usually called etomologist." "Entomologist, if you please," I remarked. "Oh, aye, so it is. We farmers are not so nice: nevertheless. though there is but a slight difference in the snelling, there is considerable as to the meaning, I confasa" he said. Pleased with his good humor, on further conversation I found he was a reader of the RURAL, (as every intelligent farmer should be,) and we soon become fast friends. Your humble correspondent was invited to take a seat on the "top rail" of a five-barred fence, along side of JOHN HOEHANDLE, Esq. Elevated to this high social position, I spread myself, and it would no doubt be rich as well as instructive to transmit the whole sum and substance of our conversation to posterity. In the midst of our learned disquisition we were interrupted by the "toot, toot, toot of the horn," calling the men, at high meridian, off from labor to refreshment.

This signal I was pres ed to observe, and complied cheerfully, thinking to myself, that every man can impart some useful information on those topics very commonly applied to various genera of Hymen-

with which he is familiar, and the utility of "sounding a diversity of bells" to become acquainted with the various tones, so that we may set them to music in accordance with our own taste.

The cordial greeting and unceremonious candor for himself, draws his own conclusions, and speaks of my worthy host and family, as we surrounded the well spread board, shone out like the diamond with its sprightly play, making one feel like an old friend home among friends, contrasted with the dress and tinsel of city conventionality. Alas! I thought, fashion is folly, or folly is fashionable; and those who flatter themselves on their high position ought to be sent to pasture, or pastoral life in the country rather.

The inner man replenished, we enjoyed the cool shade of the ample porch, with its tesselated sides, covered with the broad leaves of the vine, and discussed the Southern rebellion and noxious insects promiscuously, a portion of which I will endeavor to recall and record.

As to the beneficial and noxious insects, my friend queried as to which class our common hornets and yellow-jackets belong, truly saying that "while they are like the honey bee, living in colonies of drones and workers, they do not, like them, labor with industry to provide and lay up for their brood a store of sweetness, with a surplus that pays us for looking after and protecting them; but, on the contrary, they rob the hive bee, and are regular vandals, despoiling our choicest fruit, and are a fierce, voracious pest, as unscrupulous as FLOYD, or the most confirmed fire-eater. Why, the pesky things will get on the fresh meat in the kitchen, and after gorging themselves, will cut off a piece equal in size to their own body, and fly off with it to their nest. True, they destroy flies and other noxious insects, and illustrate the flimsy condition of our 'law,' that entangles flies in its cob-web texture, through which our 'hornets' dash with impunity. In short, I have voted them a nuisance ever since last summer. when I intended to clear a patch of ground, where a colony had usurped 'squatter sovereignty,' and fairly routed me 'horse and foot,' causing a 'Bull Run' panic. But I out-generalled the rascals. I left them to 'crow' a bit, and when in fancied security in their 'Manassas intrenchments.' I cut off their retreat, and gave them a dose of 'fire and brimstone,' by no means to their relish. Boiling water would do for these 'soap bilers,' as my boys call them, but I felt disposed to do them up 'brown.' I do not mean, however, to hang them. If they hang their nests high and dry out of my way, I am disposed to let them hang as high as 'HAMAN,' but clear the patch I would, and I did; so that ends the chapter. By the by," he added, "I suppose you entomologists have some out-landish name for these chaps,-pray what do you call them?"

"In this particular case," I replied, "the generic name is simply Vespa, or wasp, a name, however, - NYENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

opterous insects, such as the mud-wasp. (Pelopocus,) the sand-wasps, (Sphez and Scolia,) the common kind that suspend their combs against the rafters of our garrets and out-houses, (Polistes.) These have all elongated pedunculated bodies, and do not belong to the Vespida. Our hornets are the Vespa maculata, and V. fraterna. The yellow jackets are the Vespa maculifrons, V. cuneata, and V. inequalis, and perhaps other species. Some cover their combs with a paper-like vault, pearshaped, like the hornets, only of a smaller size: others build on the ground, between stones and rocks, according to circumstances, having an under ground passage. I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Firen, in his report, volume 1, (Nos. 1 and 2.) page 62, says, 'Our common hornet or yellow iacket (Vespa maculata, Lin.,) is also frequently noticed in the same situations,' speaking about the ants and blue-wasps (Pelopœus cœruleus, L.,) regaling themselves upon the honey-dew from plant lice. I mainly refer to his confounding our yellow jackets with the Vespa maculata, or true hornet. The truth is, our history respecting the Vespa is very meagre. Say makes no mention of the genus. HARRIS simply refers to them in a general way, as do all the writers I have consulted, giving no specific account of our native Vespida."

"Well," observed my friend, "they are all alike to me. I never care to handle or examine them too closely, lest I, like PAT, would be made to feel again how hot their 'foot' is. They are a set of restless, impertinent vermin, for which I have no sympathy."

"Friend HOEHANDLE, you remind me of that universal genius, Christopher North, who buts the following language into the mouth of the 'Shepherd:

' Shepherd. O' a' God's creturs, the wasp is the only ane that's eternally out o' temper. There's nae sic thing as pleasin' him. In the gracious sunshine, when the bees are at work murmurin' in the gauzy flight-although no gauze, indeed, be comparable to the filaments o' their woven wings,-or, clinging silently to the flowers, sook, sookin' out the hiney-dew, till their verra doups dirl wi' delight, when a' the flees that are ephemeral, and weel contented wi' the licht and the heat o' ae single sun, keep dancin' in their burnished beauty, up and down, to and fro, and backwards and forwards, and sideways, in millions upon millions, and yet are never joistling anither, but a' harmoniously blended together in amity, like imagination's thochts. Why, amid this general dance of minstrelsy, in comes a shower o' infuriated wasps, red het, as if let out o' a flery furnace, pickin' quarrels wi' their ain shadows; then roun' and roun' the hair o' your head, bizzin' against the drum o' your ear, till you think they are in at ae hole and out at the ither; back again, after makin' a circuit, as if they had repentit o' lettin' you unharmed, dashin' against the face o' you who are wishin' ill to nae livin' thing, and although you are engaged out to dinner, sticking a lang poishoned stang in just below your e'e, that before you can rin hame frae the garden, swell up to a fearsome hight, makin' you on one side look like a blackamoor, and on the opposite white as death, sae intolerable is the agony frae the tail o' the yellow imp that, accordin' to his bulk, is stronger far than the dragon o' the desert."

"Good," exclaimed John; "Secesh out and out The yellow imp deserves to be associated with the rattlesnake, fair emblems of strife and treason."

"In the book of Joshua," I observed, "chapter xxiv, verse 12, it is written, 'And I sent the hornet before you, which drave them out from out from before you, even the two Kings of the Amorites, but not with thy sword, nor with thy bow. Whether this means that the loyal Southerners will drive out the would-be Kings of the Amorites, or, as we also have a species of "honey-gathering" Vespa, being an exception to the general tribe, the 13th verse may be significant also, which reads 'And I have given you a land for which ye did not labor, and cities which ye built not, and ye dwell in them; of the vineyards and olive yards which ye planted not do ye eat.' Such is the case, in a measure, already; but let us not confound scripture with our imaginations. Hornets are still hornets, and men no less men. Though they kick up pranks under the high canopy that astonish us, they no doubt fancy its all O. K.; and being in for it, they must needs make the best of it." I could not help also to allude to Lieutenant Holman's Travels. He says, "Eight miles from Grandie, the muleteers suddenly called out, 'marambundas, marambundas!' which indicated the approach of a host of wasps. In a moment all the animals, whether loaded or otherwise, laid down on their backs, kicking most violently; while the blacks, and all persons not already attacked, ran away in different directions, all being careful, by a wide sweep, to avoid the swarm of tormentors that came forward like a cloud. I never witnessed a panic so sudden and complete. &c." After an hour's further chat, I bade my host a hearty adieu. With mutual promises of further chat in future, I abruptly left him, as the reader is left by your humble "correspondent" J. S. Lancaster, Pa., 1862.

BUCKWHEAT AND THE WIRE WORMS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seeing it stated in the agricultural papers, that the sowing of buckwheat on land infested with wire worms would destroy them. I deem it of importance to say such is not my experience. In the fall of '46, the subscriber plowed, early in October, a piece of old meadow land, beside the Mud Creek that flows through Wavne county, and observed that in a sag, where the water sets back before it flows the whole meadow, there were some wire worms, and took the precaution to drop on said land nearly a barrel of lime and ashes per acre, after the corn was planted. to prevent the worms from destroying the crop. Now for the result. The corn came up, and attained an altitude of four to six inches high, when the wire worm began to work, and within less than two weeks destroyed two acres, not leaving a hill. On the 28th day of June, sowed said piece to buckwheat, and a strip of corn, to see whether thev would destroy it a second time. I could see no difference in the quantity eaten by the worms. They seemed to relish the buckwheat quite as well as the corn, eating from one-fourth to one-half of all that was sown. The next crop that was sown was winter wheat, which was almost wholly destroyed by the worms, the winter finishing what the worms had left. I then plowed the land and sowed it to oats. and a heavier crop is seldom seen on any land. Could not discover any eaten off by the wire worms.

The reason why there is obtained a fair crop of buckwheat on such land, many times, is because said wheat is a very quick growing plant, and the worms get their living on the green roots of the grass, which has been inverted but a short time.

KEEPING POULTRY-PORK RAISING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-XORKER:-Having noticed an inquiry in your journal as to whether the Poultru yard is profitable, I thought I would give the inquirer the benefit of my experience. In 1857 I had 16 hens, and thought I would keep an account of the number of eggs laid. About half the hens were Creoles, and the rest the common barnvard fowl. One died in May, and three raised chickens. I consider that it costs me as much to raise chickens as they are worth; so I shall make no account of them. Number of eggs laid, 180 dozen; what I sold averaged 14; cents per dozen.

Receipts, 180 dozen eggs, \$25.80 Expense, 18 bushels corn, at 50 cents, 9.00 Profit, \$16.80

From the 1st of May to the 1st of October, I kept the hens shut in the barn, (with the exception of having time,) until 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon; kept water and old mortar by them.

I also kept an account last year of whatit cost me to fat two pigs, which I butchered the 4th of December. They were just 7 months old. I fed them raw corn meal mixed with sour milk. Commenced feeding them as soon as they would est.

\$11.75 .94 4.00
\$16.69
, 23.60
\$6.91
PERKINS

"THOSE WEIGHTY PIGS"-REJOINDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-On page 62, Mr. E. V. W. Dox "thinks there must be some mistake somewhere about those weighty pigs, as stated on page 30 of the present volume." You made me say that the feed for the last two months was one bushel each per day. I stated (or intended to) that I did not weigh the feed, but thought it was not far from one bushel per week for each. My account stands thus:

To value at six weeks old, \$2 each
To oat and buckwheat meal for 5½ months. say.
To oats, buckwheat and peas, for two months, as
near as I can come at it from the times and
amount I carried to mill 30.00

\$52.00

I think that the manure and "pickings" will well pay for the trouble of killing and getting the grain ground. JOHN R. POTTER. Hermitage, N. Y., 1862.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Milk Sickness

GEORGE FISHER, in a communication to the Chicago Medical Examiner, states that he has from time to time taken great pains to find out what it is that causes milk sickness in cattle. In all cases examined by him, he has traced it to springs poisoned by the decomposed roots of the Cicuta, or wild parsnip, trampled into them by the cattle in

How to Tell Good Flax Seed.

THE Ohio Valley Farmer says that the quality of good flax seed is shown by a golden, rather yellowish, or very light brown tint-shining, full, heavy, smooth and oilish appearance. It is good when, if thrown into a tub of water, it goes to the bottom at once, and when taken into the hand and pressed, it easily escapes through the fingers. Take care not to use very dark or black seed, or a thick and round seed.

Feeding Domestle Animals.

In Germany, says the Scientific American, cattle are fed five times each day, and of course a smaller quantity at each meal. Here we feed three times per day. Which plan is right? Do cattle in the wild state feed but three times per day, or do even our domestic cattle, educated to three meals per day, adhere to the custom when permitted to range in rich pastures? Or do they eat smaller quantities and more frequently? Are the habits of either the wild cattle or the domesticated to be taken as pertinent examples of the more judicious course to be pursued? Cases may occur where the present custom is most convenient, such as the feeding of working cattle while their drivers are at their meals; but should this apply to fatting cattle, milch cows, or cattle not in use?

Hemlock Bark for Drains.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, of West Westminster, Vt., writes thus to the Ohio Farmer:—"Among the various materials that we see recommended for the construction of drains. I do not recollect of ever noticing that of hemlock bark. In sections of country where the hemlock tree abounds, this is one of the cheapest and most durable materials for underdraining to be found. Hemlock timber, cut in February or March, will peel in May, or as soon as we have a few warm days. June, however, is the best time to peel bark, and any one that is intending to do much at the business, would do best to cut his timber in

"The bark for drains should be out about four feet in length, and from twelve to fifteen inches in width, and spread out in the sun with the flesh side up, and will roll up in a few days and be ready for use. If the bark is too thick for the action of the sun to do the work of rolling, a round pole of the size you want the drain can be used, and the bark pressed around and left to dry. It is as durable

as tile, and not half as expensive. Try it." Galls on Horses.

As the heat and labors of the season increase orses will suffer from various flesh wounds, which if not immediately cured, will cause great suffering to the horse, and waste of time and temper to the owner. Let, therefore, a hint or two from the American Agriculturist be now heeded:

"Prevention is better than cure. In the first place, be sure that your harness is in perfect working order. See to it especially that the collar fits well, and is smooth and hard. If the inner surface is rough, it must chafe, and soon wear off the skin. A loose layer of leather under the collar is a good contrivance to lessen friction upon the animal's neck and shoulders.

"While spring work is pressing, let the horses shoulders be washed, every other morning, with a solution of alum and whisky. This being a powerful astringent, will serve to toughen the skin and prevent its breaking. At night, when coming home from work sweaty and sore, let the shoulders be washed with tepid water, then rubbed dry. If, not-

breast or back, wash them clean, then apply an ointment made by mixing together a spoonful of pulverized alum and the white of an egg.

The Road to Poor Farming.

As the road to poor farming is not generally understood, though it is crowded with travelers, we throw up the following landmarks, from the Springfield (Mass.,) Republican, for the common benefit:

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.

2. Hire money to stock your farm. 3. Have no faith in your own business, and be

always ready to sell out. 4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen

and cheap tools. 5. Feed bog hay and moldy corn stalks exclu-

sively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old, rickety wagons and plows. 6. Use the oil of bickory freely, whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal,

keeps the hair lively and pounds out all the grubs 7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun; beauties of runts, thin in the hams, and potbellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from

that haven't strength to herd. 8. Be cautious in the manufacture of manure; i makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it

9. Never waste time in setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.

Inquiries and Auswers.

Scouring in Cattle.—As the Rural seems to be a medium of communication for the distressed and afflicted. I want to ask advice of you, or your numerous readers. I have a steer, three years old this spring, that scours continually. He eats heartily, but as a matter of course does not thrive. He was troubled some last winter, but I thought by letting him run to grass through the summer he would get over it; and at times did seem cured, but would soon show it, especially if he could get salt, for which he has a voracious appetite. I have given him a dose of linseed oil, and then fed him wheat bran, but of no avail. I have been told that it is caused by the overflowing of the gall. I thought some of your many readers may have had such a case, and may possibly know of a cure.—A CONSTANT READER, Cayuga, N. Y., 1862.

We would recommend the following astringent drink:—

We would recommend the following astringent drink:-Prepared chalk, two onnces; oak bark, powdered, one ounce; catechu, powdered, one-half ounce; opium, powdered, two scruples; ginger, powdered, two drachms. Mix, and give in a quart of warm gruel.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING—SAF VINEGAR.—Will some one please tell us something about making maple sugar, the proper time to cleanse it, and what to cleanse it with. Also, how to make good sap vinegar.—A Subscriber, Elk Rapids, Mich., 1862.

CLEANSING AND GRAINING MAPLE SUGAR.— Will some one who knows give in the RURAL NEW-YORKER the best manner of cleansing and graining maple sugar. Any one can make it, but how can it be prepared in the highest state of perfection. We have seen it in a few instances almost white, and then again quite the opposite.—Miss J. D. C., Locke, March 3d, 1862.

The process of sugar making is very simple, and consists merely in evaporating the water which holds the sugar in solution, and obtaining the latter in a state of comparative The chief requisites, therefore, consist in using fuel economically, in warding off all extraneous matter, and in presenting as large an evaporating surface to the air as possi These requisites are obtained by using a shallow shee iron pan set in an arch, in keeping the sap free from leave and dirt, and in using dry and well prepared wood.

After the sap has been evaporated to the consistence of sirup, or thin molasses, it should be strained off through a thick woolen cloth, and suffered to stand several days, until it has deposited all its sediment; after which the clear siruy should be carefully poured off, leaving the sediment behind at which the final evaporation should be arrested, and the 'sugaring off" completed. The process of cleansing consists in mingling with the sirup, before it has become much heated any albuminous substance, such as blood, eggs, milk, &c. The American Agriculturist offers the following suggestion

upon this topic: SUGARING OFF.—This is an easy process. When the sap is boiled down to a sirup, strain it through a flannel strainer into a medium sized cauldron, and boil it until it granulates. 'If leaves, pieces of bark, ashes, flies or dirt of any kind has fallen into the sap, it must be clarified. This can be done by using milk gesaleratus and the whites of eggs. A good recip is a half teacup of new milk to every pailful of sirup. Then boil slowly and stir well together, skimming off the scum which will soon rise to the surface. This done, and the sirup being found "dry" enough (by testing a little in a saucer) to make into forms, pour it into tin moulds of any convenient size or form, and when solid, lay the cakes upside down to prevent premature draining. At the first leisure moment, lay the cakes on their edges with dishes underneath to catch the drainings. The cakes will soon harden.

GARGET.—I wish to inquire for a remedy for an ailment in a cow's udder for a disease I am unable to name. The first symptoms were small lumps or strings of milk, which has extended from the first to the second teat; and as I fear it may spread further, I am anxious for a remedy?—H., Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1862.

In cases where no fever is apparent, and the udder, alone, seems affected, linseed oil well rubbed into the udder and teats, will often remove the obstruction. Where fever accompanies the disease, and this is the case generally, YOUAT recommends bleeding, a dose of physic, the udder well fomented, the milk drawn gently but completely off, at least twice in each day, and an ointment, composed of the follow ing ingredients, thoroughly rubbed into the bag:-Soft soan, one pound; mercurial ointmeht, two ounces; camphor, rub hed down with a little spirits of wine, one ounce-rub well together. Apply after milking, the udder being well fomented with warm water, and the remains of the ointment washed of before the next milking. If this fails to speedily remove the disease, iodine must be resorted to. The mode of application is external, in the form of an ointment, (one part of the hydriodate of potash being incorporated with seven parts of lard,) one or two drachms (about the size of a filbert) of which should be rubbed into the diseased portion of the udder norning and night. Doses of the hydriodate may daily be given internally with a little gruel, gradually increasing from ix to twelve grains.

While the disease is in progress, the bowels should be kept open, and for this purpose take half doses of the following:-Epsom salts, one pound; powdered caraway seeds, half an ounce. Dissolve in a quart of warm gruel. A fever drink composed of emetic tartar, one drachm; powdered digitalis, half drachm; nitre, three drachms; mix and give in a quart of tolerably thick gruel. A drink more decidedly diuretic is made of powdered nitre, one ounce; powdered resin, two ounces; ginger, two drachms,-mix well together in a little molasses, and give in warm gruel. This latter drink it will be well to continue for two or three weeks after all bloody dis charges have ceased.

The treatment recommended by Dr. Dann, is to perseveringly foment the teats, or quarters, that have become hot and tender, with an infusion of elder or camomile flowers at the same time drawing, in the most gentle manner, a small quantity of milk. He then gives an aperient—one pint of linseed oil and the yolks of two eggs, or one pint of sweet oil and half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper-and keeps the animal on light diet. If there is any danger of matter forming, rub the bag with equal parts of goose oil and hot drops. If the parts are exceedingly painful, a wash of weak lye, or wood ashes, or sal soda, is recommended. If necessity compels the use of the lancet, after the matter is evacuated the part is washed clean and a stimulating liniment applied.

POSTS HEAVING BY FROST.-I noticed in a late number of the RURAL an article headed. "To prevent Posts being thrown by Frost," and will give you my experience, if it will be of any use to you. Where the soil is moist and inclined to heave, I dig a hole about two and a half feet deep, and then prepare my post by boring a hole through, near the bottom of the post, with a one and a half inch anger, and put a pin through it; and then put a good sized stone on the pin on each side, and sometimes I fill the hole with stones.-W withstanding these precautions, galls occur on the I. Kip., Palmyra, N. Y., 1862.

Rural Notes and Items.

THAT DISCUSSION UPON TAXING DOGS. - Correction. - It appears that our report of the discussion at Annual Meeting of N. Y. State Ag. Society, on taxing dogs, (see RURAL of 1st inst.) contained two or three errors. Mr. E. Sherrill, of Ontario, is reported as speaking of "the tour thousand or nore dogs in this State," and Mr. T. C. PETHES as asserting "that there were full five thousand in the State," &c. Now as every intelligent reader must be aware, these figures are far too low - and we find by reference to our notes (and our memory fully "endorses" them.) that Mr. Surggill, said four hundred thousand or more," and Mr. PETERS "full five sundred thousand," &c. How we could have made such an error in transcribing from notes is past our ken, and hence infer it must be a "mistake of the printer." But we innocently made another error, which has awakened the virtuou indignation of our usually amiable friend Preves. We understood him to say, as reported, that "when Supervisor he succeeded in getting a tax on dogs," &c., - and believing him to be "honest, cap ble, and faithful to the constitution," we had no doubt he had held that honorable office. Yet, in a characteristic note, our modest friend calls our report in this respect an "absurd blunder," and, much to our surprise. (considering his qualifications,) adds: - "In the first place I was never Supervisor. In the next place I was never a candidate, and in the last place I never had any town office higher than path master, and could not get that the second time Supervisor, indeed! I did a few years ago draw up a bill which the Supervisors, then in session, passed into a law, levying a tax on dogs. It put fifty cents on the first, one dollar or the second; three dollars on a bitch, and five on the second one. The law worked well for two years; dogs became scarce, a good fund was provided for those who lost their sheep by dogs, and if it had been continued the farmers in the county would now be many thousands of dollars better off in the aggregate than they are. Some overgrown political pups got into office as Supervisors, and the law was repealed."

OUR PREMITMS. -- A Sample Letter. -- Since awarding the premiums offered for subscribers obtained for RURAL during November, December and January, (a list of awards being ent, post-paid, to every club-agent,) we have received many gratifying letters, from both successful and unsuccessful competitors. While two or three of the latter class have com plained at the result, (which we could not change, without being unfair or partial.) the great mass express themselves a satisfied, and as caring more about increasing the benefits of the paper than obtaining pay for their efforts. We have many letters conveying this sentiment, from one of which (just received from Mr. C. D. HALB, of Huron Co., Ohio, who has obtained about thirty subscribers this year,) we quote as a sample. After remarking that he is not anxious about any premium, Mr. H. adds: - "You have been very liberal with me heretofore, quite enough so, and I must plead guilty, this year, to a lack of effort. But next year, if I am still resident of B., I intend to do something: Not that I expect o get so large a number as to realize any pay in premiums, but I believe it to be a duty we all owe each other to do what ever good we can, and I know of no way that I can do so much general good to the mass, as by a liberal circulation of the RURAL. Its Religious, Moral and Patriotic tone is so ele vated and pure, with an entire absence of all silly isms, that it most heartily meets the approval of all right-thinking people.

CATTLE BREEDERS' CONVENTION .- The fourth annual con ention of the (New England) Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Hartford, Ct., on the 5th inst., Paoli Lathrop, of Mass., in the chair. The convention was well attended, and the proceedings animated and interesting, showing the enthu siasm of members. We give a brief synopsis of the proceedings. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$232 or hand. Probable indebtedness, \$125. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: President - S. W. BUFFUM, of Winchester, N. H. Vice Presidents - R. Linsley, of Meriden; D. Buck, of Windsor, Ct.; Milo T. Smith, of Northampton, Mass.; C. M. Pond, of Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Peters, of Southboro, Mass. Secretary and Treasurer - Henry A. Dyer, of Brooklyn, Ct. Henry A. Dyer, Mason C. Weld, and Samuel I. Bartlett were re-elected committee on publica tion of a herd book. Resolutions were passed to permit nonmembers to enter Pedigrees by paying 50 cents for each animal on the record, and \$2 for a copy of the book - to amend the constitution so as to fix the annual membership at one dollar - and to extend the privileges of the Association to all breeders of thorough bred neat stock in the United

COTTON CULTURE IN ILLINOIS .- Mr. S. E. HILLS, of Marion Co., Ill., writes:-"I was very much interested in an article in a late RURAL (Feb. 15) on Cotton Culture for Southern Illineis. It all agrees well with what information I had previously obtained from those who have been acquainted with raising cotton all their lives, both here and in the South There is, however, an item or two in addition to what was written in the article referred to. One is that the cotton must not be worked when the dew is on, or just after a rain, or any time when it is wet, for it is said to give it the 'scabby shins,' or to so affect it that it will injure its growth very materially. Another item is that, in cultivating the plant for the first time, the ground should be dressed away from the plant, if it planted in ridges or hills. Those may be mere whims.

GOOD SERDS, GOOD IMPLEMENTS AND GOOD CULTURE are great requisites to successful agriculture. As the season for active operations is coming on apace, no time should be lost n procuring the two former, as important, if not indispensable, adjuncts to the latter—for when soil and weather permit the three should be used to the best advantage. The present is the best time to procure the requistes of a successful campaign in the great laboratory of Nature. Farmers, Horticulturists. Gardeners!-are you ready to open the campaign at the earliest practicable moment, and to prosecute it with a skill and vigor worthy of victory?

THE SPRING-LIKE WEATHER is rapidly melting the snow, and starting wheeled vehicles. The "freshet" promises large dividends in the fluid state, and many fears of damage are entertained. The sleighing is non est in the city, but we learn that there is yet plenty, in spots, in the surrounding countrythe drifts being large and numerous, and greatly impeding locomotion in most thoroughfares. To-day (March 11,) is the most spring-like of the season, the bright, warm sun indicating the return of a warm and genial atmosphere -- a con summation devoutly to be wished.

FARMERS' CLUB OF EAST MAINE, (BROOME Co.) - Officers for 1862: President - ABM. H. GREENE. Secretary and Treas urer - Robert Hogg. Librarian - Martin J. Swift. This is the fourth year since the Club was organized. It meets through the winter every Monday evening, to discuss some given subject, and on the first Monday evening in the month a speaker is procured from abroad, which makes it very interesting. The farmers of East Maine could not get along with out their Club Meetings, their Fourth of July celebration, and their Fair and Plowing Match in the fall. - R. H.

AN EGGS-TRAORDINARY GOOSE is thus told about in a letter ust received from Mr. C. N. Bercher, of Woodbury, Conn.:-"I think that I have an extraordinary goose. She commenced laving the 23d of Sept., 1861, and has laid every month since. Sixty eggs I have found; how many more she has laid I cannot tell, for she dropped some of them. I exhibited her and her mate, and five of her eggs, at our Town Fair, Oct. 3d, and took one of the prizes. On Christmas day she laid an egg that weighed over ten ounces, and sold for twenty-five cents. If any one will tell a bigger true story than this, I will surrender.

A WRIGHTY YOUNG DURHAM .- Mr. J. H. VINCENT, of Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., writes us that he has a Durham bull that weighed 600 lbs. when six months old, 1,290 lbs. when eighteen months old, and 1,600 lbs. when twenty-three month old. (on the 2d inst.) A good weight, and progressive, even if the young blood was pampered, - but as Mr. V. says nothing on that point, we suppose the calf did not have the millof more than one cow, or extra feed after weaning.

BLOOD HORSES AT AUCTION .- It will be seen, by reference to advertisement in this paper, that the fine stock of horses (including several thorough-breds) collected and bred by the late Dr. CARR, of Canandaigua, will be sold at public auction on the 20th inst. The announcement is worthy the attention of admirers and breeders of superior horses.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executors' Sale—Wm. Antis and Henry T. Carr, Executors, Roofing Slate—A. K. Rider, Superintendent. Carpetings—Howe & Rogers
New Ostalogue of Seeds, &c.—McElwain Bro.'s
Cranberry Culture and Plants.
Janny Corn—S. L. Plancast,
Cortland Academy—S. W. Clark, Principal.
Diana Grape Vines—E Mooly & Son.
Dissolution—John 'opeland and O. W. & J. R. Powers.
Apple Trees for Sale—E. C. Frock.
Apple Trees—P. Bowen & Co.
Peach Trees—P. Bowen & Co.
Situation as Teacher Wanted by a Lady.
Clinton and Isabella Grape Vines—Geo. Beck.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Eastman's Commercial College. Brown's Bronchial Troches for Cough. Partial List of Gifts Awarded at the Metropolitan Bookstors.

The News Condenser.

- Our troops at Key West are in excellent health. - Vermont produces about 4,000,000 pounds of wool per

- The fort at Tampa, Florida, has been captured, with

- All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been eleased on parole.

--- The people of an Iowa town have, "in fun," elected a

voman for Mayor. - Florida is selling public lands belonging to the United

States Government. --- A telegraph cable has been laid in the Ohio river between

Cincinnati and Covington. - Permits are given to traders as far as Clarksville, Tenn

upon gi**ving** proper b**onds**. - One hundred thousand dollars' worth of potton was taken

at Nashville by our troops.

- Reverdy Johnson has been elected to the U.S. Senate by the Legislature of Maryland. - The President of the Florida State Convention confe

that the blockade is effective. Clarksville is the center of the tobacco region of South-

ern Kentucky and Tennessec. - The heavy gale of the 25th ult. did much damage to the shipping in New York harbor.

- Seven hundred and fifty rehel officers have been sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. - The English authorities have notified the Sumter to onit

Gibraltar, but she still remains there. - The steamer Cambridge sunk on the 23d ult., near Grand

Glaize, Ark. Forty-two lives were lost.

- The total amount of water pipe laid in the city of Philedelphia is 1.779.097 feet, or nearly 37 miles.

... The business of the Patent Office is rapidly reviving, the ssue for this year being some ninety patents. - The Great Exhibition Building, in London, has been

completed, and surrendered by the contractors. - A heavy fire occurred in Boston on the 25th ult., destroying property worth over half a million of dollars.

- Gen. Sigel denies writing a letter attributed to him, complaining of personal injustice by the Government.

- There has been a flood of rain at Mecca. Three hundred lives were lost, and one-third of the city destroyed.

- Albany Hall, in Milwaukee, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday week. The loss amounts to about \$70,000.

- At the election at Savanna, Tenn., for Sheriff, on Saturday, the Union ticket received 300 votes, the Secession 45.

- Rebel papers state that the people of the South are warmly urging and demanding Jeff. Davis to take the field.

- The value of the submarine cable lost at Fortress Monroe, in the unsuccessful attempt to lay it, was about \$5,000. - The rebel commissioners have been snubbed by being

lenied any space for goods in the Great London Exhibition. - Resolutions providing for the manufacture and purchase

of arms for the State of Maine are pending in her Legislature, - The weather has been severe in Oregon. Many persons on their way from Portland to the mines have frozen to death.

- The 22d of February was celebrated with great zest in Glasgow, Mo., a place long occupied by the myrmidens of

Price. - There is great distress among the weavers at Coventry, England, of whom twenty five thousand are out of employ

- Judge Chumasero, of this judicial district, has decided that the running of horses for money at agricultural shows is

illeg<mark>al</mark>. A bitter contest is going on at Memphis, Tenn., as to whether the town be burned on the approach of the Federal

gunboats. - A large number of wounded soldiers arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday week, and were accommodated in various hospitals.

- Five additional regiments have been called out in North Carolina, to complete the Confederate quota of that State Rather late. - The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville

was removed, previous to the evacuation of that place, to Chatanooga. - An establishment for the sale of fine Havana cigars (the only one in France,) has just been opened, in Paris, by the

Government. - Two North Carolinians have been arrested and put in jail at Raleigh, on the charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island.

- The French Minister of State has received ambassador Slidell in his "private capacity," ignoring his assumed diplomatic character — The State stocks of Tennessee have risen seventeen per

cent. in the seven or eight days past, and Missouri stocks have had a similar rise. - The Princess Alice of England has been betrothed by treaty to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the marriage

- The extensive paper mill at Cohoes, N. Y., owned by Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany, was burned on Saturday week T.oss \$50 000 - The Toronto Leader is firm in the belief of war between

the United States and England, and devotes a column to s plan of the campaign! - The Syracuse Journal announces the death of Cent

David Hill, a leading chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians. aged seventy-three years. - Mrs. Mary Clark, who died a day or two since at Plynouth, Mass., only lacked two and a half months of being

one hundred years of age. - The Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, will celebrate its fiftleth anniversary on the 30th of April next,

which will be the last day. - The Post Office Department will let two thousand and wenty-three mail routes this spring. The proposals will be

eceived until the 31st inst. - The Post Office agent who opened a post office at Nashville, had forty applications for clerkships from the citizens

before the office was opened. - Mr. Enoch Boone, the first white male child born in Kentucky, died at his residence in Meade county in that State,

on the 8th inst., in his 85th year. - The Richmond Enquirer says the Southern people can aise any article of Yankee industry. Some wag coolly asks, why don't they raise the blockade?

- The Norfolk (Va.) Day Book predicts that no cotton or obacco will be cultivated this year, but that the ground will be devoted to raising food exclusively.

- The city of Odessa has been invaded by mice to an alarming extent. The cats have eaten so many that they have grown too corpulent to catch any more.

- The Ohio canals are expected to open for business on their whole lines on the 15th of March. The Pennsylvania canals will probably open about the same time.

- The Nashville Banner, which surrendered with Fort Donelson, has resumed publication as a Union paper. Its proprietors profess to have experienced a change of heart.

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SE DIVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

TO GROW FINE CELERY.

EVERY one who grows vegetables should make an effort to have them of the very best quality. One good celery plant, well blanched, crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor, is worth more for use than a dozen poor plants. To all amateurs who wish to grow fine celery, either for consumption or exhibition, we commend the following:

TO PRODUCE VERY FINE CELERY.—Hitherto I have only treated of this vegetable so as to produce an ordinarily good sample, and in a way that will pay the market-gardener; but if it be desirable to have extra quality and the largest size, some difference should be made in the culture. Celery will feed freely on very rich manures if judiciously applied, but not otherwise; and the best time to use such is during active growth, and after the greatest heat of summer is past. There is no difficulty in obtaining heads of eight to ten pounds weight, and in some instances even more, if the following directions be adopted:

Raise the plants, and plant out as before directed, with the exception of the trenches, which should be opened wider, and about half as much more wellrotted manure added. When a trifle advanced in size, and growing fast, place a few inches of fresh "maiden" earth alongside of the stalks; and if there is a hog-pen at hand, procure a quantity of the drainings and slush, fresh as it is, convey it to your rows of celery, and after raising a small ridge outside and away a short distance from the plants along the row, pour it on the surface. Take care that this does not come too near the stalks, or it will most assuredly rot them; and do not mutilate the roots, or they will be destroyed. Do not apply this or any other strong manure during hot weather, or the increased luxuriance will not bear the sun's rays, and the leaves will blister. A wet time is the best for this kind of application; and in the absence of frequent rains, use water very freely. If hog-drainings are not to be had, a good but not equal substitute is dung-hill drainings, or guano dissolved in water at the rate of fifteen gallons to one pound. If the hog-wash be used, one application will be enough; but of the others, a repetition every three or four days for three weeks will be necessary. The after-soiling may proceed as before advised, with the exception that if deferred longer the weight will be greater. . It may be thought that this is a strong dose; but

we must recollect that it is only applied when growth is most active, and the plants under favorable circumstances as to temperature; and most vegetables will flourish at this period with manures of so rich a nature as to kill them at other times. It is from a want of knowledge on this very point, that so much mischief is frequently done in this way. What is here advised has often been done in my own practice, when wishing to obtain extraordinary results, and has answered the purposes for which it was intended.

The following criteria will show what a first rate head of celery is, and how it ought to appear on the exhibition table. The weight may be from six to ten pounds. It should be taken up with the roots preserved, and cleanly washed. The external form should correspond in length to girth-not short and thick, nor long and slender. The base immediately above the roots ought to be nicely rounded-not bulged, nor split; the stalks solid, brittle, straight, perpendicular to the base, with the leaflets confined to the upper part, leaving the stem clear below. The blanching should extend in the second inner row of stalks up to the leaves, and to the base of the outer ones; all inside of this ought to be clear and eatable, and proceed in the middle nearly to the top of the leaves; the whole available substance for use being about one-half the entire bulk. There ought not to be any spots or freckles of any kind on any part, nor the least sponginess or hollowness. If a white variety, the bleaching should be perfectly white; and if a red, of a clear whitish-pink, shading off to white in the heart. Such is a first rate head of celery; and I hope that more attention will begin to be paid at exhibitions to a better standard of excellence in vegetables, for there is yet much room for improvement.

THE ORCHARD-SOIL AND DRAINAGE.

PROTECTION from high winds and drianage is essential to successful fruit culture in the West, and the sooner this is realized by our friends in that section the better. The following is from the pen of Dr. Kennicott, whose long experience entitles his opinions to the highest consideration:

THE first great principle in the preparation of soil for fruit growing, is Thorough Drainage-Underdrainage. The second-depth, strength, or specific fertility-and capacity for holding just moisture enough, and no more! All these latter conditions are oftenest found in a good wheat soil. Land that will produce half a dozen good crops of winter wheat, with suitable rotation, is a pretty sure orchard soil, if reasonably drained. Land naturally well underdrained, is that with a subsoil of sand, gravel, or seamy and shelving rock; and is not, always—though often—the best fruit soil.

Underdrainage may be made, with the "mole' draining machine, in plastic clay, where the descent is moderate-with loose stones, boards, or brush, where the declivity is greater—and with tile, everywhere, that drainage is practicable. I have tried all; and am satisfied that the last is best, as a general rule; and the first, least expensive, and, where feasible, tolerably satisfactory.

I intimated that climate—and, of course, adaptation, in regard to some particular varieties of fruitmight be modified, by thorough drainage. It is said, that from ten to fifteen degrees of heat have been gained by it. I know, that from one to three weeks of time is gained by it; and there is no doubt as to the other fact, of temperature. And the gainfrom snow and rain—and the saving in fertility, and in rendering inert elements available, is of immense consequence, besides. The amelioration, in local climate, by dense plantations of forest trees and hedges, is now pretty well understood; and I refer to it only as a settled principle. But enough on this. You must drain orchard ground, and it is best to underdrain it. If you cannot do it, then do the next best thing. By successive back-furrows, throw your ground into spaced ridges, with deep deadfurrows down the slopes and open ditches for efficient outlets. An exceedingly wasteful and slovenly process, but one that may save your orchard, for all that. And if you will not plant forest trees and hedges for protection to orchards, then plant your orchard trees thick, and they will protect each other. What is often considered "a good corn

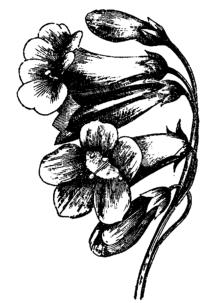
soil"-or our rich, black, prairie loam-over retentive clay-is utterly unfit for most orchard fruits in its natural condition and position - the books to the contrary notwithstanding. But underdrain this, and trench-plow it-deep enough to bring up plenty of clay, and perhaps lime-and alter its capacity for retaining moisture, in a dry time, and modify its dark color by admixture—and you may make of it a truit soil-almost equal to the natural wheat soil.

Cold water is the greatest enemy the ordinary orchardist has to contend with; an insufficiency of alumina or clay, is often fatal; lime is no less necessary to most fruits; the phosphates, potash, soda, &c., are essential, and not always easily supplied; vegetable matter cannot be dispensed with; but is almost always sufficiently abundant, and can be added, at little cost, when needed. But, in nine of every ten cases, I will come back to cold water as the cause of general failure-so far as soil is concerned-and point you to drainage and the trenchplow for prevention and cure.

Always prepare orchard ground in autumn, except in loose sand, perhaps, whether you plant then or not. There is less time for it in spring; and frost is a great pulverizer of good clay. As a rule, your orchard soil should be well worked, to a depth of at least 12 inches—and better 18—if its character will admit of it. And, if the clayey subsoil be stirred by the subsoil-plow six or eight inches deeper, so much the better.

PENSTEMON.

The Penstemon family is a very beautiful genus of perennial plants, well worthy the attention of all lovers of flowers. The prevailing colors are blue and red, of many shades. The plants range from one to two feet in height, the flowers are bell-shaped, and are attached to a strong flower stem often a foot in height, in the form of a panicle. Our engrav ing shows a short side branch, or pedicel.



Some of the varieties are tender, but we have a good collection that will endure our climate, and flower most beautifully. The Penstemon is propagated by dividing the roots by cuttings or layering. Plants may be obtained of nurserymen in the spring. They may also be grown from seeds, which should be sown in the open ground in May.

SPRING HOT-BEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

THE following article, written by a New Jersey market gardener, which we find in the Horticulturist for March, is timely and valuable. Most persons with little experience start their hot-beds for rearing plants too early, and never get good, stocky, hardy

"As our operations are conducted with a view to profit, and on a large scale, we flatter ourselves that in some respects our system is simpler and cheaper than that adopted in private practice, competition having the effect of drawing out all contrivances, so as to make our manner of working as profitable as

"In the raising of tender plants, such as tomato, egg, melon, or cucumber, there is often a great error committed in starting too early, as they cannot be safely planted out in this district until the 20th or 25th of May. The 15th of March is much more preferable for starting the hot-bed than the 15th of February; and if the use of a green-house can be had, by sowing in boxes there, there is no necessity for starting the hot-bed until the 10th or 15th of April, when the green-house plants that have been sown a month previous, in the green-house, may be planted in the frame.

"Our manner of making hot-beds is different from that in general use in private gardens: whether the wood work of the frame is stationary or portable, we invariably use a pit for the reception of the prepared hot manure. This pit is from 2 to 21 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and of any length required. The advantage of this over having the hot-bed built above the ground is, that it requires less heating material, and, being all under ground, is but little affected by the outside temperature. The manure being duly prepared by two or three turnings, the pit is filled up-packed moderately firm-to within 9 inches of the top of the boards, the sashes put on, and kept close to "draw up" the heat. As soon as the heat is found to be up in the frame-but not before-four or five inches of dry soil is regularly spread over the surface, in which is plunged a thermometer for a day or two, and when it indicates a temperature of 80 degrees, with a tendency to decline, the seed is sown or the seedlings planted, as the case may be. As the weather becomes warm, and the plants get vigorous, water is freely given, and air in warm, mild days. The best protection from frost at night we find to be straw mats, made long enough to overlap the sash at each end six inches, a mat for a six-feet sash requiring to be something over seven feet long.

"For raising our spring plants of cabbage, cauliflower, or lettuce, we use only cold frames; that is, frames on the surface of the ground, without any heating material; these we usually start by the first week in March. Have the ground finely pulverized, and sow rather thin. By one month from the time of sowing we have fine, strong, hardy plants for planting in the open ground. Careful attention is necessary in giving abundance of air, and by covering up by straw mats at night, so as entirely to exclude

"We have practiced this plan for some years past and find it cheaper, requiring less attention, and producing much better plants than those raised in

FRUIT CULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - An article in the last RURAL, entitled "Peach Culture in St. Joseph, Mich.," so abounds in misrepresentions that it would seem due to truth and the readers of the RURAL, that the facts in the case be briefly stated:

In the first instance, our prevailing winds are from the north-west, west, and south-west.

From the north-west wind, all the east shore from St. Joseph to Grand Haven, is equally protected. From west to south-west, St. Joseph is only protected by a narrow and shallow extremity of the lake, while points further north are also fully protected from these. On this point I would refer you to the authority of T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, in an article published but recently in the RURAL, in which he mentions the effect upon the climate of a portion of South-Western Michigan, of "the cold, dry winds which sweep down from the Rocky Mountains over the prairies, and past the head of Lake Michigan." New, in all reason, St. Joseph must be more exposed to these winds than points further north along the shore.

The facts sustain this theory; for I am told by reliable fruit men of St. Joseph that the peach region there is narrow—that beyond two or three miles from the lake they are subject to failure. But, as you advance northward, the region for the cultivation of tender fruits widens, embracing the whole north-western portion of Van Buren county-eight or more townships of land-and a large portion of Allegan county, wherein the peach and other tender fruits nave been successfully cultivated.

Next let me direct your attention to this expression: -- "The thermometer indicates a difference of from fifteen to twenty degrees between St. Joseph and any point twenty-five miles from there in favor of the former." I have been taxing my philosophy, with the vain endeavor to reconcile this little genial spot-this little patch of equatorial warmth, with the eager and bluff northern almosphere surrounding it: and with the vain endeavor to determine how it is possible that the isothermal line, connecting St. Joseph with the tropics should appear to be so abruptly broken off at both ends.

But the writer gives no corroborative facts, and no train of plausibility-leaving us to our own fruitless conjectures. I will venture to say, however, that during the hard winter which killed nearly all the peach trees in certain inland portions of Michigan, the thermometer at South Haven sank as low as ten degrees below zero; the peach trees were uninjured - but the fruit buds materially destroyed. The ensuing summer I visited St. Joseph, and from personal observation, and the representations of truit growers, ascertained that the degree of cold, and the effect upon the fruit buds, had been the same there as at South Haven. But the writer says:—"Fruit buds are never killed by winter cold at St. Joseph." St. Joseph has acquired a well deserved reputation for her fruit; but what has she to gain in the estimation of the intelligent readers of the RURAL, by such arrogation as the above. As to the retarding of vegetation in the spring by the cool influence of the lake, points further north have at least the same, if not superior advantages, to St. Joseph.

From personal observation I am convinced that the lake shore country, from St. Joseph to the Kalamazoo River, is capable of producing all the fruits of this latitude, with profit to the cultivator-having advantages of market unsurpassed. In saying this, I would not disparage any other locality. Indeed, although not personally acquainted, I have been told that peaches can be grown on the lake shore, as far north even as Grand Traverse Bay.

I write this only to correct any false impressions made by the ungenerous reflections of our St. Joseph neighbor. We do not wish to parade our advantages unwisely before the public, but prefer to be "known by our fruits." In closing, allow me to express an earnest desire for the success of the RURAL and rural pursuits everywhere.

South Haven, Van Buren Co., Mich. A S. DYCKMAN.

FARM HEDGES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have observed for a great many months past, several paragraphs in the Kural respecting tences and hedges, with inquiries, what sort of plant or tree will make the cheapest, quickest, and most durable hedge. I have seen the Osage Orange; it is quick in growth, and will therefore be of short duration. It may suit gardens. but will not do for farms, as it is too weak, and would not turn cattle. I have also seen Beech fences, which are very strong and of some durability; and I have seen the Prickly Holly, which is very strong and durable, is of slow growth, and is an evergreen, in England. This sort of fence is confined to the gardens of the opulent, though there are often a few bushes mixed with farmer's Hawthorn hedges. There is a smooth-leaved Holly, which is not so strong, grows larger and quicker. The White Hawthorn is in general the plant that is in common use in Great Britain and Ireland for farm hedges. It is of slow growth, and requires pains in weeding and fencing on both sides, for at least ten years. It wants cutting and laying after it has been planted in hedge-rows for three or four years, to keep it thick at the bottom. It requires more of this sort of management here than it does in England, for this climate has a tendency to cause trees to grow tall. Last summer I cut a sprout of one of my thorns that measured 6 feet 9 inches.

I am now going to say something of the fences about my farm. About fourteen years ago I planted about 30,000 plants English White Hawthorn, inclos ing four fields, two gardens, and a fence on each side of the road-about a mile and a half in length altogether. They have done remarkably well, quite answered my expectations, are admired by all, and make a beautiful and strong fence. My countrymen all agree that they never saw a better or finer fence in England. It would be well for those who have any doubt about the success of this plant, to come and see for themselves. Out of all that I planted, I have not lost one by mice or any other cause. I planted about 60,000 of the seed last summer. I expect they will vegetate this year.

The time for planting orchard trees is approaching, and I would recommend them to be planted at an angle of about ten degrees from the perpendicular, inclining to the west. You will then have your trees upright when grown up, as the westerly winds are the most prevalent and strongest.

Near Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

A NEW USE FOR CRINOLINE. - A lady correspondent of the Cottage Gardener says: "The fruit trees in my orchard house have been much blighted this year; tops of the young shoots curl up. I have, I think, destroyed the fly new. Not being able to smoke the house in the ordinary way, I have used a lady's crinoline. I bought a cheap one covered with glazed calico, pulled it up around a pole, making it close as possible.

Korticultural Aotes.

THE PERENNIAL COTTON TREE OF CHILI .-- In the presen ondition of the country, much interest is felt in the subject of Cotten Culture. We have before informed our readers of all that we could learn of the "Perennial Cotton Tree of Chili." which was claimed to be a perennial and more hardy than our common cotton. The Botanical Committee of the Pennsyl vania Horticultural Society has presented a report on the sub ject, which we consider of sufficient importance to lay before our readers:

"Said Committee would respectfully report that, in the ab sence of specimens, or any facts beyond what have been pre-sented to the public, they can only offer an opinion that the o called Perennial Cotton Tree is nothing more than a form of the common cotton of general cultivation.

"The main facts relied on by its introducer are that his plant is a perennial, and that it will endure a greater amount of cold than the common herbaceous cotton. This character is not inconsistent with what is already known of the cotton plant. It changes its habits and powers of endurance with the circumstances that may surround it. In this, it possesses a power in common with many other plants. The castor oil plant (Ricinus communis) is a well-known instance of a plant being apparently a tender annual in some climates, and a tree of onsiderable hardiness in others.

"In the special case of the cotton plant, this matter has bee decided by many modern writers. Your Committee will only refer in this paper to one instance

"In the 'Transactions of the Linnæan Society,' Dr. F. Bu chanan Hamilton says of the common cotton: 'The plant being an annual, or growing to a small tree with a woody stem. lasting for years, is a mere accidental circumstance, owing to manner of treatment.' (Vol. XIII., p. 492.)

"He further shows how this is brought about in the East Indies by the time of sowing. If sown early in spring, it flowers the same year, exhausts itself, and is plowed under. If sown late in summer, it only partially exhausts itself, and becomes a shrub. If not sown till fall, it forms a woody stem, and then continues for years. He 'has seen them, cultivated in the East Indies, at least twelve feet high, and as thick as his leg.' He concludes his remarks by observing: 'I am confident that every kind known in India might be reared in different ways, so as to become an annual, a shrub

"Your Committee further observe that the public prints have recently announced that 'it is not the Gossypium arboreum of Linnæus, as first given out by its introducer, but the G. acuminatum.' Your Committee have not access to the works of Roxburgh, who first described this variety, nor to the drawings of Dr. Wight, by whom it has been figured; but in the Flora of India by the latter author (see Prodromus Flora Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis, by Drs. Wight and Arnott, page 55,) it is stated that all the cottons described by botanists as distinct species are probably only forms of the common cot ton, and at best are only three species, characterized by the color of the seed - white, black, or copper colored; and ir this arrangement they positively refer the Peruvian cotton to the common form — G. herbaceum.

"The Committee have therefore respectfully to report that they do not consider the 'Perennial Cotton Tree of Chili' essentially different from the common herbaceous cotton of general cultivation, and that they believe its stated-hardiness and arborescent character accidental circumstances that will not probably follow it when introduced into other climes."

FORESTS ON THE NORTH SIDES OF HILLS .- Dr. Stevens, in his last lecture on the geological history of North America described, as will be seen in the report in our last issue, the great submergence of the continent after it had received nearly its present form. During this submergence, a cold ocean current swept over the land which was buried beneath the waters, from the north to the south, wearing away the rocks, and carrying their debris upon their southern sides. Dr. Stevens stated that our most fertile soils are found in this drift.

At the close of the lecture, Professor Mason, the President of the Association, remarked that several years since, he happened to have a conversation with a man who had spent his life in buying and selling land, and the man told him that he very soon learned not to take up land from the north side of a hill. Professor Mason said that his attention being thus called to the matter, he had made very extensive observations and inquiries, which had fully confirmed the opinion of the speculator .- Scientific American.

COST OF THE NEW GROUNDS OF THE "LONDON HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY."—Twenty acres in all, and the finishing and furnishing of which, it is said is to cost \$25,000 per acre. Various colored gravels for walks between the box edgings have been successfully introduced.

Inquiries and Answers.

BRUSH TILE, QUINCES, &c.—I am but little versed in the BRUSH TILE, QUINCES, &C.—I am but little versed in the reading of your excellent paper, having lately emigrated from a southern clime, but teel at liberty to intrude in your sanctum with an inquiry or two. We have a large amount of Locust trees that are suffering from the borer, cutting some entirely down, while others are so much injured that premature decay soon follows. Would whitewash be of any service to them? Is whitewash any advantage to fruit trees, done early in spring? Is whitewash any advantage to fruit trees, done early in spring? Have any of your correspondents any experience in what is termed in England brush tile?—that is, digging a deep trench, cutting refuse brush 'rom shade and fruit trees, cutting fine and placing in the bottom, covering with straw, then filling up with earth. If so, would it be of service eight or ten years in a sandy soil with slight descent? What crops are best adapted n the tillage of an orchard—something that will grow in the shade? We have an orchard that needs cultivation, and I am snade? We have an orchard that needs cultivation, and I am at a loss what crop to put on to insure a better culture of the fruit trees? Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information concerning the culture of the Quince? There were a few years ago forty or fifty fine trees on our place, but have seemed to decay with black rot, so called here,—a knotty excrescence that soon covers the tree; sometimes, however, the thritty bark turns black, and lo! when you think all is going on well, the yellow leaf indicates death. Do they need protection? Is a sandy soil any detriment? What treatment do they need?

do they need?

I hope Mr. Editor, you will not get weary with my interrogatories, for I know of no better rule than if you don't know a thing to ask somebody that does; and applying at the right source to get the right kind of information will often save very much misspent labor. If you, or any of your numerous correspondents, can help me in the way of remedies and advice, you will confer a favor on one who wants to know how.— WOLVERINE, Ypsilanti, Mich., March, 1862.

The Locust is subject to the ravages of three species of borers, and the destruction of this tree seems imminent. Its culture here is abandoned, and we only see here and there an old and diseased tree. All efforts to destroy these borers or even to check materially their depredations have failed. Whitewash is useless, and for orchard trees we would prefer a wash of soft soap, strong with ley. The brush drain is effective for a number of years when well made. Cover with straw, and over this lay an inverted sod. The borer is the greatest enemy of the quince here. Our trees are often affected with the blight, but it is not very injurious. A rather heavy soil is best for the quince. Some low, hoed crop, would be the best, perhaps, for the orchard; but if your trees are of bearing age, it is not best to seek for another crop. Break up the soil, not too deep, and sow clover, to be turned under We know an old orchard that has been benefited by having common field peas sown broadcast and consumed by hogs of the ground when about ripe.

INFORMATION WANTED.—I am no farmer, but wish to live in the country; have a small place, all in wheat, and I wish to set out all kinds of fruit trees. Will some of your numerous correspondents give me the desired information? How will it do to set standard and dwarf apple, pear and cherry trees in the wheat? Also, set peach trees and grape vines in the same? Will it do to plow and set strawberry plants between trees (peach and apple,) that have been set out one year? Which side of a hill (cast or west,) is best for apple and peach? Have no north or south side.—I. L. H, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb., 1862.

Your trees and vines would suffer very much in the wheat and many doubtless would die, unless the wheat was destroyed for a large space around each tree. Nothing is more injurious than a grain crop among young trees. Strawberries will do well in a young orchard. We would prefer an eastern slope for an orchard, but in some places, where late spring frosts are common, a western exposure would be better, as the trees rould be later in blossoming and often escape when those more forward would be destroyed.

PERRY RUSSET APPLE. -- An apple called the Perry Russet has for the past few years been extensively propagated by our nurserymen hereabouts, and having never seen the apple I would be very glad to hear through the columns of the RURAL how it is liked by such of our Wisconsin friends as have fruited it.—A. A. H., Waupun, Wisconsin, March, 1862.

New Advertisements.

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

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

CLINION & Isabella Grape Vines, at very low prices, by GEO. BECK, Charlotte, N Y. 635-2t

A PPLIE SEEDS FOR SALE-Only \$3 per bushel, warranted fresh and clean, by WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Marengo, Wayne Co., M. Y.

10.000 PEACH TREES, 1 year old, first class, boxed and delivered in Buffalo, at \$30 \(\tilde{P} \) 1,000.

635-2t P. BOWEN & CO, East Aurora, N. Y. WANTED.—By a Young Lady, a situation as teacher of mathematics and penmanship. References exchanged. Address B. A. E., Box 247, Albion, N. Y. March 6, 1852

50.(100 FEAR: GRAFTS-One graft to each 10.00) Cherry Currante, 1 to 24 feet, \$5 to \$8 per 1,000. SURROEDER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

TREES OF THE CF NUINE KING-OF TOMPKINS CO. APPLE, which sells in New York for Sper barrel. Address E. C. FROST, Highland Nurseries, (New P. O., Schuyler Co., N. Y., and get plates and price, or terms to local agents, or send 80c in stamp, and get two dozen scions, by mail. pre-paid.

CRANBERRY CULTURE and Plants.
An extensive cultivator of this fruit offers his servi es to inspect lands, or to contract for planting bogs. Will visit part of the country. One acre of waste 'bog meadow,' will net more than the best farm. Selected plants furnished very low Address "Cranberry," care of C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Book Publisher, New York

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore ex-isting between the undersigned, under the name and style of Copeland, Powers & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lima, N. Y., March 8, 1862. O. W. & J. E. POWERS.

B—Said COPELAND, who will continue the business of the co Nurseries, now offers superior trees on the most favor-

"I ANNY CORN"—I have for sale a small quantity of thi excellent Corn, the merits of which are 1st. It will produce at least 10 bushels more per acre than other kinds. 21. Shells one bushel and three half pecks from two bushel of ears; weighs 55 pounds; matures by 15th Sept. Price in packages postage paid, 25c, 50c, and \$1. Also, Dwarf Broom Corn Seeds, pure.

8. L. PANCOAST.
635-2t
Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, N. J.

THE SCHOOL FOR FARMERS' SORS & DAUGHTERS.

The Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y.,
Will commence its Spring Term, March 17th. Classes will be
formed in Teclopy, Botany, Meteorology, Agriculture, and in all
other branches of a finished Academic education.
For circulars, address
S. W. CLARK, Principal
Homer, 3d March, 1862.

DIANA GRAPE VINES—Two years old, \$20 per hundred; \$150 per thousand. One year old, \$10 per hundred; \$80 per thousand. Also a large assortment of Nursery stock, at prices too cheap to public.

Local and traveling Agents wanted to sell trees from our Nurseries.

Nurseries,
Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues farnished to all applicants Address
E. MOODY & SON,
635-3t
Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y. NEW CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

AND CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS. OUR Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for 1862, is now ready and will be mailed to all applicants upon receipt of a three cent stamp. It has been greatly enlarged and contains many new varieties, and all the NOVELTIES of the seroon, and no pains has been spared to make it one of the most full, complete and reliable ever issued in this country, and a true representative of our choice stock.

Address

MCELWAIN BRO'S, Springfield, Mass.

ROOFING SLATE. EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.

DEPOT, Corner of 10th Avenue and 12th Street, New York. ADAM PONTON.

QUARRIES, At Hyderville, Vermont. A. K. RIDER, Superintendent.

This Company invite the attention of the public to their superior and well known Green and Purple roofing slate which they are prepared to deliver from their Quarries or Depot, in all sizes suitable for roofing.

The public are cautioned against a spurious and inferior article, which has been represented and used as "Eagle Slate." A Slate roof is preferable to tim, shingles, or iron. If well put on it lasts a life-time without needing repairs. It is as cheap as tin or shingles It needs no paint. Rain water from a slate roof is pure; it has no taint of decayed wood or paint. Slate roofs are pure; it has no tains of decayed wood of pants.

Fire proof,—Insurance Companies favor them.

Steam will not affect them.

Experienced slaters, if required, will be sent to any part of

the country, upon application at the New York Depot.
Orders addressed as above, or to G. FURMAN, 26 Courtlandt
Street, New York, will receive prompt attention.

NECUTORS' SALE: - EXECU10RS' SALE.—The undersigned, executors of the last
will, &c., of Doctor EDSON CARR, deceased, will sell at Public
Auction, at the late residence of Dr. CARR, in the Village of
Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y.,

On Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1862, nencing at ten o'clock, A. M., the following personal prop-to wit:

rty, to wit: One five-year-old Stallion Horse, "Wild Irishman,"

One three-year-old Stallion Horse, "Wild Irishman."

The above horses are own brothers and were thed by the celebrated horse, "Old Wild Irishman," now or lawly owned by I. Disvos, of New York, and the dam of both the horses is a thorough-bred Arabian mare, "Kate."

One brown Stallion Horse, "Consternation,"

"Consternation,"
Sired by Burner's imported horse "Consternation."
Also four mares, all with foal by Wild Irishman, and eight colts of different ages.
Also, at the same time and place, other personal property, family utensils, household furniture, &c. For particulars and terms of sale see hand-bills.
II. C. SWIFT, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM ANTIS,
HENRY T. CARK,
Canandaigua, March 6th, 1862.

()ARPETINGS 250 PIECES NEW CARPETINGS FOR SPRING BUSI-ness, comprising beautiful styles and new designs.

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Palmyra, Feb. 27, 1862. PARM FOR SALE—About 38 acres of land lying on the canal 1% miles from Fairport, Monroe Co. The soil is a sandy loam, and well watered. House nearly new and large enough for a small family. There is a young orchard on the premises. Price, \$2.300.3500 down and the balance on long time. For further particulars address. Feb. 27, 1862. [634-15] C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION Head of Person by Imp. Priam, will stand the ensuing season at the stables of JOSEPH HALL. Esq., Rochester, N. Y., at \$50.00. For further particulars, see \$64-\$54.

MUDAN - WAR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

A CYCON

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

BIRDIE, my wee bright blossom, Just one year old to-day, Dear mamma knows some pretty words Wor those sweet lips to say; So listen while she tells them; Look right into her eye: "Gop will take care of baby!"

" Papa," " mamma," and " kitty," Of words are all your store; I wonder if my Birdie dear Can learn so many more? Then list again while mamma tells The pretty words to you: "God will take care of baby!" Can "my precious" tell them, too?

Now will my darling try?

The tender tone that marked the words The "precious darling" heard, And suddenly a new desire The bady spirit stirred; The rose-bud lips were parted And the mother's ear could tell "Gop will take care of baby!" In the broken words that fell

Ere long a heavy sorrow came The mother's faith to try; Worn out with pain her darling lay, Mv child they say must die. The heart forgot its wonted trust; O, take away the cup! I cannot drink the bitter draught! I cannot give her up!

Birdie, my wee bright blossom You must not leave me so: You need dear mamma's loving care; I cannot let you go. From the lips that Death was kissing In broken accents fell, " Gop will take care of baby!" The mother sobbed, "Tis well."

Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] HINTS FOR THE EVENING.

NETTIE

Young lady, what kind of an influence do you exert over the gentlemen with whom you associate? Man is, to a great extent, what woman makes him; for regarding her as a purer being, she is a restraining power to his more impassioned nature. "As the corruption of the best turns to the worst," one has truly observed that "woman can be the most perfect and the most imperfect of beings." Then, from the delicacy of her spiritual organization, it is difficult for man to be much in company with the true woman without appropriating some portion of her excellence, through the medium of those little graces of mind and soul that attract and draw out irresistibly the better impulses of his nature. Her purity is a living rebuke, a tribunal before which he judges his own spirit.

With these truths in view, my sister, will you continue to dedicate the fascinations of your mind and person to the Goddess of Fashion, and follow the bewildering mazes of coquetry, while fathers and brothers are victims of dissipation, and thousands of young men, educated, talented and accomplished, in the parlance of the world, beautiful in form and feature, and winning in the social or domestic circle, are sacrificing life, health and happiness for the groveling pleasures of sensuality? Is manhood,—the most glorious of GoD's creations, the noblest endowment of His handiwork,—a structure not worth preserving? Is it a work too ignoble for thy serene dignity, too material for the fragility of thy being, or too great for the sublimity of thy power, to stay the crumbling edifice, or raise it from the dust? If not, then is thy mission one of the most exalted assigned to men or angels. Its object is certainly one of the most momentous in this age of the world, when statesmen are given over to the crimes of perfidy, and traitors are abroad in the land. Will the next generation of our rulers be better? We can scarcely hope. But in the persuasive simplicity of woman is one of the elements of a nation's strength!

Young men are led in the existing state of society to regard nothing injurious but practices openly immoral. If they never become intoxicated, they justify the use of the frequent glass, and endorse its accompaning train of evils in proportion, forgetting that they only commit in miniature the sins which they despise in others, and blindly believe that because a deadly serpent has not bitten them, they can continue to handle it with impunity. Ladies are constantly mingling with such, and yet forbear to broach the delicate subject, for fear an arrow may pierce a guilty breast and lose them a friend or lover. Is such selfishness worthy of the true woman? Would she wish to unite her destiny with one whose life must be obnoxious and degenerating to the purity of her soul? But this will not be the case. Let him who is favored with your society understand that you are firm and unwavering in principle, and if he has a particle of manhood left, he will reverence you; discover and draw out his dormant powers, rouse to action his slumbering energies, fix in his mind the possible reality of the "better and the best," and he will recognize your inspiration; point him to the rift in the cloud that reveals a glimpse of the brighter day, and tell him there is a beautiful life exalted far above the inglorious one which had filled his ideal of human happiness, and longings for its attainment can but possess his being. Only woman can guide so gently,reproving without wounding a proud and sensitive spirit. Though the good seed should fail to spring up beneath the hand that planted, "be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not." How much akin to devotion is the memory of a faithful mother or sister; how reproachful the example bequeathed by a sainted wife; how salutary the recollection of some good and noble woman, to the man that went forth into the world too proud to leave the downward path for the sake of puny woman-who "despised her counsel and would none of her reproof." That influence will follow him to the ends of the earth, and haunt him amid scenes of vice, till it becomes a guiding star to his wandering feet, a messenger of mercy to his

The society of the other sex is a necessity to the social nature of woman, to answer which she accepts a condition of morals from which there seems no alternative. But there are young men, pure in thought, word, and deed, who are bright and shining lights amid the darkness that is hovering over the youth of our noble land. Then should you make such lives the standard of your acceptance, and such a code of morals the chivalry of your favored knights.

burdened soul.

But, lastly, the interest of our sex demands the exercise of our philanthropy in this glorious cause. If we would rest secure in the protection of a stronger arm, let us beware that man becomes not weaker than ourselves; and if we have not "first endured, then pitied, then embraced," let us exert every faculty to rescue from the power of the tempter him whom we were made to love, honor, JANE E. HIGBY. and obey. Piffard, N. Y., 1862.

WHEN A WIFE SHOULD BE AT HOME

HAVING furnished some acceptable hints with regard to the absence of husbands, we would discuss that obvious correlative, the presence of wives. The wife is the recognized mistress of the household but it by no means follows that she should never pass beyond its limits. There are some very desirable things that cannot be found to an adequate extent in even the best appointed home. The window may admit sunshine, but not in the rejoicing floods that gladden in the open street. The best ventilated dwelling has not the absolute freshness of the free air of heaven. The wife may go out for light and air, and also for her little round of social duties, of friendship or beneficence. She may go out for merchandise and marketing, as the motherbird explores every nook for the snug upholstery that lines her nest, and the dainty morsels for which the birdlings flutter and call. She may go out, too as the robin does, for food for herself, that she may return with a clearer mind, and a larger heart, a fresher cheek, and a more elastic step; yea, in some instances, when such an improvement is possible, with a more equable temper than before. For these purposes, the prayer meeting, the lecture, the concert, the soires and sewing circle are not to be despised. But all these wanderings should be subordinate and occasional, the exception and not the

A wife should, as far as possible, be present at meals. It is her privilege to preside at these domestic re-unions, and however temptingly the viands may be prepared and served, they lose half their relish if the queen of the feast is absent. The presence of a pretty woman adds as much to the enjoyment of culinary comforts as to Dr. Johnson's favorite amusement of riding in a postchaise. The dark hours, too, are seasons set apart for a wife's peculiar reign. The ancients deified night as a goddess, and worshipped her as the mother of all things, of gods as well as men. The moon is feminine in her ministries, whether lighting the path of whispering lovers or blessing the couch where weary children sleep. And within doors the house mother, as the Germans beautifully call her, accepts her position as the recognized queen of night. She knows, too, that her presence makes all the differ ence between homes and hotels; that the house wa built for her, as the cage is constructed for the bird. the pedestal for the statue, or the frame for the picture. She only leaves it that she may add fresh brightness to its sunshine, and warmth and purity to its air.

It is her privilege to be present in sickness, or whenever there is aid to render or sorrow to retrieve. It is true there are some women of abnormal development, who stitch thriftily at sewing circles, while buttons are missing and pockets treacherous, and gloves and hosiery yawning with helpless mouths at home; just as there are some very young persons who show a greater readiness to nurse soldiers in a hospital than a solitary mem ber of the home guard who is only a father or a brother. But these are mere freaks and eccentricities. The true wife is at home wherever the home would be the happier for her presence. She sleeps quietly through the small hours, when, possibly, the returning wanderer blesses her unconscious face. She welcomes the first sunbeam, when her husband, though physically present, is yet mentally exploring, with his elder and unpresentable brother, the far-off land of Nod. Nor can it be that she is unduly severe upon morning dreams, since "her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."—Springfield Republican.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON BONNETS.

THE bonnet is the frame to the picture. A pretty face wants the setting to add luster to its loveliness. A homely one hopes, by a happy combination of tints, to soften its ugliness, or to suggest a beauty which it does not possess. The present bonnets look like coal-scuttles, and will hardly succeed in making any one look handsomer. In their anxiety to grow large all of a sudden, they have burst out behind as well as before. They may be decidedly stylish, but they are not graceful. A high, pointed shelf, protruding over the forehead, and a bag of lace hanging out of the crown, large enough for a work pocket, is anything but artistic. Still, it is refreshing to see heads crowned with flowers, instead of feathers. To me there was always an incongruity in the thought of robbing poor ostriches and smaller birds of their pretty tails, in order to trick out feminine heads. But flowers are a natural ornament. Doubtless one of the first things which Eve did was to knot flowers in her hair, and to this day flowers and rare imitations of flowers make the most simple and beautiful adorning of her multiplied daughters. The most graceful spring hat worn is the simple straw. (void of the silk or lace crown,) trimmed with budding green, or violet tints, and clusters of spring flowers.-Selected.

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break the husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home the forbidding scowl and desolate hearth—these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the inured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife; a happy allusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked in the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss - loved, loving, and content - the soother of the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

Nothing hides a blemish so completely as cloth of gold. This is the first lesson that heirs and heiresses commonly learn. Would that equal pains were taken to convince them that the having inherited a good cover for blemishes does not entail any absolute necessity of providing blemishes for it to

Choice Miscellang.

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

THE sun hath sought his wonted rest In regal chambers of the West, And silence deep Hath lulled fair, Nature, care opprest To gentle sleep.

E'er since the morn was ushered in Gladsome and bright the world hath been; But with the day It rests, for Twilight, pensive queen, Resumes her sway.

Blest evening hour, stretch forth thy wand And at its mystic, mute command, Shall visions bright. More beauteous than of fairy land. Illume the night.

The past, with all its hallowed hours, Its youth, its sunshine, and its flowers, Now radiant beams; We stray mong its enchanted bowers Its limpid streams.

These haunts are peopled by the young, The loved of whom my heart hath sung, Ah, many a day; But dull reality hath flung

Are bitter-sweet, though gathered where Breathe purest pleasures; em'ry's branches ever bear Alloyed treasures.

These sun-bright fruits, elysian fair,

But though no bliss the past impart. Dreams of the future thrill my heart; For bright-winged Hope Flits down to heal, with magic art Spirits that droop.

Yet dark uncertainties entomb The ruture with a rayless gloom; Nor here below Athwart our path do joys to come Their shadows throw Visions of absent moments beam

With a deceitful, treacherous gleam Oh, present hour! Thy rays alone are what they seem Of wondrous power. Oakwood, Mich., 1862.

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

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

"THE light of other days is faded," says the song;

before it quite goes out, let us look over a page of youthful memories. Thinking of the time when we were young, (people are accounted old beyond thirty, are they not?) when each year seemed almost long enough for a lifetime, and the season of hay-making and harvesting was immensely longer than the whole summer is now, when the trees were their autumn colors months instead of weeks, and the snow lay on the ground till we almost despaired of ever seeing the bare earth again-looking back to this time, we recall nothing more vividly than our school days, with their little triumphs and mortifications. How important they seemed then! how insignificant now! The proudest realization of maturer ambition could not bring the exultant heart-throb that a victory in the spelling or parsing class called up, nor failure of the hopes, plans, and efforts of later years produce the feeling of utter discomfiture and disgrace attending defeat in the small, innocent strife of the school room. So cherished are the associations of that happiest time of life, that even disagreeable persons and events connected with it are remembered not only with interest, but with a sort of pleasure also. But if time softens dislike into something better than tolerance, if we can think with forbearance and even indulgence of those who gave us little cause to love them in the days long gone by, with what tenderness memory dwells on the chosen of our youthful hearts! Nowhere do we find characters so perfect as those we knew and loved in childhood. No aftertime reveals to us promise of such surpassing excellence as we recognized in our most gifted school mates. The learning of libraries is ignorance compared with it! If we only could become half as wise as they, we could be content.

Again-looking back to the sweet spring-time of life, we cannot help wondering if grown-up people ever feel that perfect confidence in their Heavenly Father, which, as children, they reposed in their earthly parents. What child ever admitted the thought that there was in the world another man so wise or so good as his father? or doubted, if he were ailing, that his mother could certainly cure him? And under what protection does one enjoy in later life the sense of perfect security that he experienced in childhood under the care of his parents? Indeed, so strong is children's faith in the efficacy of parental guardianship, that whatever has power to hurt becomes harmless, and ceases to excite fear, if only the refuge of a father's or mother's care be near. And not only does childhood believe in parental ability to save from all evil, but it has the utmost confidence in the continuance of that power. Children have a natural faith in the immortality of their parents. Not till one has lost father or mother does he realize the possibility of outliving their care and protection. He may anticipate the time when they will be very aged, perhaps helpless; he may even consider the probability that they will sometime die; but he does not expect it will be during his lifetime, though he should live to be a man of many years Mother's songs and father's stories are rarer entertainment to the ear and the imagination of childhood than grown-up man or woman ever extracted from grand concert or glowing romance. What novel of SCOTT, DICKENS, or THACKERAY could one read over and over with unabated interest? Yet, the youngster, on his father's knee, listens with unflagging attention to the hundredth repetition of his favorite story, rewarding the narrator at each conclusion with the simple, hearty encore, "tell it again." Yes, tell it again and again; he is never weariednever satisfied.

How pleasant we used to think it to lie awake and listen to the sounds of night! First, there was the ticking of the clock on the mantel, and perhaps the singing of the cricket on the hearth; then the sound of the wind, whether fierce or gentle; the barking of the dog, the crowing of the cock; and if night happened to be a stormy one, what could be more musical than the pattering of rain drops on the roof or was the most appropriate time for a rain storm, because the falling drops afforded their most exquisite pleasure to the ear when darkness shut out all I raj," which means "To Paradise."

objects from the sight, and we could only lie and listen and be lulled to sleep and dreams. But how taken by surprise we felt when, after going to bed, with no thought of a storm, we rose in the morning and found the ground covered with snow! We wished snow storms would always happen in the daytime, because the snow came down so noiselessly that it gave no enjoyment in the falling unless it could be seen. In addition to the ordinary sounds of night, we had, one autumn, a little neighbor move into our chamber, or rather between the chamber floor and the plastering of the room beneath, without making application or proposing any terms for rent. He seemed industrious; and, judging by the quantity of stores he brought in and deposited for winter use, sufficiently provident. He had, however, a had habit of working or racketing nights; and many a time when we juniors had been coaxed off to hed at an early hour by the promise of finding something under our pillows in the morning, (said something consisting of raisins, candy, or the like,) we were wakened after the retirement of the older members of the family by sounds which we interpreted as produced by our little tenant plying his busy trade, or setting his house in order, or playing at some noisy game with a frolicsome guest. And how sorry we were when the little creature that we thought such an ornament to the place, as he sprang from tree to tree or ran along the fence, his cheeks stuffed with corn, or, may be, carrying a walnut in his teeth, occasionally stopping to take it in his paws and chirp his delight and satisfaction over it was finally voted a wicked trespasser on birds' nests, and condemned to be shot. South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

DILIGENCE IN BUSINESS.

Human life was intended to be a scene of activity and usefulness. No man has a charter to be idle. A man of this description is losing sight of one end of his creation. He is contradicting at every step the peculiar physical constitution with which he is endowed. He is permitting to lie dormant powers which carry with them undeniable evidence of a different intent. He is living at war with the world above us, where there is unceasing employment. He is burying a talent. He is reclining in an element which is as baneful to the soul as it is to the body. He is also diffusing around him a pestiferous influence, and has no just claims on the bounties of Providence or the exertions of his fellow creatures.

God does not intend any individual to be idle. He has given us understandings to contrive, and hands to execute, and he requires us to employ them. It matters not that we have fortune enough to be independent, that we have accumulated or inherited enough to raise us above the necessity of labor. Whatever our circumstances may be, still it is the dictate of reason, justice, and religion, "if any man will not work, neither let him eat."

Labor was God's earliest ordinance, nor has it ever been abolished or withdrawn. It is an error to regard it in the light which some seem to do, as a part of the curse. It is not so. It is true, indeed, that whatever is painful in labor is to be ascribed to sin, and would not have existed had the world continued innocent. But labor itself was the ordinance of God while man was in Paradise. Equally baseless is the idea that the pursuit of temporal business necessarily conflicts with proper attention to that which is spiritual. The duties of life are as incumbent on us as the duties of godliness, nor are they incompatible. We need not turn our backs on the world to save our souls.

> "We need not bid, for cloistered cell, Our neighbor and our work farewell; The trivial round, the common task, May furnish all we ought to ask, Room to deny ourselves, a road To bring us, daily, nearer God." - Standard.

UNIVERSALITY OF MUSIC.

THE sphere of music is as wide as the sphere of nature. Music creeps upon the waters, and tempers to cadence the bellowing and roaring seas. The nightingale trills it amid the boughs, and the boughs around her wave themselves in music of their own. the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of our | The bending canes whistle it. The sedge, by river teachers. How we admired their superior knowl- bank and ocean shore, sighs in music. No wind can edge! How impossible ever to excel or even equal move without waking it; the rill dare not gush that is not willing to betray itself in music.

"The heavens Innumerable voices fill With everlasting harmony.

When the hand of man lays itself on nature, it everywhere enlarges the sphere of musical sound. The bell swings in the turret with its sweet, deep sound; the seolian harp catches the air that would creep by without a witness, to make it tell how sad it is in this sad earth of ours. Man makes music by stroke on cymbal or drum; by touch on strings; by breathing into instruments, as if it were an efflux of his own spirit, as God once breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, and made him a living soul. Most of all does our race pour forth melody in the exquisite variations of the human voice, whose tones rise as far above all other sounds as man rises above all other earthly creatures.

Wide as the universe, and far-reaching as the plenitude of souls that bear God's image, is the realm of music. Music, and shadows, and images of music, are born in every nestling place of sound. Music is more natural to man than speech. We all sing sooner than we talk. The babe diverts itself with its own cooings and musical murmurings long before it attempts to speak; and feels the power of a mother's lullaby before it comprehends words .-

Good Luck.-Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, is to live upon elevenpence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business, and to let your neighbors alone; good luck is to fulfill the commandments, and do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only plod, but persevere. Pence must be taken care of because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home. sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God .- De Fraine's Lectures.

"HURRAH!"-A great many people have shouted 'hurrah!" "many a time and oft;" but comparatively few know its derivation and primary meaning. It originated among the eastern nations, where against the windows? It always seemed as if night | it was used as a war cry-from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Slavonic word "Hur-

Sabbath Musings.

I FIND NO LIGHT.

I FIND no light. Though long I've searched within my heart to see One filial act, one proof of love to Thee Yet all is dark, or but a flickering ray, Which, self-deceiving, leads my feet astray; I've sought to keep the law, but thoughts of sin Are ever present; and I look within, And find no light.

I see no light; Though I have prayed, I still have value sought To gain a victory o'er the sin I fought; Lipon a sea of doubts I'm tempest-tossed Despairing to be saved, yet fearing to be lost. Rebellious passions and a stubborn will I hate, and yet indulge them still. I see no light.

I'll seek no light-For I deserve none—I have sought to find In my own darkness guidance for the blind; But new I'll seek no longer peace within— I come to Thee, blest Savior, filled with sin; Though I am vile, I pray that Thou wilt dress My soul in Thy fine robe of righteousness, And be my light.

Be Thou my light; Though sin and darkness only reign in me, Yet to Thy cross I cling, and my salvation see. Completed there, O, help me to receive Thy gracious fulness, faith in Thee to live; Save me from sin, and in life's darkest hour, From death's cold waters may my spirit soar With Christ, my light.

HEAVEN.

A LIVING divine says: "When I was a boy I thought of heaven as a great shining city, with vast walls, and domes, and spires, and with nobody in it except white tenuous angels, who were strangers to me. By and by my little brother died, and I thought of a great city with walls, and domes, and spires, and a flock of cold, unknown angels, and one little fellow that I was acquainted with. He was the only one I knew in heaven at that time. Then another brother died, and there were two that I knew. Then my acquaintances began to die, and the little crowd continually grew. But it was not till I had sent one of my little children to his grandparent — God — that I began to think I had got a little in myself. A second went, a third went, a fourth went, and by that time I had so many acquaintances in heaven that I did not see any more walls, and domes, and spires. I began to think of the residents of the celestial city. And now there have so many of my acquaintances gone there that it seems to me that I know more that are in heaven than I do that are on earth."

GOD DOES NOT WHAT MAN CAN DO.

God never does what man can do. Man can make watches, steamboats, build houses, construct railroads, fill the world with machinery. God never does any of these things. Even Jesus would not roll away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, because the disciples could do that. But when He said, "Lazarus, come forth," and he came, bound in his grave-clothes, at His bidding, He did what all created power could not do.

So, in the work of salvation, though God is a sovereign, and has all power, He will not do anything in the kingdom of grace that man can do. Christians should do with their might what they can do in the use of means, and yet the means have no power only as He makes them effectual. When He chooses, He clothes them with wonderful power, and generally the humblest and the weakest, to show that "the excellency is of God."-Intelligencer.

THE PURE HEART.

THE springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of soul, and flow out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But, like the waters of Siloah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty which gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or beed the silent aspiration, but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the atmosphere.

HEAVEN.-How charming is that word heaven! where no tears will ever fall, no groan be heard, no sorrow be seen; where no sin will mar the perfect joy, no death bring it to an end. Oh, weary heart, there is rest for you. Oh, burdened heart, there is full pardon and holiness for you. Do sickness and pain make life a burden? Sickness and pain never enter there. Do sinners vex you? None but the holy are there. Do you wish perfect holiness and perfect bliss? You will find them there. Blessed Jesus! in thy name, relying on thy merits. I humbly hope for heaven. That which thou hast bought with thy blood shall be my eternal possession. Redeemed, purified, saved, I will there praise thee forever.

BLOSSOMING THOUGHTS .- The sunlight makes the violet blossom. No surgeon's instrument can make flowers blossom, and no hammer can drive them forth. But the sweet, persuading sun can call them out. A seed is planted. The sun looks, and kisses the place again, and a green plant appears above the ground! It looks once more, and kisses the place once more, and a beautiful white blossom

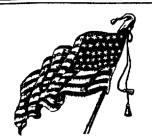
unfolds itself! And thus it is with the soul. No logic can pry out these devout aspirations. No philosophy can drive them forth. But let God's sweet, persuading soul rest upon ours a while, and they come up and blossom. The soul is the garden of the Lord.— H. W. Beecher.

A LIVING faith in moral and religious truth expands the mind; quickens the intellect to grasp all truth that comes within its reach; excites the imagination to admire the beautiful; and finds delight in tracing out the works of God, with all their benevolent arrangements, through which we are led to love and adore our common heavenly Father. This is true human progress.

A HEART ennobled with grace, to speak with reverence, is God's lesser heaven.

Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"HARE! hark! 'tis the shout of the nation rings out And the soul of her song like an ocean is swelling On the dream Of her night Breaks a beam

Of the light, And her weary, wan watchers of morning are telling; From the sea to the lakes Every freeman awakes To hail the bright morn of her might as it breaks,

ROCHESTER, N.Y., MARCH 15, 1862.

And shout by the banner that Treason forsakes-

'The Union-Now and Forever!"

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Picketing and its Duties .- No. I.

THE New York Evening Post is publishing a very interesting series of articles concerning "Life in the Army," and among the later essays, entitled "Scenes at the Outposts," is one descriptive of the duties devolving upon the Picket Guard. This portion of the army has been frequently mentioned in the telegraphic dispatches, and as few civilians are aware of the importance attached to a thorough performance of all the responsibilities devolving on the "Pickets," their difficulties, dangers, etc., we give such space to the subject as we can spare at present, and will probably publish the concluding portion in our next issue:

THE PICKET'S CHOICE.—"To shoot your enemy or to be shot by him, is the only choice you have in picketing," said a sergeant one night to a picket he was posting. "Here are you, here, and there are the rebels, there. If you get a crack at them first, all right; but if they get a shot at you first, then look out for thunder!" The ambiguous declaration of consequences aside, the remark of the sergeant reveals the whole philosophy of picketing. To avoid being shot or surprised, and, perhaps, to shoot or surprise his rebellious neighbor opposite, is the basis of all the picket's cunning stratagems, sly watchings, crafty sneakings, and other maneuvers. His entire service is rendered under the stern law of meum vs. tuum, with his life as the stake.

THE LINE OF OUTPOSTS.—The principles of picketing are the same throughout our entire army. As in a forward movement into the enemy's country, the commander throws out a body of skirmishers in advance of his main force, so in a permanent encampment does he throw out a line of pickets, posting them, singly or in groups, immediately in front of the foe to watch his movements, or at least so far in advance of his own force as to secure a suitable notification of any advance or other demonstration of the enemy. These posts are generally within sight or hearing of one another, and the line they form is so extended as to inclose and protect the whole body of troops to which they belong.

All natural advantages, such as trees, rocks, nar row defiles, &c., are considered in the selection of picket stations, and important openings and frequented foot-paths near an encampment, are habitually placed under surveillance. In active service in Virginia, or in almost any settled district, our picket stations are farm-houses, mills and barns, which the enemy has deserted at the approach of our troops. Around Alexandria, at Port Tobacco, beyond Chain Bridge, towards Centreville, Fairfax, and other places where our forces have been so long resident as to boast of being natives, the picket has taken unto himself local appointments and conveniences, and rendered his "peculiar institution" quite domesticated; frequently occupying a comfortable house and a good bed, and sometimes keeping a cow or a pig; for the picket, like everybody else, from the disciples of the haut philosophic downwards, is keenly alive to the divine "law of compensations."

THE PICKETS POSTED.—At times a single picket is placed at a post, and relieved every two hours like a sentry of the regular camp guard; but it is customary for three or four men to be put on one station, with orders to relieve each other at their mutual pleasure, taking care only that one of the three or four is always wide awake and rendering the requisite service—the others sleeping, reading playing cards, or doing anything else they please according to the hour and the weather. Five days is the usual period for a detachment of pickets to remain on duty, and three pickets is the average number to each post, so that while one is on duty his two comrades may be at leisure, each thus hav ing two hours of service to four hours of rest. It is found that a line of solitary pickets is not so service able as one of groups, probably because solitude is not the normal condition of the biped under discussion One picket no sooner finds himself alone, in "dense midnight," on a lonely post, than he abstractedly swallows tobacco-juice in such quantities as to make himself sick, while another, under the same circumstances, incontinently bolts the rations of himself and comrades for several days. Still others are so reckless as to seek a sheltered and secret place and go to sleep. For these and similar reasons, it is customary to post pickets in twos, or in larger groups, according to the exigencies of the case.

THE DRAMA OF PICKETING OPENS.—We will suppose that we are moving among the advanced posts of our army in Virginia a savoir, with the outposts of General McCall's division, for it matters little where we place ourselves as regards the duties or adventures we shall witness. The time is eveninga cold, wintry night, when the sky is overcast with a leaden canopy of clouds, and when a thin crust of sleet and snow covers the face of the earth and whitens the forest. The hour is ten o'clock, when the silence of the sleeping armies seems in keeping with the desolation of nature, and when the picket can hardly distinguish the forms of his fores from the unreal beings of his apprehension. Here we are, far away from the lights which make the city living

away from the world of peace and all its comforts | that now upon the Mississippi under Com. FOOTE, and blessings, and suddenly ushered upon the stern labors and repulsive realities of the world of war! Here we are, a mile or two in advance of the tents of the advance brigade of General McCall's division, and all around us is silent and desolate—all silent save the wind, and even that is a voice of desolation-its sighing seeming at once a requiem for the past and a moan for the red-winged hours which are coming.

THE PICKET ON DUTY .- We are not alone in this sullen empire of night. Yonder, away by that old oak which rears its branches so nakedly toward heaven, is a figure in human form, which moves slowly to and fro. As we draw nearer we can see a comrade fifty rods to his rear, with the aid of our reconnoitering night glass, and another comrade the same distance in front, so that we need have no difficulty in comprehending that they belong to a line of pickets which stretches far away from the approaches of Leesburg to the shore of the Potomac below Alexandria—a line of outposts averaging from one to three miles in advance of those white tents which render still whiter the snow-clad plains of Virginia. The man we first see is a picket on his post-a number two man, rear rank of the fourth group of the first section of the second platoon of Company C, 8th regiment. (You may see from this statement what a military nomenclature the man will die in if he should be so unfortunate as to be shot!) We perceive that he wears huge boots, a huge overcoat, huge comforters around his neck, and is, on the whole, so well provided with clothing that his mere personnel would prove him no friend of the hatless and coatless prophets of the bogus Confederacy. His gun is carried at "secure arms." out of respect for a mist in the air, but his eyes move rapidly from one point to another, so that it would be quite useless for a rebel to attempt to sneak upon him unawares. He is especially attentive to a thickly wooded knoll half a mile to the south-west of his post; for it is there, he can tell you, that one of his most respected comrades was shot, only three nights ago, by a prowling secessionist, while carelessly strolling about, and he himself is determined not to furnish another lesson of the kind to his fellows.

THE POST.—The post, in this instance, is one of those little wash-houses, beside a spring, which are one of the peculiar institutions of the Slave States. It is situated almost at the foot of the old oak aforesaid, and is not far from ten feet square, and of a height sufficient for the occupants to stand upright without trouble. A dozen rods beyond it is a hole surrounded by loose stones, which is readily recognized as the former cellar of a house which some earnest rebel consigned to the flames before he turned his face finally toward Manassas. The wash-house itself is charred and blackened on the outside, showing that it was saved from the fate of the dwelling only by the humidity of the logs of which it is composed. The window in one end has been closed with pieces of logs, and a sort of a door has been formed of the same materials. Inside, in rude bunks against the wall, are lying the three pickets off duty, (this detachment being posted in "groups," or just as they would be deployed as skirmishers.) None of them are asleep, but are discussing the intensity of the cold, and the several subjects of research belonging to the place and the

Medern Implements of War.

THE invention of gunpowder, and the knowledge that it could be made an effective agent for offense or defense, turned the attention of inventive minds to the construction of an engine to be used in connection with this explosive material, and governments fostered the production of various implements for this purpose. To give a general classification to the hundreds of styles that have been brought out, we may divide them into Smooth-Bore and Rifled-Bore. At first, all kinds of fire arms were made smooth-bore; but it was discovered that no matter how much labor was expended in construction, perfect accuracy and distance were incompatible. To overcome this difficulty, the rifled-bore was invented. Small grooves are cut spirally the length of the barrel, and as the ball passes out it obtains a rotary motion, which aids it in reaching the point to which it was directed.

Hunters' guns improvement was so manifest that army muskets soon followed. Within a few years cannon have submitted to this innovation. Iron balls are used for cannon, and the solidity of this metal being such that it cannot be forced into the grooves, some of the balls are made with projections fitting the grooves, while others have bands of lead, which expand at the explosion of the powder, fill the grooves, and obtain the motion desired.

Although the sphere of the RURAL is one of peace and good will, we believe that these "brass missionaries" have a good work to perform,—see Baltimore, Roanoke, Donelson, etc., etc., - hence we give our readers a few illustrations representing various warlike implements. It will do no harm to look at the pictures,—even though we may not court a more intimate acquaintance with the genuine articles.

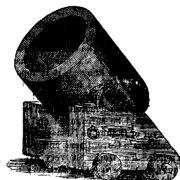


FIG. 1 - A MORTAR.

That piece of artillery known as a Mortar, is a short cannon, of large bore, made of brass or iron, chambered, and used for throwing shells filled with powder, which latter are called bombs. These shells are thrown upward into the air, and falling down upon fortifications, ships, into cities, or among masses of troops, burst and cause great havoc. The Mortar is used at various angles, but usually has an elevation of about forty-five degrees. No very great accuracy can be attained in Mortar practice, as the gun is too short to give permanent direction to the ball. It is supposed that the earliest made cannon were of the form now known as Mortars, and they were then used for throwing solid shot. The 10-inch iron Mortars are preferred for almost all kinds of service, though those rating as 13-inch are much used. For sea service they are made stronger than others of the same diameter intended for land operare of extraordinary size, and the greatest care has been exercised in their construction. Readers of the RUBAL will find in another column an interesting sketch of a few experiments in firing these huge

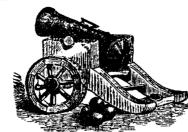


Fig. 2 - A Howitzer.

The Howitzer is a form of ordnance attached to a carriage, and used in the field for throwing shells. It was first used in Germany after the introduction of the Mortar, and has been much improved by both Germans and English. Howitzers are short and light, and are especially adapted for mountain and active service in the field. Chambers are provided for the reception of the cartridge of less diameter than that of the bore of the piece where the ball or shell is received.

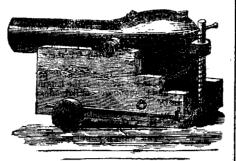


Fig. 3 — A Columbiad

The Columbiad (Fig. 3) has a bore of equal diameter throughout, but the part near the breech is made much thicker than the rest, to resist the strain of the powder. In many of these guns the thickness increases regularly from the muzzle to the breech. giving it a tapering form. Both solid shot and shell are thrown from this style of cannon; and as its form lessens the danger of bursting, it may be made of great bore to carry large projectiles.

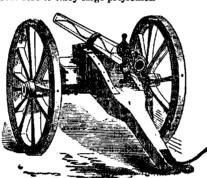


Fig. 4-A Whitworth Gun.

The Whitworth Gun (Fig. 4) is the invention of Mr. WHITWORTH, in England. It is a rifled cannon, the dotted lines in the barrel represent the grooves. The breech is screwed off in loading, as shown in the engraving. It carries a long, conical iron ball (Fig. 5) cast with spiral projections on the sides to fit the grooves of the gun. A battery of these guns was presented at the beginning of the present rebel-Fig. 5. lion, by loyal Americans in England to their brethren of the North, and they are now doing the battles of liberty.



, Round Shot-g, Grape Shot-b, Bar Shot-c, Chain Shot-Musket Balls

Projectiles signify anything thrown or proected. Shot and shells of various sorts are the projectiles thrown from cannon. Round Shot, (r, Fig. 6,) are round, solid iron balls, weighing from two to more than a hundred pounds. The ordinary sizes for field use are from four to twelve pounds in weight. The guns from which they are thrown are called Light Artillery. Heavier shot are used in Heavy Artillery, for battering down fortifications, sinking vessels, etc. Bar Shot (b, Fig. 6,) consist of two solid round shots, connected by a bar, like a dumb-bell. Chain Shot (c, Fig. 6,) are two round shot linked together by a chain. They are frequently used for destroying the masts and rigging of vessels. Grape Shot (g, Fig. 6,) are small iron balls bound together in



a canvas bag. They are usually arranged around an iron spike, somewhat in the form of a bunch of grapes.

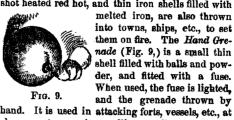
Canister or Case Shot (Fig. 7,) are small iron balls inclosed in a cylindrical tin box or case. The common Shell or Bomb (Fig. 8,) is a large hollow sphere of iron filled with powder and balls or fragments of iron. A fuse is attached, which takes fire when the cannon is discharged, and it is so arranged that it shall explode the shell at the moment it strikes the point aimed at. The improved fuse consists of two metal plates over the opening in the bomb, with fine meal powder between them. The inner plate has an opening to commu-



FIG. 8 - A BOMBSHELL.

nicate with the powder of the shell, and the outer plate is marked with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4. Before the gun is loaded, the plate is pierced at one of these ations. The Mortars upon the fleet which recently figures; at 1, if the shell is to explode in one second; and pleasant in even its sleepiest moments—far left New York under charge of Com. Portus, and at 2, for two seconds, and so on. The Shrappell or fingers. "But didn't we come it on old secesh this

Spherical Case are large hollow shells filled with mornin', though? We all laid down with our eyes bullets, and a small charge of powder just sufficient | skinned mor'n an hour, till they thought we was to burst the shell without greatly scattering the contents. A fuse is attached as in the bomb. It is used in battles, on the field, to discharge among masses of men, and often makes fearful havoc. The Carcass is a shell filled with some highly inflammable compound, and pierced with several holes. It is ignited by a fuse, and the flames from the ingredients set fire to any combustible material around it. Round shot heated red hot, and thin iron shells filled with



formidable weapon. Mortar Firing No Fun!

ONE of the mortar boats at Cairo was recently towed out into the stream, and experiments were made in mortar firing. The following account will leave the impression with the reader that there is very little fun in that sort of artillery practice:

close quarters, or in repelling assailants, and is a

Everything having been got in readiness, Capt. Constable fired a small charge of four pounds of powder for the purpose of "scaling" the mortar. The first experiment with a shell then followed, with a charge of eleven pounds of powder. When all was ready, the boat was cleared of the company, most of us retiring to the shore, Capt. Constable alone remaining to discharge the gun. Ready! Fire! A deafening concussion, and in an instant the huge shell was seen mounting in the air with a magnificent curve, and its terrible roar gradually diminishing as its distance from us rapidly increased. It may have risen to the height of half a mile, and was almost lost to view before it began to make its descending curve.

On its disappearance our eyes were eagerly directed to the river's level to mark its fall. It was wonderful to wait so long, the seconds lengthening out, as it seemed, to minutes. The suspense was relieved by the sudden shooting up from the water's line of a white column of spray far down the Mississippi, and, as it was estimated, two miles and a half away from us. The mortar-boat was scarcely moved by the explosion, and the mortar-carriage recoiled but two or three inches. This was very encouraging.

The second experiment was made with twenty pounds of powder, Capt. Constable again discharging the gun. The concussion was terrific. Some distance in the rear of the boat, where I was standing, it was not painful, but those who remained alonside and in the boat were considerably shocked. The shell rose beautifully, mounting higher in the air, and at the expiration of 294 seconds, struck the water at an estimated distance of three miles. This concussion showed itself very palpably upon the boat. The hatchway coverings in the front part were lifted off, and in some cases broken and split, while the boat itself recoiled some two or three feet, and penetrated the soft bank of the river.

Experiment number three was made with the full charge of twenty-three pounds of powder. The time of the flight of the ball was thirty-one seconds, and the distance three and a half miles. The recoil

perpendicular, as it was feared it would be. It also shows that the iron bulwarks render the concussion more severe than it would be without them, and that, if they are permitted to remain, some plan will have to be derived by which the some plan will federacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our revelutions have to be devised by which the gunners at each discharge may get outside of them. Illustrating the effects of the concussion, is the circumstance that the cap of the gunner who discharged the 15-pound charge was carried away from his head, and he almost taken off his feet.

The Sharpshooters at Fort Donelson.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commer cial thus speaks of the sharpshooters:

The sharpshooters, of which I believe there are two regiments belonging to the Union forces, were necessarily more exposed than any other of our

line from the center toward the right wing, alone on horseback. I missed my course, and followed a horse path to the left some four or five hundred yards, when I was brought up by some eight or ten sharpshooters, who warned me back. Each man was behind his tree taking his observations, first upon one side, then upon the other, and occasionally they would crouch down, and quickly run from one tree to another.

These maneuvers were interspersed with an occasional crack of the rifle and an occasional hiss of a rebel bullet somewhere in our vicinity. After getting my horse out of range, I said to one of these men, "Can you do any good there?" "Well," said he, "I reckon we can, when we can get the darned skunks out o' their holes, for they ain't mor'n two hundred yards off." "Are there many of them?" said I. "Well," said he, "they war' right thick all this forenoon, and done some firstrate shooting - they barked my tree on both sides, and plugged it mor'n a dozen times, but they are getting scarce." "Have you lost any men here to-day?" "Nary man, only Bob over there—he got ving-tipped."

Bob held up his hand with a handkerchief wrapped around it - he had lost a piece of one of his

gone, when they come out of their holes, and gin us the only right good chance we had at them." I give the above as a fair sample of the work of the sharpshooters in front of our line of battle for three days. I never saw their regiment together; they were in squads of from two or three to a dozen, and never idle. They looked like business men, who felt that the advance of a great army had been placed in their keeping. Rebel bones on those scattered hills will tell for years to come how faithfully their work was done.

Inauguration of Jeff. Davis.—His Ivaugural.

THE birthday of Washington was marked at Richmond by the induction of Jefferson Davis to the Presidency of the so-called Confederate States. His Inaugural address, - which we give as a chapter in the history of the present rebellion,-will command the admiration of such pious rogues as consider the aping of sanctity man's highest end and aim. It possesses the genuine drawl of the religious pretender - the real whine and snivel. It reads thus:

Fellow Citizens:—On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American Independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent government of the Contederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpendicate the principles of our revolutionary

ity, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory, and the purpose, seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear, to take, in the presence of the people, and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my unworthiness. In return for their kindness I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate. the service of thos Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culmiment of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union and the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested withall the time nonored outwarks of civin and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military rower civil officers. under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our com-

and the distance three and a half miles. The recoil of the gun carriage was about two feet, and the effect of the concussion upon the loose wooden work of the boat was the same as in the previous shot.

Experiment number four gave results similar to number three, Capt. Paulding, of the gunboat St. Louis, discharging the gun in the place of Capt. Constable. Capt. Paulding describes the concussion as very stunning and painful, and thinks it could not be endured within the bulwarks of the mortar boat by any man for more than eight or ten consecutive shots.

The second day's trial demonstrated that the recoil of the boat was altogether lateral, and not perpendicular, as it was feared it would be. It also

federacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary Union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compadenad been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit as well as in form a system of government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy, and in feeling. feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of

justice, we sent commissioners to the United

necessarily more exposed than any other of our troops, except, perhaps, the cavalry scouts. Along the whole length of our line, and well advanced in front of it toward the enemy, the distinguishing mark of the sharpshooters (which was a piece of coon-skin fastened on the hat, extending from the brim over the top,), could be seen.

Nearly all of the hills, and a large part of the narrow valleys, were thickly covered with timber, so that, without some mark by which they could recognize each other at a long range, they were in danger of firing upon each other from the spurs of opposite hills, situated as they were upon such an irregular field. On Friday P. M., while passing our line from the center toward the right wing, alone on six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstified voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not is against us, the final result in our favor is not

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred, a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions

as will subject them to burthens which must con-tinue to oppress them for generations to come. We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected, when we entered upon this war, that it would expose our people to sacrifices, and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest. of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice, and gen-

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

erous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties

by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection among the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint effort in

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign natures in a pretended blackade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an inde-pendent people. The blockade, if effectual and perpendent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the retions of the earth and we are free to fallow our nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturtrade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which over
invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco,
provisions, timber, and naval stores, will furnish
attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of
these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war.
Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt
aggression; and never was there a people whose
interests and principles were committed so fully to a
peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions, they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to toreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the general government. government.

Fellow Citizens:—After the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to consticonsecrated the right of the Englishman to constitational representative government, our colonial
ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by
an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts,
and they provided for their posterity a peaceful
remedy against future aggression. The tyranny-of
an unbridled majority, the most odious and least
responsible form of despotism, has denied us both
the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in
arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to
the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the
darkest hour of our struggle, the provisional gives
place to the permanent government. After a series
of successes and victories, which covered our arms
with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be
free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to
increased resistance. To show ourselves worthy of
the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of
the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in
which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of these which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs, securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examine the product of the relationship of the people. ples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouch-safed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and ederstion polynowied the Penvidence itude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, O God, I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoked Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

In presenting this Message of the rebel President, we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that a more desponding paper never issued from the executive of any government. Even that great resource-brag-seems to have failed the archconspirator, and his allusions to Southern resources, and predictions that the Southern people will meet future wants, come so feebly it seems a wonder they did not stick in his throat. They have been brought. forth, however, and our readers can have the benefi to be obtained from a perusal of the views of the Great Depointed. He says:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederale States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall indee present and exactly indeed to the confederacy. ures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to

and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States com-prising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved uron this government was to establish the necessary manufactories and in the meantime to obtain by manufactories, and, in the meantime, to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, what-ever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends and though the results have not yet equalled our hopes, it is be-lieved that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to ac-

complish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the government, but only sustained the entires of the government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events,

is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward re-enforcements to the armies at positions threatened; and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exer-tions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as failly to meet our future wants. The policy of solicinent for our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to turnish you an accu-

even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war were neutrally

the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from

their families during their prolonged absence. The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate estimate of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, vent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short estimates.

The people of the Confederate States being prin-

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship-building, or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainty of the early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control

confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the government is unimpaired, and that the total the government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the government for the year has been in round numbers \$175,000,000, less than onethird the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year. The report of the Postmaster-General will show

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the Head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

stitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

been made. In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Represencently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Fort Donelson—General Grant's Official Report

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862. General G.W. Cullum, Chief of Staff Department of Missouri: GENERAL—I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender, this morning, of Fort Donelson, with twelve to fifteen thousand prisoners, at least forty pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores, horses, mules, and other public property. I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst, with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into two divisions under the command of Generals McClernand and Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water

Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water, the day before, convoyed by a gunboat, or rather started one day later than one of the gunboats, with instructions not to pass it. The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arrivng within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock M. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboats and day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboats and re-entorcements sent by water, no attack was made; but the investment was extended on the flank of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th, the gunboats and re-enforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag Officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot house and other parts of

After these mishaps, I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible and partially fortify and await repairs to the gun This plan was frustrated, however, by the

take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—enemy's right—with the division under General C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their entrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by General Smith was commenced, by the divisions under General McClernand and Wallace, which, notwithstanding hours of exposure to a divisions under General McClernand and Wallace, which, notwithstanding hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning. This morning at a very early hour General S. B. Buckner sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanied.

[The correspondence referred to was given in the Rural of March 1.]

I cannot mention individuals who specially dis-I cannot mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however, Generals McClernand, Smith, and Wallace, I must do the justice to say that each of them were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

what the exposure to themselves.

At the hour the attack was made on General McClernand's command, I was absent, having received a note from Flag Officer Foote, requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to call.

My personal staff—Colonel J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Colonel J. Riggin, Jr., Volunteer Aid; Captain J. A. Rawlins, A. A. General; Captains C. B. Lagow, and W. S. Hillyer, Aids; and Lieutenant Colonel V. B. McPherson, Chief Engineer—are all deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and services.

ind services.

For full details, and reports, and particulars, reference is made to the reports of the Engineer, Medical Director, and Commanders of Brigades and Divi sions, to follow,

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedien ervant, U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

THE REBEL FORCES.

The following is a list of the forces surrendered Brigadier-General Buckner and Staff.

Col. Heiman.
Col. Palmer.
Col. Head.
Col. Cook.
Col. Bailey.
Col. Sugg.
Col. Browder.
Col. Billard.
Col. Voorhees Col. Voorhees. Col. Abernathey. Col. Abernathey.
Col. Querles.
Col. Varqueson.
Licut.-Col. Hamilton.
Licut.-Col. Wills.
Col. Drake.
Col. Roynolds.
Major Garvin.
Col. Hughes.
Col. Cook.
Col. Baldwin.
Col. Baldwin.
Col. Gegg. 1st Misstsippi 3d do 4th do 20th do 14th

Lieut.-Col. Lyon. Col. Lee. do Arkansas Major Dorsey's Battalion of Infantry. Battalion 4th Alabama, Col. Combs. Four detached companies of Infantry Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Grant. Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Forrest, 800 strong. Eight Batteries Light Artillery.

Col. Gregg. Col. Hanson

Floyd's Virginia Brigade, consisting of the Thirtysixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-sixth, in all twenty five hundred strong, and a thousand or fitteen hundred stragglers escaped. The rest of the garrison is ours.

Items and Incidents.

7th Texas 2d Kentucky

Among the items appearing upon the inventory of Belcher Noyes, Esq., of Boston, who died in 1785, is the following: "In the State of North Carolina one half of Roanoke Island, valued at £133 6s. 8d." It is not strange that Massachusetts troops readily make themselves at home there.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT has been officially notified of the creation of the new military department of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson.

TEACHERS FOR PORT ROYAL .- Nearly forty teachers, men and women, have been unanimously selected from a large number of candidates for the allimportant undertaking at Port Royal. The Atlantic sailed with them last week from New York. The Educational Commission has been most promptly and generously sustained already, or it could not have ventured as fast and as far as it has. Two hundred teachers may be needed in South Carolina. be provided for, and the gree Other places are to work is but just beginning.

REBET, FLAGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES .- On Washington's birthday it was intended to have a formal presentation to Congress of flags captured from the rebels, but the House refused its assent to this, because it would endorse the rebels as belligerents, and perpetuate by an official act the evidences of treason. There were nine flags taken by the army, and seven by the navy, ready for a presentation which did not take place. One of them bore this inscription: "Through God we shall do valiantly, for He it is that shall tread down our enemies." Another, over a temple of liberty, on which was written, "Cotton is King," has inscribed, 'Non nobis solum sed patriæ et amicis." Another was marked, "Wigfall Rifles; Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy." Another, "Yallabusha Rifles. We collect our own revenue. We choose our own institutions." Another was marked with ten Palmetto trees and thirteen stars. They were sad mementos of insanity; mournful evidences of

ATTACKS UPON GENERAL McCLELLAN.-The persistent attacks of a certain portion of the American press upon Gen. McClellan are not likely to do him njury. While other Generals have been amusing the public with proclamations and pronunciamentoes, he has been studiously reticent. On this point the Boston Advertiser well says: "We have no proclamations, trimmed to catch the breath of popular favor; no speeches designed to commend him to the public; no attempt in any way to improve his position with the people, either for present or for future purposes. He maintains the calm attitude of a soldier, intent upon one great work, master of the situation, and indifferent to all attempts to divert him either from his object or from the method by which it is to be attained. It is precisely this sort of single-minded, unobtrusive devotion, that the

communicate to you such information of past events and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the prepation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army.

But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own

name is Lloyd. He writes a bold, heavy hand, on the "Hancock" order. Gen. Buckner is of about medium height, rather inclined to corpulency, and is, we should judge, about forty-five years of age. He wears his hair cut rather short, and it is partially gray. Nei her of the Generals wore whiskers. Gen. Tilghman is the taller of the two, and five or six years the junior of his rebel companion. He is of spare habit, and his hair is longer and not yet silvered with the marks of time. They were both in military undress, and wore common white wool hats looped up at the side, in military style. They were not extravagantly dressed, and taken at a general view were hard looking specimens of "Secesh"

Department of Kansas.

In answer to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of War indorses the instructions from the Adjutant General to General Hunter, touching the Hunter-Lane expedition, dated January 2d.

The order to General Hunter says the General-in-Chief, in giving you this information, desires it to be understood that a command independent of you is not given to General Lane; but he is to operate, to all proper extent, under your supervision and control, and if you deem proper you may yourself command the expedition which may be undertaken. Under these circumstances the General-in-Chief will not give you a formal leave of absence on your application; but he authorizes you to absent yourself from your command for thirty days, at your discretion.

By Military Express the following news was received at Denver City on the 7th inst:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st. The fight was probably resumed on the 22d. Loss great on both sides. Both parties claim a victory. A regiment of Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panon, ran away. Capt. McRae, (who had charge of the artillery,) and every one of his command, were killed at their post, and their cannon taken by the enemy. Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig. Firing was heard from his direction, but with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

Although we give the foregoing dispatch, certain persons in Washington do not credit its contents. Those supposed to know are confident that no general engagement had taken place, but perhaps only skirmishes of the advance guard, which resulted in the falling back of our troops on Fort Craig, in order to prevent the Texan cavalry from getting between our forces and Fort Craig.

Department of Missouri.

THE following dispatch was forwarded to the Navy Department, from Cairo, on the 3d inst.:

To the Hon. Gideon H. Wells :- Lieut.-Command-To the Hon. Gideon H. Wells:—Lieut.-Commanding Shirk has this moment arrived from the Tennessee river and brings full dispatches from Lieut.-Commanding Gwinne, of the Tyler, a synopsis of which is that the two gunboats proceeded up to Pittsburg, near the Mississippi line, where a battery was opened upon them consisting of six guns, one of them being rifled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats. Ninety mounted men landed under the cover of the gunboats and charged upon the enemy, driving them some distance until they were strongly re-enforced, and our party withdrew to the boats, when three regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter.
The casualities on our side amounted to five killed and missing, and five wounded.
Lieut's-Commanding Gwinne and Shirk, with their commands, behaved with great gallantry and

judgment.
An election for town officers has taken place in Harding County, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union, and 13 for recession.
A. H. Foote, Flag Officer.

On the morning after the engagement nine bodies and 100 wounded were found in the encomment of the enemy, which had been removed three miles from the river. Lieut. Gwinne states the loss of the rebels afer the engagement as 29 killed and 200 wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Miss., 18 miles from the Tennessee river, the rebels had 1,500 or 2,000 troops. At Henderson station, one mile from the Tennessee river, there were 1,000 to 2,000 rebels. At Bear Creek, 7 miles back of Eastport, Miss., there were from 800 to 1,000 of the enemy. It was reported that the rebels were fortifying Chicahowa.

Lieut. Gwinne says the cry of the people is, "send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us while organizing, and we will drive the rebels out of Ten nessee ourselves."

The evacuation of Columbus, the rebel Gibralter in the West, began on the 25th ult., and terminated in the 3d inst. The burning commenced on the 28th ult., and continued until the 2d inst. The fortifications were not molested; everything that could not be carried off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river.

Lieut.-Col. Hogg, of the 20th Illinois cavalry, with 250 men, went into the works at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the 3d. Our transports and gunboats reached there at 8 o'clock on the 4th, not knowing that the place was evacuated.

But few people remain at Columbus. There were 19,000 troops at Columbus, and they left on trans ports and by railroad. The track and bridges were torn up and burnt for six miles. What further destruction is not yet known. It is reported that Gen. Polk and his officers had become unpopular, because they had done nothing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and reckless, and feared they would be surrounded and shelled out. The ex-Mayor of Columbus is suspected of treason to the Confederate Government, and was carried off by the rebels. The works are very extensive, and are about four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river and around the town is fortified.

The following is the official account of the occupation of the enemy's works:

COLUMBUS, KY., March 4, via Cario To Major-General McClellan: — Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free. Thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign, by which the enemy's center was pierced at Forts Henry and Donelson, his wings isolated from each other and turned, compelling thus the evacuation of his strongholds of Bowling Green first, and now

The flotilla under Foote, consisting of six gunboats, commanded by Captains Dove, Walker, Stemble, Paulding, Thompson, and Shirk, and four mortar boats in charge of Captain Phelps, U. S. N., assisted by Lieut. Ford, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. and three transports conveying Col. Buford's 27th Illinois, and a battalion of the 54th and 74th Ohio, and 55th Illinois, commanded by Majors Andrews and Sanger, the whole brigade being under Brig-General Sherman, rendered most valuable and efficient assistance. On arriving at Columbus, it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry and scouts from results with the control of the state of the control of the contro

playfully replied, "don't call me Floyd; I am a better man than Floyd ever was." Tilghman's first a dashing reconnoissance, with 103 soldiers, made a dashing reconnoissance, with tug steaming directly under the water batteries.

Satisfied that our troops had possession, they landed and ascended to the summit of the bluff, and planted the stars and stripes among the heartiest cheers of our brown tars and soldiers. Though rais-ing from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of hatteries on the river front, and strong parapet and ditch crossed by thick abattis on the

parapet and ditch crossed by thick abatis on the land side.

The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily, considering the quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores, and a number of anchors and remnants of chain which was oncestretched over the river and a full supply of torpedoes, which remained. Desolation was visible every where—buts, tents, and barricades presenting nothing but their blackened remains, though the town was spared. I discovered what appeared a large magazine, smoking at both ends, and I ordered a train to be immediately cut. A garrison is left to do the work of nearly 2,000 infantry, and 400 cavalry, which I will strengthen immediately.

Brig.-Gen.-in-Chief of the Staff. Brig.-Gen.-in-Chief of the Staff.

On the 5th inst., Capt. Montgomery, of Wright's battalion, with his company, was surprised at Keittsville, Barry county, by 850 rebels, supposed to belong to McBride's division, but who represented themselves as Texas Rangers. They fired into the house occupied by our men, killing one and wounding one. One of the rebels was killed. The balance fled, taking with them about 70 horses.

Two wagons loaded with satlers' stores were burned the same night at Major Harkins', two miles beyond Keittsville. Cols. Ellis and Wright, with an adequate cavalry force, were sent to Keittsville. Price burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the arsenals and lead factory, several flouring mills, and 100,000 pounds of flour. Many of the inhabitants along the road had fled, deceived by the lies of Price that all would be butchered. A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those remaining. Old soldiers of 1812 brought out the Union flag, long kept concealed.

It is feared that the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, McIntosh, and Pike will again overrun the country, which keeps thousands from avowing the sentiments. Price, after a hot chase, is cooling off in Boston mountains. McCulloch is

The following important order was issued last

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, March 3. In order that commerce may follow with the postoffice close upon the advance of the armies of the
Union, the following regulations are established for
the conduct of restored intercourse between loyal
sections of the Department of Missouri and counties
on the Tennessee and Cumberland.

1st. Steamboats and other water craft running in
trade and traveling these rivers to and from the port

trade and traveling these rivers to and from the port of St. Louis, or any other port of this department, in addition to customary registration and enrollment, are required by the United States revenue laws to take out special license for this renewed in-tercourse, which is provided in regulations estab-lished in January last, for transportation on the

Mississippi river.

2d. Such special license must be assured by the Superintendent of Transportation in the city of St. Louis, but can be applied for to any Surveyor of Customs within the Department, whose certificate that all requisite conditions have been complied with by applicants must accompany the application when forwarded to the Superintendent; and the aforesaid-hoats engaged in trade and transportation aforesaid-boats engaged in trade and transportation under such license are, of course, subject to United States revenue laws, and must comply fully and futfully with the regulations of the Treasury Department

The following is a copy of a telegram from Halleck to McClellan:

It is officially reported that Jeff. Thompson, with a large force of cavalry and artillery, came north from New Madrid here. Our forces advanced from Bird's Point and met

Our forces advanced from Bird's Point and met his forces at Sykestown. He was pursued into the swamps by the cavalry of Gen. Hamilton, and Col. Morgan's brigade, and 5 pieces of artillery captured. Pope pursued another detachment south, capturing 3 more pieces of artillery, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and a number of privates.

H. W. HALLACK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Special to the Chicago Times of the 8th inst., says that thirty cannon have already been found at Columbus, which had been thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place. A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat of

the 8th says that a gentleman who left Gen. Polk's command yesterday states that the rebels at New adrid have between 5,000 to 10,000 men and four gunboats anchored off the town, and that it has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued, and several of our men were killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within range. Our officers are confident of an easy and complete victory, if the gunboats of the enemy are driven away.

Some of the rebel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats.

Department of the East.

BRIG.-GEN. LANDER died on the 2d inst, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Edward's Ferry, at the time that Col. Baker was killed. Gen. Lander received unremitting and affectionate attention during the last hours of his illness. He continued unconscious until five in the evening, when he died quietly and without pain. He expired in the arms of Brigade-Surgeon Buckley, his bed surrounded by his Staff and weeping attendants. Gen. Shields assumes command of the division

ately under the lamented Lander.

Six hundred to ten hundred barrels of flour belonging to the Confederates, have been seized and stored in Charlestown. A woolen mill, owned by a man named Davis, which had been manufacturing Confederate cloth, was also seized, with considerable stock. Richard Washington, brother of the late John A. Washington, is now confined at Harper's

Gen. Banks' forces occupied Martinsburgh on the 3d inst., without opposition, and pickets continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they have much importance. Among those taken was Rev. L. J. McVeigh, chaplain of the 2d Virginia infantry. He was captured by Co. K, Michigan cavalry, near Berryville.

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that Jackson is there in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach, three miles east of that place. The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

The Stars and Stripes wave in triumph over Cockpit Point. About 2 P. M. of the 9th, the rebels began to fire their tents and other property difficult of removal. They fired the steamer Page and all the other craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery about 3 P. M., and at 44 o'clock landed and ran up the glorious old

flag.

THE WAS A

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

spiked. Some of the guns which we have taken possession of appear to be valuable pieces. This is virtually opening the Potomac, and opening the socalled blockade.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburgh, and driven the rebel Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all. Gen. Hill's army fell back towards Middlebury. Last night Col. Geary left Lovittsville, with his whole command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered rebels to flight. Shortly after sunrise he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was re-christened Fort Geary, by the officers. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebels, who had thought this one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a glass retreating. The command took many prisoners and stores, and are in possession of a bank, post-office, and several stores. Forts Beauregard and Evans are also taken. This brilliant achievement, by a well-timed blow and skillful maneuver, is of vast importance. The command is well, and in good spirits.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe on the 8th. states that the duliness at that point was lifted to-day, by the announcement that a suspicious looking vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac, looking like a submerged house with only the roof above water, was moving down from Norfolk, in the center of the channel, opposite Sewall's Point. Signal guns were fired by the Cumberland and Congress, to notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence and Roanoke, of the approaching danger, and all was excitement at Fortress Monroe.

There was nothing protruding above the water but a flag-staff, flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke-stack. She moved along slowly, and turned into the channel leading to Newport News, and steamed direct for the frigates Columbus and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of James river. As soon as she came in range of the Cumberland, the latter opened on her with heavy guns, but the balls glanced off, having no more effect than peas from a pop-gun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence, with a full head of steam.

In the meantime, as the Merrimac was approaching the two frigates on one side, the rebel iron-clad steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown, engaged our steamers on the other side. The batteries at Newport News opened on the rebel steamers, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which, being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamers. Meanwhile the Merrimac kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, and when at a distance of one hundred yards, the Congress fired a whole broadside on the iron-clad monster, which took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having the effect of checking her progress for a moment. After receiving the first two broadsides of the frigate, she ran on to the Cumberland, literally laying open her sides. She then drew off and fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and then again dashed into her with her iron-clad bow, leaving her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which lay about a quarter of a mile distant. The Congress had, in the meantime, kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew on board of her, and seeing the uselessness of resisting the iron-clad vessel, struck her colors. Her crew had been dismissed several days since. and three companies of the naval brigade had been put on temporarily, until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as one of the blockading squadron on James river.

The Congress striking her colors, the Jamestown approached and took on board all her officers as prisoners, but allowed her crew to escape in boats. The vessel being thus cleared, was fired by the repels. The Merrimac and her two iron-ciad comrades opened with shells and shot on the batteries at Newport News. The firing was briskly returned.

In the meantime the steam frigate Minnesota, having partly got up steam, was being towed up to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get there until too late to assist them. She was also followed by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow arel of the smaller harbor steamers however, rumored that neither of these vessels had pilots on board, and after a short engagement, both of these seemed to be, in the opinion of the pilots on the Point, aground.

The Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three steamers at the distance of about a mile, with only her two bow guns. The St Lawrence also poured in shot from all the guns she could bring to bear, and it was the impression of the most experienced naval officers in the fort that she had been considerably damaged.

These statements, it must be borne in mind, are all based on what could be seen by a glass at a distance of nearly eight miles, and a few panic stricken non-combatants who fled at almost the first gun at Newport News. In the meantime darkness approached, though the moon shone out brightly, and nothing but the occassional flashes of guns could be seen. The Merrimac was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary at a distance of a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her. Previous to the departure of the steamer for Baltimore, no gun had been fired for half an hour, the last one being fired from the Minnesota. Some persons declared that immediately after the last gun was fired a dense volume of vapor was seen to rise from the Merrimac, indicating the explosion of her boiler. Whether this is so or not cannot be known, but it is universally the opinion that the rebel monster was hard aground.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence in such an unequal contest, but if the Merrimac was really ashore she could do no more damage. It was the intention of the Minnesota with her picked and gallant crew to run into close quarters with the Merrimac, avoid her iron prow and board her. This the Merrimac declined to give her an opportunity to do.

We get the following additional telegram this

(Monday) morning: FORTRESS MONROR, March 9. The Federal iron-plated battery Monitor arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M., last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground below Newport News. At 7 o'clock, A. M., to-day, the Merrimac, accompanied by two steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown, and several tugs, stood out towards the Minnesota, and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once, and opened fire. The enemy's vessels all retired excepting the Merrimac. The two iron clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 A. M. till noon. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say. Lieutenant J. L. Worden, who relief.

commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by chief engineer Climens. The Minnesota kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured; she was moved considerably to-day and will probably be off to-night. The Monitor was uninjured, and ready at any moment to renel another attack.

WASHINGTON, March 9,-7 P. M.

Official, by telegraph from Fortress Monroe: The Ericsson arrived at Fortress Monroe last night. Early this morning she was attacked by the three vessels, the Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown. After five hours contest they were driven off, the Merrimac in a sinking condition.

Port Royal letters state that Fort Pulaski is entirely surrounded by Union troops, and effectively cut off from communication with Savannah, and new batteries are being creoted. Savannah has been very well fortified by the rebels, and large numbers of rebel troops are constantly arriving. Our troops are in good health. The news of the recent victories produced discouraging effects on the rebels, and serve to stimulate dissertions. One hundred and fifty rebel soldiers recently deserted from Savannah to General Sherman. When asked why they did it they replied that they were tired of fighting in a rich men's war.

The army of the Potomac has been divided into five Corps d' Armes on the French plan, commanded

1st, of four divisions, Major-General McDowell. 2d, of three divisions, Brigadier-General Sumner. 3d, of three divisions, Brigadier-General Heintzelman.

4th, of three divisions, Brigadier-General Keyes. 5th, the divisions on the Upper Potomac, Major-General Banks.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

On the 5th inst., President Lincoln transmitted to Congress the following important Message:

Pollow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives. I recommend the adoption of a joint-resolution by your honorable body, which shall be substantially

"Resolved. That the United States ought to resolved. That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adont a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and the people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The United States Government would find its highest interestic graph a magnitude as one of the most efficiency. interest in such a measure as one of the most effi-cient measures of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain hopes that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all States north of such parts will then say:—"The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends rebellion, and an initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern States shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that the former will in no event ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In a mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with census tables and treasury reports, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures census tables and treasury reports, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war will purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such proposition, on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In my Annual Message last December, I thought fit to say, "the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. Practical acknowledgment of National authority would render war unnecessary.

National authority would render war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, war must also continue, and it is impossible to forsee all incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow such as may seem indis-pensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, which must and will

The proposition now made is an offer only, and I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whethe the precautionary consideration tendered would no be of more value to States and private persons con cerned, than are institutions and property in it in the present state of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would sooner lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hon. Andrew Johnson has been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties, and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of those duties, it was necessary first to give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him Brigadier-General. This appointment the Senate has confirmed. The present Government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the Military Government, be given to the loval people to assume its control. The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is conceded by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his preliminary fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by accepting the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March, 1863.

Official information has been received that the Portuguese Government is directing its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dale has returned from the west. While in Kansas and Nebraska the Indian chiefs called upon him and tendered the services of their warriors for military purposes, but they cannot now be accepted. Upwards of 6,000 loyal Indian refugees from the Cherokee country are in the lower part of Kansas. In their retreat thither from the superior forces of the enemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. These Indians being in a destitute condition, Gen. Hunter supplied their immediate necessities. Commissioner Dale telegraphed to the government authorities, and through his representations Congress promptly passed an act for their

prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for con- | She has received numerous shots, but no serious ducting internal commerce between the inhabitants damage. The Congress is supposed to have lost of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, and | crews of the Cumberland and Congress have arrived the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long | formed of her, and proved herself impregnable to as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:

1st. All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications, therefore, must be made in writing to him, stating specifically, in writing, the purposes for which the license is desired, and if for special or general trade, setting fourth the character and accurate the statement. forth the character and aggregate value of the mer-chandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the morchandze, if any, desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof, and its destination.

2d. Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States with sufficient securities in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to approval and condition in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

3d. All transportation to be made by virtue of any license shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury De-partment as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

4th. Whenever application is made for the trans portation permit, the applicant shall file with the portation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such permit, a copy of the license under which application is make, which copy shall be compared with the original, and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices, in duplicate signed by the consignee, showing the actual value of the merchandize at the place of purchase, and also a statement in duplicate of the courts of transit and destination of the merchandize route of transit and destination of the merchandize to be transported and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein; and that the merchandize so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority or connivance, in violation of the terms of the license

5th. All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah. St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the surveyor of the port whence transit commences. or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be endorsed upon the original license.

6th. All packages whatsoever, before being per-mitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrec-

heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified by the license.

7th. In each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations, there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandize so permitted at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

8th. All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate account of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports in relation thereto as much in detail as practicable, transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicates, invoices, and statement, on which shall be indorsed the date of the authority under which such permits is granted. Weekly reports shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

9th. All licenses and permits shall be liable to

9th. All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. Chask,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Post-Office Department received a letter from Nashville to-day, dated the 3d inst., in which it is stated that our special agent, (Markland,) in taking possession of the post-office in that city, found that the rebel post-master had stripped it of every article of property, including blanks, locks, mail bags, scales, keys, &c. The agent had managed to get the mails from Nashville to Louisville. The letter adds that the Federal officers and troops have agreeably disappointed the secessionists by reason of their good behavior and gentlemanly deportment. Others are mad because the officers and men will not commit some act of violence or perpetrate an outrage of some kind. Be it said, to the credit of all officers, soldiers, civilians, and camp followers, that the order in Nashville was never better. I have never known better order.

POSTSCRIPT.

A General Betreat on the part of the Rebels Manassas Evacuated -- Latest from the Great Naval Battle - Good News from Georgia -Uncle Sam at work in Florida - A Glorious Victory over the Combined Rebel Forces is Arkansas.

THE papers this A. M. (Tuesday) are teeming vith news that cheers and invigorates. We would be glad to give the same entire to Rural readers. but space will only permit a brief record:

WASHINGTON. March 10 .- There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centerville Winchester, and other important points, indicating general falling back of their forces.

Official information to-day reports that the enemy, formerly encamped back and below Occoquan, have retreated, destroying everything they could not carry on their backs. They left on Saturday. Our troops took possession, and were welcomed by a part of the inhabitants with great joy. Every boat in the vicinity, and everything that would float has been destroyed.

The rebels told the villagers that they were going to fall back on the Rappahannock. Nearly all the able bodied men of the village had left with the rebel army. A few refused to go. The whole force which has thus retreated, was composed of three Texan, one Georgia, and one Mississippi regiment, and the Hampton Legion.

Two companies under Major Hatfield were ordered yesterday morning to go to Fairfax Court House, by the old Braddock road. When within a mile of the place, they met the enemy, who retreated. At eight o'clock last evening they entered the Court House, followed by a full regiment. The rebels had evacuated, leaving tents and other property behind in large quantities.

Manassas has been evacuated by the rebels and our forces have taken peaceable possession. We are not yet able to give reliable details. The whole fortifications were abandoned and everything possible burned. Light cavalry have been sent in pursuit to harrass and track the rebel retreat.

It is supposed to be their design to fall back first pon Fredericksburg, and then upon Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.-With the assistance of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, the Minnesota

The following rules and regulations are hereby has been got off, and is now on her way here. 100 men, including but one officer. The escaped here. The Monitor has come up to the expectations the heaviest shot at close quarters. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the Minnesota and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the Merrimac which had been proof against everything. Capt. Worden, of the Monitor, was wounded in the head while looking out of the wheel-house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew. Naval men here are generally of the opinion that, considering everything, the rebels had

the worst time of it. BALTIMORE, March 10. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:-Arrived this A. M., and will come on. on next four o'clock train. The enemy has abandoned his fortifications at St. Simons and Brunswick, in Georgia. Fort Clinch, Fernandina, and St. Marys, in Florida, C. H. DAVIS, Capt., U. S. N.

Sr. Louis, March 10.—The following is official to Major-General McClellan:

The army of the South-West, under Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price, McIntosh, and McCulloch. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. That of the enemy is still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

The Publisher to the Public.

THE RUBAL'S SPRING CAMPAIGN -- BREMIUMS, &c.-Now that the times are improving, Rebeldom caving, and the season for active (but peaceful and profitable) operations in Field, Orchard and Garden coming on apace, many will subscribe for the RURAL if opportunity is presented. Will not agent friends, and all readers disposed to become such, give the matter attention is Additions to present clubs, either for the full year from Jan., o this date, (or from this or a subsequent date to the end of the year.) are now in order at the club rate, and in proportion for less than full year. New clubs, to commence with Jan., March or April, (when a new Quarter begins,) are also in order during the Spring Campaign, while single subscriptions will prove acceptable at any time. For Premiums offered for lists obtained before April 16, see either number of the RUBAL published in

LE CHANGE OF ADDRESS - Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance.

Special Notices.

COUGHS.

THE administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown! Bronchial Trockes," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation, which induces Coughing, having a direct influence to the affected

PARTIAL LIST OF GIFTS given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store during the month of February:—21 Gold and Silver Watches, 13 Silver Ice Pitchers, 8 Gold Guard Chains, 3 Engraved Silver Tea Setts, 4 Silver Coffee Urns, 3 Silver Trays, 7 Silver Butter Dishes, 9 Silver Cake Baskets, 38 setts Silver Forks, 64 setts Silver Tea and Table Spoons, 9 Silver Card Receivers, 4 Six-Bottle Cut Glass Vegetable Castors, 9 Gold Band Bracelets, 8 Silver Wine Pitchers, besides over 1,600 other articles of value. All Books are sold at the publishers prices, and a gift accompanies each book, varying in value from 50c. to \$100. Full descriptive catalogues of Books and Gifts will be mailed free, upon application, to any address in the United States.

Unrivated facilities affords Eastman to young men ambitious of meriting and achieving commercial honors and success. Graduation at Arcade College is a kind of fame, and a sufficient introduction to anybody's Counting-Room. Good habits, fair abilities, and EASTMAN, are capital enough to launch out and sail in on. The Lectures, we understand, will soon be announced. (Free to all free of the Guild.)

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 11th, 1861.

FLOUR AND MEAL - The finer grades of Flour are without change. Buckwheat Flour has put on 121/2025 cents per 100 ibs

Indian Meal has started up 6 cents.
Brans are worth \$1,25@1,63 per bushel, according to quality. MEATS—Pork is as last quoted. Smoked Hams have put on to cents per 100 pounds. Chickens and Turkeys have advanced materially.

25 cents per bushel. HAY -- The hay market is more lively just at present, than a

any time in the past month, and choice quality is readily taken at \$12.00 per tun.

Rachester Wholesale Prices. Flour and Grain. Eggs, dozen.....

Flour, spring do, 5.00@5.25	Candles, box 916@10c
Flour, buckwheat 175@2.00	Candles, extra 12@12c
Meal, Indian 1.00@1.06	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1.00@1.25	Apples, bushel 50@87c
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried 10 1b 6006
Corn, old 46@48c.	
Corn. new 46@48c.	Peaches, do 14@16c
Rye, 60 ths 10 bush 60@63c.	Cherries, do 14@16c Plums, do 12@14c
Oats, by weight, 28@30c.	Plums, do 12/0140
Barley 54@63c.	Potatoes 40@500
Buckwheat 36@38c.	Hides and Skins.
Beans 1.25(a)1.63	Slaughter 5@614
Menta.	Calf
	Sheep Pelts \$1.25@2.00
Pork, mess\$12.00@13.00	Lamb Pelts 75c@1.2
Pork, clear 13.00@13.50 Dressed hogs, cwt. 4.25@ 5.00	Seeds.
	Clover, bushel \$3.50@4.00
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	Timothy 1.50@2.22
Spring lambs, each 1 25@ 1.75	Sundries.
Spring lambs, each 1 25(a) 1.75 Mutton, carcass Xa4c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Spring lambs, each 1 25@ 1.75 Mutton, carcass 3@4c. Hams, smoked 6@6%c.	Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft 3.00@5.00
Spring lambs, each 1 25@ 1.75 Mutton, carcass 5@4c. Hams, smoked 6@6\c. Shoulders 4@4\c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft\$3.00@5.00 Coal. Lehigh 7.00@7.00
Spring lambs, each 1 25@ 1.75 Mutton, carcass 3@4c. Hams, smoked 6@6½c. Shoulders 4@4½c. Chickens 8@9c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00 Wood, soft\$3.00@5.00 Coal. Lehigh 7.00@7.00
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Spring lambs, each 12 fg 1.75	Wood, hard
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Spring lambs, each 125@ 1.75 Mutton, carcass \$244. Hams, smoked \$6654. Chickens \$429c. Chickens \$290c. Chickens \$290c. Chickens \$3046. Chickens \$3046. Chickens \$3046. Butter, foll \$12a13c. Cheese \$66646. Cheese \$66666. Cheese \$66646. Cheese \$66666. Cheese \$	Sundries. Wood, hard. \$3.0005.00
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THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade easier, with less doing in State and Western brands, and only a very moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,156,25 for rejected; \$5,356,50,50 for superfine State; \$5,560,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,856,50 for stata State; \$5,35 2,50 for superfine Western; \$5,556,50 for sippling brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$6,100,60 for for sippling brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$6,100,60 for superfine, and \$5,600,60 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,856,50 for superfine, and \$5,600,60 for common to choice at \$5,600,60 for common to choice common to choice. Common the stady and without any material change in prices; sales at \$3,20 for New Haven; \$2,50 for Jarsey, and \$4,260,30 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat very dull and prices heavy. There is not enough doing to establish quotations. Sales State spring at \$1,28, and red Long Island \$1,45 Rye rules quiet; sales at \$3,280, and red Long Island \$1,45 Rye rules quiet; sales at \$3,280, and red Long Island \$1,50 Rye rules quiet; sales at \$3,280, and red Long Island \$1,50 Rye rules quiet; sales at \$2,280, Barley very firm and prices tend upward. The whole range is \$1,600. Sales within a few days of California at prices ranging from Tue to 760, and 151, 500 for new yellow South 16 lower, with a more active business doing for export and home consumption; sales at \$9,260 for nixed Western in store and delivered, and \$10,00 for prime. Southern; \$3 (2016 for new yellow Jersey, western and State.

Provisions—Fork market more active but without change. A large portion of the sales noted are for future delivery; sales at \$13,52,60,15,50 for clear, and \$10,00 for prime. Beef remains quiet but steady; sales at \$1,00 for country prime; \$5,000,50,50 for country mess; \$12,013,50 for repacked mess; and \$13,75,014,50 for extra mess. Prime mess slef quiet

ABHER—Continue quiet and steady, at \$6,87½ for Pots, and leavy for Pearls at \$6,87½. heavy for Pearls at \$5.87%.
Hops—Steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 16@22c. for common to prime.
SERDS—The market is dull for Clover seed; small sales are making at 7c. Timothy seed is quiet at \$2.12%@2.37% \$1 bush. Rough Flax seed is quiet at \$2.18@2.25 \$1 bush. of 66 fbs.

BUFFALO, MARCH 10.—FLOUR—There is no change to note in the market, and the demand continues moderate and confined to the local trade. Sales to-day at \$4,70 for extra Canadian; \$4,75 n.6,00 for eith to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; \$5,00(2.5,25 for extra Indiana and Ohio, and \$6,37 16,05.75 for the

whole range of double extras.

Grain—Wheat markets ahade firmer, and in speculative and milling request, with sales Canada club at 95c. Corn, market quiet, and still held at 45c for lots from store. Oats in fair request, with the sales Canada club at 95c. Corn, market quiet, and still held at 45c for lots from store. quest, with sales at 29% 30c.
PROVISIONS — Firm and in fair demand. Quotations unchanged at former prices.
DRESSED HOGS—Are quoted at 4%@4%c.

TORONTO, MARCH 6.—Since our last there has only been a moderate business done in produce. The receipts of grain have fallen off to some extent in consequence of the unfavorable weather for the last few days. Prices have been well maintained.

weather for the base to have the state of th

at currant rates. Higher grades are neglected; quotations nominal:

Superfine, \$4,20(4.30)
Fancy. 4.50(24.50)
Extra. 4.76(24.50)
Superior Extra. 4.76(24.50)
Superior Extra. 4.76(24.50)
Grain—The receipts of fail wheat would not exceed 1600 bush. a day. In consequence of light receipts prices for inferior and medium; \$1.05(20), 17 for good to prime. Spring wheat continues in active request, with mederate raceipts, principally by rail. Good sound dry samples are alley in limited offering—with apped demand. at \$7(6)600 per bushel; inferior to medium \$0.0565. Earley is in limited offering—with apped demand. at \$7(6)600 per bushel. Peas are in fair supply, and in demand at \$7(6)600. Caste have been very scarce. They would readily bring \$0.0410.—\$6.000.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

IEW YORK, MARCH 5.—The current prices fo the markets are as follows:	r the week
BERF CATTLE.	
First quality. 39 cwt	\$0.00@9.50
Ordinary quality,	8,00009,00
Common quality,	7.50 @8.25
Inferior quality,	6.00@7.00
OOWR AND GALVES.	
First quality	IS 000@80 00
Ordinary quality, 4	0 00 2045 00
Common quality	0,000 35,00
Inferior quality, 2	8 00(2)98 00
	0,00(020,00
VEAL CALVES	
First quality, ?? ib	6 @6 % e
Ordinary quality	5 (05)%
Common quality,	436(0)5
Ordinary quality	4 (6)436
SHEEP AND LAMES.	
Prime quality,	® K KO∕∂AR KO
Ordinary.	4,60@6,60
Common	
Common,	4,00/204,50
Inferior,	3,50@4,00
SWINE	
First quality,	4%@4%c
Other qualities,	4%(04%c

ALBANY, MARCH 10.—BEEVES.—As was to be expected, not-withstunding they had all necessary warning, holders of Cattle at the West, learning of the sudden rise last week, hurried down their droves, an anticipation that the advance would be maintained, and the result is a larger supply by 80 % cent than maintained, and the result is a larger supply by 50 Feent, than we had seven days ago. There were about 2,600 head here then, and the Central brought down some 3,000 this week. As a consequence, prices have fallen, and the decline is pretty heavy—at least 1,67 Fb, all around, and in some instances sales have been made at 4,60 off. The average quality is very good.

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

CattleSheep	3,968 3,240	5.780	2.300
PRICES—The sales are	Thi	s week.	Last week.
Premium, Extra, First quality,	436	@4%c .@3%c	6%@4%c 4%@4%c 8%@4%6
Second quality, Third quality, SHEEP—There is a large	re falling off	(@2%(c in the suppl	814 @8140 214 @ 3 c Iv this week
while the demand confrom 4%c to 5%c \$15.	inues fair: n	rices unchan	rengina

from 4%c to Dace \$10, for good to prime, and Dace Dace to strictly extra. Hous—Receipts not very heavy, but market droops somewhat and sales rather slow at a decline equal to %c \$1\text{th}, and some sellers think %c The ruling quotations are \$1\text{46} (4\text{47} c \$7 \text{th}, for good to prime, and \$4\text{47} (6 \text{tree}) the property of the property of

do. fresh, avcr. 335 hs, \$5,60.—Allos and Argus.

CAMBERIDGE, March 5—At market, 482 Cattle, about 450
Beevee, and 32 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and
one, two and three years old.
Marker Berg-Extra (including nothing but the best large
fat stail-fed Oxen) \$6,826,700; first quality, \$6,0026,25; second
do, \$6,726,00; third do. \$4,402,00; ordinary, \$-@—
WORKING OXEN—None.
COWS AND CALVES—\$502,00; ordinary, \$-@—; Three
years old, \$1962/1.
SHERF AND LAMES—\$260.5; Two years old, \$-@—; Three
years old, \$1962/1.
SHERF AND LAMES—\$1260 at market. Prices in lots, \$4,0024,50 each; extra, \$5,00, \$5,642,6,00, or 45,2655 \$7 fb.
Hidden \$1,7562,00. Calf Skins—\$2,90 \$7 fb.
VEAL CALVES—None.

BRIGHTON, MARCH 6—At market, 750 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 1,100 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE.—Prices, extra, 87,002 7.00; first quality, \$6,500@
6,50; second do. \$6,00@6,00; third do. \$4,70@5,50.
WORKING OXEN—\$90, \$120@130.
MILCH COWS—\$46@48; common, \$19@21
VEAL CALVES—\$4,\$60@6.
STORES—YearIng, \$0@00; Two years old, \$—@—; Three years old, \$20@22.

id, \$21(@22. HIORS - 5%@6c \(\) 7b. Tallow - 6@6%c. Prits - \$1,60@2.00 each. Calf Skins - 8@9c \(\) 7b. Shirkp And Lambs - \$2,00@2.75; extra, \$3,00@6.60. Swins - Stores, wholesale, 4%@6%c; retail, 4%@6%c. Spring

TORONTO, MARCH 6.— BERF—There have been but few cat the offering during the week, with an active demand—principally for the Montreal and American markets. Prices ranged from \$6@5.99 100 lbs.

CALVES are from \$4.00@6 each.

SHREP AND LAMBS—Sheep are scarce at \$6,00 each. Lambs

CALVES are from \$4,00@A each.

SHEEF AND LAMBS — Sheep are scarce at \$6,00 each. Lambs

\$4605 each.

DRESSED HOGS have been in limited supply. Hogs weighton 160 to 200 readily bring \$4@4,25, and heavy, \$3,80@4,00
per 100 ha.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

ma. We quote:

Saxony Fleece 7 h.

American full-blood Merino.

American half and Merino.

American Native and quarter Merino

Extra pulled.

Superfine pulled.

No 1 pulled.

Lamb's nulled. | 450-47 | ST(640) | Shed | 150 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 160 38 | 16 Lamornia line, unwashed
California common do
Peruvian washed.
Valparaiso unwashed.
South American Mestiza unwashed
South American Common washed
South American Entre Rios do
South American Unwashed.
South American Unwashed.
Couth American Unwashed.
Cape Good Hope unwashed
Lape Good Hope unwashed
African unwashed
African unwashed
Smyrna washed
Smyrna washed.

BOSTON, MARCH 5.—Domestic Wool is very quiet, and the sales of the week have been 75,000 hs, mostly fine fierces, at 30% 350; 24 lb. The sa.es of foreign comprise 400 to 500 bales Mediterranean. South American and Cape, at various prices, as to

uanty.	
axony and Merino, fine,50@52 "ull blood, 48@50 \$ and \$ blood, 47@49 fommon, 45@47 "ulled, extra, 50@55 00. superfine, 48@63	Texas. 000000 Smyrna, washed, 276 35 Do. unwashed, 186222 Syrian, 006 00 Cape, 006 00 Crimes, 12625
lo. No. 1,	Rudnos Auros 17/5.40

Died.

On the 2d inst., at his residence, in the town of Riga, Mr. EZEKIEL LITTLE, aged 75 years. Mr. LITTLE was one of the early settlers of this town, having emoved here from Massachusetts, in 1813 He was for many years a worthy and consistent member of the Congregational Church in this place, and highly esteemed by a large circle of

friends and acquaintances, for his many excellencies. Cleveland papers please copy. In Ogden, Feb. 21, at the house of his son, MATANIAH LYON, aged 81 years, 2 months, and 9 days.

IN Perinton, Feb. 26, at the residence of his son, ELIJAH STILES, aged 89 years, father of S. G. STILES, of Auburn. SECOND Mo. 24th, 1862, of inflamation on the lungs LYDIA ELLEN, daughter of William and Charlotte W. Cooks, (of Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y..) aged 1 year, 4 mos. and 27 days.

IN Brighton, on the 7th inst, of heart disease and dropsy, GURDON HENRY HODGES, eldest son of Williams and Jame A. Hodges, aged 11 years. Perfect through suffering, "He died in Jesus." In this city, on the 8th inst., of organic disease of the heart, THOMAS J. LANGWORTHY, aged 42 years.

SANDA OF THE

THE WAR

S D Jan

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

MARCH. BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Wiru rushing winds and gloomy skies, The dark and stubborn Winter dies; Far-off, unseen, Spring faintly cries, Bidding hencarliest child arise;

By streams still held in icy snare, On southern hill-sides, melting bare, O'er fields that motley colors wear, That summons fills the changeful air;

What though conflicting seasons make Thy days their field, they woo or shake The sleeping lids of Life awake, And hope is stronger for thy sake,

Then from thy mountains, ribbed with snow Once more thy rousing bugle blow, And East and West, and to and fro. Proclaim thy coming to the foe;

Say to the picket, chilled and numb, Say to the camp's impatient hum. Say to the trumpet and the drum: Lift up your hearts, I come, I comes

Cry to the waiting hosts that stray On sandy sea sides far away, By marshy isle and gleaming bay, Where Southern March is Northern May;

Announce thyself with welcome noise Where Glory's victor-eagles poise Above the proud, heroic boys Of Iowa and Illinois;

Then down the long Potomac's line Shout like a storm on hills of pine. Till ramrods ring and bayonets shine; " Advance! the Chieftain's call is mine

The Sketch-Book.

OUR GRANDMOTHER.

I FIND the marks of my shortest steps beside those of my beloved mother, which were measured by my own, says Alexander Dumas, and so conjures up one of the sweetest images in the world. He was revisiting the home of his infancy; he was retracing the little paths around it in which he had once walked, and strange flowers could not conceal, and cruel plows could not obliterate his "shortest footsteps," and his mother's beside them, measured by

And who needs to be told whose tootsteps they were that thus kept time with the feeble pattering of childhood's little feet! It was no mother behind whom Ascanius walked "with equal steps" in Virgil's line, but a strong, stern man, who could have borne him and not been burdened; folded him in his arms from all danger and not been wearied; everything indeed, he could have done for him, but just what he needed most—could not sympathize with him - he could not be a child again. Ah, a rare art is that - for indeed, it is an art, to set back the great old clock of time and be a boy once more! Man's imagination can easily see the child a man. but how hard it is for it to see the man a child; and he who had learned to glide back into that rosy time when he did not know that thorns were under roses, or that clouds would ever return after the rain; when he thought a tear could stain a cheek no more than a drop of rain a flower; when he fancied that life had no disguise, and hope no blight at all - has come as near as anybody can to discovering the northwest passage to Paradise.

And it is, perhaps, for this reason that it is so much easier for a mother to enter the kingdom of Heaven than it is for the rest of the world. She fancies she is leading the children, when, after all, the children are leading her, and they keep her indeed where the river is narrowest, and the air is clearest, and the beckoning of the radiant hand is so plainly seen from the other side that it is no wonder she so often lets go her clasp upon the little finger she is holding and goes over to the neighbors and the children follow like lambs to the fold, for we think it ought somewhere to be written: "Where

the mother is, there will the children be also." But it was not of the mother we began to think, but of the dear, old-fashioned grandmother, whose thread of love "by hand" on life's little wheel was longer and stronger than they make it now, was wound around and about the children she saw playin the children's arms, in a true love knot that nothing but the shears of Atropos could sever; for do we not recognize the lambs sometimes, when summer days are over and autumn winds are blowing, as they come bleating from the vellow fields, by the crimson thread we wound about their necks in April or May, and so undo the gate and let the wanderers in?

Blessed be the children who have an old-fashioned grandmother. As they hope for length of days, let them love and honor her, for we can tell them they will never find another.

There is a large old kitchen somewhere in the past, and an old-fashioned fire-place therein, with its smooth old iambs of stones - smooth with many knives that had been sharpened there - smooth with many little fingers that have clung there. There are andirons, too - the old andirons with rings in the top, wherein many temples of flame have been builded, with spires and turrets of crimson. There is a broad worn hearth, worn by feet that have been torn and bleeding by the way or been made "beautiful," and walked upon floors of tesselated gold. There are tongs in the corner, wherewith we grasped a coal, and "blowing for a little life." lighted our first candle; there is a shovel wherewith were drawn forth the glowing embers in which we saw our first fancies and dreamed our first dreams - the shovel with which we stirred the sleepy logs till the sparks rushed up the chimney as if a forge were in blast below, and wished we had so many lambs, so many marbles, or so many somethings that we coveted; and so it was we wished our first wishes.

There is a chair - a low, rush-bottomed chair; there is a little wheel in the corner, a big wheel in the garret, a loom in the chamber. There are chests full of linen and yarn, and quilts of rare pattern and samplers in frames.

And everywhere and always the dear old wrinkled face of her whose firm, elastic step mocks the feeble saunter of her children's children - the old fashioned grandmother of twenty years ago. She, the very Providence of the old homestead - she who loved us all, and said she wished there were more of us to love, and took all the school in the Hollow | fire again. Shall I sing you a song or tell you a

THE WAS ARE

for grandchildren beside. A great expansive heart was hers, beneath that woolen gown, or that more growing colder." stately bombazine or that sole heirloom of silken texture.

We can see her to-day, those mild blue eyes, with more of beauty in them than time could touch or death do more than hide - those eyes that held both smiles and tears within the faintest call of every one of us, and soft reproof, that seemed no passion but regret. A white tress has escaped from beneath her snowy cap, she has just restored a wandering lamb to its mother; she lengthened the tether of a vine that was straying over a window, as she came in and plucked a four-leafed clover for Ellen. She sits down by the little wheel - a tress is running through her fingers from the distaff's dishevelled head, when a small voice calls "Grandma" from the old red cradle, and "Grandmal" Tommy shouts from the top of the stairs. Gently she lots go the thread, for her patience is almost as beautiful as her charity, and she touches the little red bark in a moment, till the young voyager is in a dream again, and then directs Tommy's unavailing attempts to harness the cat. The tick of the clock runs faint and low, and she opens the mysterious door, and proceeds to wind it up. We are all on tip-toe, and we beg in a breath to be lifted up one by one, and look for the hundredth time upon the tin cases of the weights, and the poor lonely pendulum, which goes to and fro by its little dim window, and never comes out in the world, and our petitions are all granted and we are lifted up, and we all touch with a finger the wonderful weights, and the music of the little wheel is resumed.

Was Mary to be married, or Jane to be wrapped in a shrowd? So meekly did she fold the white hands of the one upon her still bosom, that there seemed to be a prayer in them there; and so sweetly did she wreathe the white rose in the hair of the other, that one would not have wondered had more roses budded for company.

How she stood between us and an apprehended harm; how the rudest of us softened beneath the gentle pressure of her faded and tremulous hand From her capacious pocket that hand was ever with drawn closed, only to be opened in our own, with the nuts she had gathered, the cherries she had plucked, the little egg she had found, the "turn over" she had baked, the trinket she had purchased for us as the product of her spinning, the blessing she had stored for us - the offspring of her heart.

What treasures of story fell from those old lips; of good faries and evil, of the old time when she was girl; and we wondered if ever - but then she couldn't be handsomer or dearer -- but that she even was "little." And then, when we begged her to sing! "Sing us one of the old songs you used to sing for mother, grandma."

"Children, I can't sing," she always said; and mother used to lay her knitting softly down, and the kitten stopped playing with the yarn upon the floor, and the clock ticked lower in the corner, and the fire died down to a glow, like an old heart that is neither chilled nor dead, when grandmother sang To be sure it wouldn't do for the parlor and the concert room now-a-days; but then it was the old kitchen, and the old-fashioned grandmother, and the old ballad, in the dear old times, and we can hardly see to write, for the memory of them, though it is hand's breadth to the sunset.

Well, she sang. Her voice was feeble and waver ing, like a fountain just ready to fall, but then how sweet-toned it was; and it became deeper and stronger; but it couldn't grow sweeter. What "joy of grief" it was to sit there around the fire-all of us except Jane, that clasped a prayer to her bosom and her we thought we saw, when the hall-door opened a moment by the wind; but then we were not afraid, for wasn't it her old smile she wore ?to sit there around the fire, and weep over the woes of the "Babes in the Woods," who lay down side by side in the great solemn shadows; and how strangely glad we felt when the robin red breast covered them with leaves, and last of all when the angels took them out of the night into day everlasting.

We may think what we will of it now, but the stories heard around the kitchen fire have colored the thoughts and lives of most of us; have given us the germs of whatever memory blooms in our yes terdays. Attribute whatever we may to the school and the schoolmaster, the rays which make that little day we call life, radiate from the God-swept circle of the hearthstone.

Then she sings an old lullaby she sang to mother -her mother sang to her; but she does not sing it through, and falters ere 'tis done. She rests her head upon her hands, and it is silent in the old kitchen. Something glitters down between her fingers and the fire-light, and it looks like rain in the soft sunshine. The old grandmother is thinking when she first heard the song, and of the voice that sang it; when a light-haired and light-hearted girl she hung around that mother's chair, nor saw the shadows of the years that were to come. O! the days that are no more! What spell can we weave to bring them back again? What words can we unsay, what deeds undo, to set back, just this once the ancient clock of time?

So all our little hands were forever clinging to her garments, and she was staying here as if from dying, for long ago she had done living for herself and lived alone in us. But the old kitchen wants a presence to-day, and the rush-bottomed chair is tenantless.

How she used to welcome us when we were grown, and came back once more to the homestead We thought we were men and women, but we were children there. The old-fashioned grandmother was blind in the eyes, but she saw with her heart, as she always did. We threw our long shadows through the open door, and she felt them as they fell over her form, and she looked dimly up and saw tall shapes in the door-way, and she says, "Edward I know, and Lucy's voice I can hear, but whose is that other. It must be Jane's"-for she has almost forgotten the folded hands. "Oh, no, not Jane, for she — let me see — she is waiting for me, isn't she?" and the old grandmother wondered and wept.

"It is another daughter, grandmother, that Edward has brought," says some one, "for your blessing."

"Has she blue eyes, my son? Put her hand in mine, for she is my latest born, the child of my old age. Shall I sing you a song, children?" Her hand is in her pocket as of old; she is idly fumbling for a toy, a welcome gift to the children that have come

One of us, men as we thought we were, is weeping; she hears that half-suppressed sob; she says, as she extends her feeble hand, "Here, my poor child, rest upon grandmother's shoulder; she will protect you from all harm. Come, children, sit around the

story.? Stir the fire, for it is cold; the nights are

The clock in the corner struck nine, the bedtime of those old days. The song of life was indeed sung, the story told, it was bed-time at last. Good night to thee, grandmother. The old-fashioned grandmother was no more, and we miss her forever; but we will set a tablet in the midst of memory, in the midst of the heart, and write on it only this:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE OLD-FASHIONED GRANDMOTHER. GOD BLESS HER FOREVER.

Wit and Humor.

PRENTICE'S LATEST SHOTS.

BEAUREGARD is suffering at Murfreesborough from a sore throat. He isn't the only rebel that is

beginning to feel bad about the neck. GEN. PILLOW, on assuming command at Fort Donelson, prescribed as his battle-cry, "Liberty or Death." He showed a decided disinclination to death, however, and as for liberty, he was so enamored of it that he ran away between two days for its dear sake.

IT is shown in the case of Henry A. Wise, as it has been in thousands of other cases, that generally the noislest blusterer is the readiest runner.

GEN. GRANT'S initials - U. S. Grant - represent Unconditional Surrender Grant, and not United States or Union Saver, as has been reported.

THE Provisional Government has left Kentucky, taking its provisions, if it had any, with it.

WE understand that a search warrant has been issued to the sheriffs and constables in the Southern part of Kentucky to find the provisional Government. They are diligently hunting for it with lamps and lanterns.

GEN. BUCKNER expected, in his correspondence with Gen. Grant, to exact and obtain high conditions, but he found himselt, like a vulgar fraction, reduced to the lowest terms.

An ugly old maid has written us a bitter letter abusing us for what we have said of Buckner. We don't know how we can molify the ill temper of the old girl, unless we can persuade some member of the humane society to marry her.

WE are told that the Nashville-Bowling-Green-Murfreesboro'-Louisville Courier has been mounted on wheels, so that it can be wheeled from town to town as fast as the Federal forces advance. Its wheels had better be kept well greased.

Ar the first national horse show, held in Springfield, Mass., in October, 1853, Floyd was one of the speakers at the banquet which occurred at the close of the exhibition. The assertion made in the following paragraph, which we copy from the published report of his speech, was made good recently at Fort Donelson. In speaking of horses, he said:

"But people do not always run well. (Laughter.) You have trotters here; and after all that is said and done, I believe that is the best gait for success. (Cheers:) We will emulate your example, and in a few short years-I hope in a shorter time than that - if you will come to Virginia, we will

exhibit fine horses and trotters, too." It is needless, perhaps, to add that the exhibition made of his trotters last week is perfectly satisfactory. He can trot; in fact, trotting seems to be his forte just now.

> Ar Prestonburg, and Drainsville, too. The rebs some wondrous flip-flaps threw Outstripping by their tours de force The Union Victors-foot and horse But of all acrobatic feats Performed by Chivalry's athletes, There's nothing that has equalled yet The late Kentucky Somerset .- Vanity Fair.

Some one says Floyd left Fort Donelson singing, 'I love to steal awhile away.'

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I AM composed of 18 letters.

My 1, 5, 11, 15, 18 means beneath.

My 3. 16 is a character repre senting a number My 4, 16, 15, 14, 11, 18, 3, 16, 15 is to go beyond strength

My 5, 9, 11, 3, 14 is the point opposite the zenith My 6, 13 is a word of denial.

My 7, 9, 12 is an idiot. My 8, 9, 14, 11 is part of a lock.

My 9, 5, 11, 3, 18, 7, 10 is a kitchen utensil. My 10, 15, 16, 9 is the name of a river in Europe

My 11, 17, 8 is moisture deposited at night.

My 12, 9, 18, 7 is a game at cards. My 13, 5, 3, 7, 6 is a garden vegetable

My 14, 9, 16, 15, 5 is a species of bird. My 15, 16, 15, 14 is an adverb, and 4 is an interjection

My 16 3, 3 is a character representing a number. My 17, 6, 16, 3, 14, 7, 2 means to surround.

My 18 4, 6, 11, 15, 9, 1 is a kind of composition

My whole is a patriotic motto. Mesopotamia, O., 1862.

CHAUNCY N. BATES Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE.

I am composed of 8 letters. My 1st is a vegetable; my 2d is an exclamation; my 3d is verb; my 4th is a kind of plant; my 5th is not me; my 6th is cousonant; my 7th means forever; my 8th is a measure.

My whole is the name of a country. Richmond, Macomb Co., Mich. MARTIN BRAINERD. Answer in two weeks.

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

A MAN had a certain sum of money, and paid debts out of it to the amount of \$100. He then bought a horse and paid one-third of what remained; then a buggy and cutter, and paid three-fifths of what remained after buying the horse then found he had one-fifth of the whole left. What was the A YOUNG FARMER. sum?

Glendale, Lewis Co., N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 633.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:-A, 75; B, 25.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—The Flag of our Union the red, white, and blue. Answer to Geographical Decapitations:-Barrow, Thames Pearl. Amite, Ship, Fox, Osage, Fair. Bann, Sark, Po.

Domestic Geonomy.

COLORING A COCHINEAL RED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seeing a request in your paper for a recipe for coloring cochineal red, I send one which I consider good.

Into a clean brass kettle, put one gallon soft water, then put in one ounce best cream of tartar, next add one ounce pulverized cochineal, then add two ounces muriate of tin. This will color one pound of yarn or flannel. Let the liquor come to a boil, put in your goods, stir briskly a few minutes, then stir moderately twenty minutes, take out into cold water, rinse, and dry in the open air before scouring.—Mrs. H. L. VAUGHN, Jacksonville, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, 1862.

DEAR RURAL:-Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL for coloring cochineal, I send mine, which I think is good.

For one pound of cloth take one ounce cream of tartar, and simmer in water a few minutes, then add one ounce of powdered cochineal. When well stirred, add two ounces muriate of tin. When it begins to boil, put in the cloth, or yarn, and let it boil twenty minutes. Color in brass and rinse in cold water. The cloth must be perfectly clear from suds.-M. H. R., West Milton, Wis., 1862.

Noticing in the Rural an inquiry how to color cochineal, I send mother's recipe:

To dye one pound of woolen yarn scarlet: - one ounce cream of tartar; one ounce pulverized cochineal; two ounces muriate of tin. Infuse the cream of tartar in warm water, set it over the fire, and as it boils, stir it briskly. Then add the cochineal. When well mixed pour in the solution of tin. Dip the yarn in warm water, then dip it into the dye at once, stir it around a little, let it boil eight or ten minutes. Take it out and wring it; let it dry, then rinse it in suds. The dye is best made in new tin. Muriate of tin should be used with care or it will corrode.-E. G. BARBER.

For one pound of goods, take one ounce of cochineal, one ounce cream of tartar, and two ounces muriate of tin. Pound the cochineal fine. Then put it and the cream of tartar into a sufficient quantity of cold water to cover the goods, bring it to a gentle boiling heat, then skim it. Next put in the solution of tin and the goods, boil gently half an hour, stir and turn the goods often, while boiling. Take them out, hang up till cool. Rinse in cold water. Use either brass or copper ware, but not iron, in the process.—P. MILLER, JR., Fredonia, N. Y.

A BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITEWASH. - I send the RURAL the recipe inquired for by R. B. KEELER, of Ridgefield, Conn., in your paper for the week ending Feb. 15th. It strikes me it is worth re-publishing. Whether I cut it from the RURAL or not I cannot say, but find it in my scrap book. I have copied it verbatim, title and all.

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slake them in hot water, in a small tub, and cover it to keep in the steam. It should then be passed through a fine sieve in a fluid form to obtain the flour of lime. Add one quarter of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, two pounds of sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a thin and very well boiled paste, and one pound of glue dissolved over a slow fire. It is said to be more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and will last fifty years. It should be put on warm with a paint brush.-M. M. MATHEWS, Rochester, N. Y.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD. - Take two quarts of sweet skim milk, one tablespoonful of saleratus, one of salt, half a cup of molasses; put in equal quantities of rye and Indian meal until the dough is as stiff as can be conveniently stirred with a spoon, then put it in two two-quart tins. Place sticks across the bottom of the kettle to keep the water from the bread; place one of the tins on these, and the other in a tin steamer placed on the top of the same kettle, and let it steam three hours. Care should be taken to keep the water boiling while the bread is cooking. When done, put it in a warm oven long enough to dry the top of it, not bake it. Yeast can be used instead of saleratus, if any prefer it: but the bread must rise well before putting it in the kettle.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Stir buckwheat flour into lukewarm water; it will take nearly a quart of flour to a pint of water; add a small cupful of yeast; set it to rise over night, if wished for breakfast; leave plenty of room in the vessel containing it, or it will overrun; if it should be sour in the morning, add soda until it is sweet; these cakes should not stand after baking so as to sweat, as that destroys the crispness, which should be a part of their excellence; they should be served when taken from the griddle. Use part of the last batter to raise the next, when you have them daily.

To HARDEN TALLOW .- Mrs. Gage, in the Field Notes, gives the following hints on hardening pot skimmings, so as to make them into candles: - Boil in clean, soft water for two or three hours, then cool, and when fully cold, take all the under sediments from the cake, and boil it again till it is white. clear, and hard. Should it still need hardening, add alum and saltpeter to the water, in the proportion of one pound of each to twelve pounds of tallow. Dissolve these in the water first, add the tallow, and boil the water nearly out, stirring the tallow well while boiling, to mix them.

INFORMATION WANTED .- We are in a little trouble, and belonging to those who think the RURAL is decidedly the paper, we flee to its columns for help. Our hams, which have been smoked and we have commenced using, we find are not salt enough to keep through the summer. Can there be a new pickle made for them? or what can be done with them? They are smoked very little, as our family are not particularly fond of smoke.-C. S. MORLEY, Ripon, Wis., 1862.

POTATO PIES .- Will some of the RURAL'S readers inform me how to make good potato pies?-P. F. Moses, Marathon, Mich., 1862.

YEAST CARES.-Will some reader of the RURAL please send a recipe for making light yeast cakes, and oblige-PHEBE F. Moses.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

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